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TEXAS

Mrs White Exposes More School Inequalities

By Staff Writer

HOUSTON — Mrs Charles E. White, a member of the Houston school board, according to the Board's records, has exposed another glaring illustration of the way in which segregation denies equal educational opportunities to Negroes. Some months ago Mrs White exposed the program under which the segregationists were spending thousands of dollars upon gifted white children at Rice University, but not a cent upon gifted Negro children anywhere.

San Jacinto High

The latest exposure came at the regular meeting of the school board last Monday night, when Superintendent McFarland was reporting and getting action of the board upon the new facilities and curricula at San Jacinto High School.

MRS. WHITE

The nature of the facilities was explained by McFarland as follows: "The annexes for San Jacinto High School are being completed this month, and equipment is now being moved from the Houston Technical-Vocational High School, 1500 Louisiana, to the annexes of San Jacinto High School. That, of course, is relatively light equipment that could be moved by the Maintenance Department. We have not started on this contract that you have just approved this evening. That contract was for the heavier equipment that has to be moved commercially. Additional new equipment is also being installed in the new laboratories, shops, and classrooms at San Jacinto High School."

For Whites Only

The Board's records show that Dr McFarland also made it clear that these brand new and expanded facilities would be for white only. The transcript of the proceedings of the board show that he said: "You see, the Board took action last year to make San Jacinto High School an open high school--open to any white student - senior - high school student anywhere in the School District without necessarily a transfer to that school."

The Opportunities

The quantity and the quality of the new educational opportunities at San Jacinto High School are illustrated by what is planned in foreign languages. Dr McFarland said: "Completion of a modern two-classroom foreign language laboratory will permit the latest techniques of intensive instructions in foreign languages. 4 years of instruction in Spanish, French, German, and Latin will be provided, beginning next fall."

Mrs White's Exposure

Mrs White exposed both the immensity and the shame of the discrimination against Negroes in the new facilities and educational opportunities at San Jacinto High School. The following are quotations from the School Board's record of Mrs White's remarks:

"There are presently nine courses at the old Taylor Vocational - Techincal School that are not offered in any other high school—not even the white schools, and certainly not in the Negro schools. Here we have an addition of six courses that we are putting in San Jacinto School, and I am not opposed to this, but I am simply making the point that there are now **fifteen** courses that we are offering to all of the white students in the Houston Independent School District and **nowhere can the Negro students receive this kind of training.**"

"I think we have been most negligent in taking oaths to provide equal educational opportunities for all our children, yet we have this many-fifteen trades, or interests and vocations that white children can receive training for and give **no consideration whatsoever to the same needs for Negro children.**"

"Wherein I am opposed to these same courses (vocational foods, commercial cooking and baking, and vocational cleaning) not being open to white children if they want them. But regardless of that, at least they can go to San San Jacinto and take advantage of **fifteen others** that a Negro child in the Houston Independent School District can get nowhere. Nowhere can a Negro child study **air conditioning and refrigeration,** and yet the Negro market is very great. I mean we have refrigerators and air conditioning and we need repairmen and that sort of thing. They cannot get **business machines;** they cannot get **commercial art, drafting, machine shop, photography, printing, practical nursing and welding.** These things—we do have Negro welders, and there is no excuse to say because certain unions will not admit them; in fact, we **are presumptious to say that the unions would not admit them if we had some that were well qualified.**"

"When you deny the child the privilege of going to San Jacinto Vocational-Technical School as such, you deny him the opportunity to get the equal training because there is no high school—no academic high school, white or Negro, that has the kind of facilities that we have put into the San Jacinto High School. There is no academic high school that can give him the amount of time to spend studying a vocation that he would have if he were entered into the regular vocational-technical school.

"Now we are limiting the Negro child in many, many respects—even in his academic training; and Dr McFarland just pointed out that we are putting four years of foreign languages in San Jacinto because it is too expensive to put it in each of these other schools and we have to have it in a centralized place. Now if you are going to deny the Negro child the same opportunity by saying because there aren't enough of them lumped in one place, then they cannot have this same privilege.

"We have five high schools for Negroes because they are combination high schools. The population among Negroes is only ¼ of what it is for whites, and yet we only have ten white high schools. Which means that Negroes are limited in the number of students that feed into various classes out of this school and we have since I have been on the Board, recommended some advanced classes wherein whether or not the school get it depended on the enrollment. Well, when you divide ¼ of your population into five high schools wherein you put the other three-fourths into ten, right away you don't get the same thing. And my own daughter the other day requested permission to go to a library because the school that she attends is a small junior high school — there have not been enough students requesting French until this year to have the class; they have had mostly Spanish, and the library is practically null of any material that she could get, so she had to go somewhere else. But this kind of thing exists over and over, and for us to go on years after years of providing this kind of educational opportunity for white children and deny all the Negro children is really wrong."

DALLAS SCHOOL MIX FORESEEN

Without Further Action in Court, Says Paper

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — Dallas public schools will be integrated in September without any further litigation in the federal courts, the Dallas Times Herald said Monday.

Authoritative sources said the school district will not appeal to the supreme court — the only remaining legal maneuver possible in the five-year-old case in which Negroes have sought integration.

The district will follow the ruling of the U. S. 5th circuit court of appeals requiring integration to begin with the first grade in September 1961 and progression gradually through the other grades, the newspaper said.

'NO TRANSFERS'

No transfers will be given to pupils on the grounds of race, the decision of the circuit court said. The circuit court refused to give a rehearing last week on restoring three transfer provisions in the Dallas plan.

The Dallas school district could have asked the supreme court to hear the case, but the source said school leaders did not desire to do this. The New Orleans circuit court ruled that the transfer provisions in the district's plan must be thrown out because they could have been racially discriminatory.

INTEGRATION SEEN

The decision of the school district not to prolong the court battle means Dallasites can count on some form of integration this coming fall. School leaders have not spelled out how many Negroes will attend white schools.

The provisions thrown out of the Dallas integration plan would have allowed transfers to (1) members of the minority race in an integrated school and (2) students who did not wish to attend an integrated school formerly used exclusively by the other race.

NO COURT APPEAL EXPECTED

Dallas Newspaper Predicts Fall School Integration

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12 NEGROES KEEP PACE IN HOUSTON

C Average in Line With Others in Classes

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP) — Twelve Negro children who integrated the nation's largest segregated school system last fall kept pace with their white classmates during the first semester, a survey by the Houston Chronicle shows.

The 12 children were enrolled in four first grade classes in three Houston schools last September under a federal court integration order. There were no incident. The first semester of integrated classes in Houston ended Friday.

The Chronicle's survey showed that the over-all average for the 12 Negro first graders was C, which ranges from a grade of 78 to 85.

The over-all average of integrated classes as a whole also was C, Houston school superintendent John McFarland said. He said some of the white pupils made straight A cards, and some of them failed some subjects.

He would not discuss individual student grades.

The best semester report card among Negroes was straight B card on academic subjects, the survey showed. This represents grades between 86 and 92.

Two of the Negro students failed reading and both are borderline pupils in arithmetic, the survey said.

A citywide test given to first garders last June showed the average for all-white classes in the system was B and the overall average for Negro first grades was C.

The 12 Negro first graders did worse in arithmetic in the integrated classes than did first graders in all-Negro schools, the survey revealed.

The average, computed by the newspaper, was 2.7 based on a perfect score of five. That's about equal to a low C average.

First graders in all-Negro schools averaged B in arithmetic C reading on the systemwide test.

The 12 did as well as students in all-Negro schools in reading, but they fell below the B average in all-white first grades.

Neither McFarland nor Charles Nelson, assistant superintendent for elementary schools, would comment on whether the Negro children might have done better if they had enrolled in all-Negro schools.

MIX REPORT

Negroes Keep Up In Class

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—The 12 Negro school children who become the first to attend integrated classes in Houston kept pace with their white classmates during the first semester, a survey by the Houston Chronicle showed.

The 12 Negroes were enrolled in four classes in three schools last September to end separate schooling in what was the nation's largest segregated school district. There were no incidents.

The newspaper's survey showed that the overall average of the 12 Negro first graders was C during the semester, which ended Friday.

The overall average for integrated classes as a whole was C, school superintendent John McFarland said. He refused to discuss individual grades.

Negro Pupils Keep Apace In Houston

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 22 (AP)—Twelve Negro children who entered the Nation's largest segregated school system last fall kept pace with their white classmates during the first semester, a survey by the Houston Chronicle shows.

The 12 children were enrolled in four first grade classes in three Houston schools last September under a Federal Court desegregation order. There were no incidents. The first semester of desegregated classes in Houston ended Friday.

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First graders in all-Negro school average B in arithmetic and C in reading on the systemwide test.

The 12 did as well as students in all-Negro schools in reading, but they fell below the B average in the all-white first grades.

DALLAS

Dallas School Integration: A Test in Stride

Dallas

"Signal A"—all quiet—was reported consistently all day in the pressroom at the Dallas school administration offices.

There was no disturbance reported daylong from police officials at the eight schools as integration went on.

Calmly the public schools of Dallas opened up Wednesday to all races on a nonsegregated basis.

It is only a limited start, but many of the city's first grades have been thrown open without discrimination to Negroes.

Parents throughout the city registered no protest by telephone, except one father, who called the police department and demanded:

"Why couldn't I park in front of my child's school this morning? I've always parked there to let my child out."

When he was told that the special "No Parking" signs would come down in a few days and were there because of the beginning of integration, he replied:

"Oh, excuse me."

Speed-Up Weighed

There are still schools attended only by Negroes. And the junior high schools and high schools are still on a rigidly segregated basis and will continue that way for several years, perhaps until the 18 Negroes who went into the first grades of eight schools reach the junior-high level.

There is some speculation, even definite consideration, of accelerating this integration process, if the civic acceptance continues as it was reflected in the successful opening day of the Dallas school system.

The city appeared to give little attention to the great change taking place in its social mores. No crowds appeared at any of the schools that were being desegregated. No one telephoned the school administration offices to complain.

Attendance was normal and just about equaled the estimated number of pupils. In fact, one school reported attendance just under the preterm estimate.

Associated Press Wirephoto

We Made It!—So What?—Why All the Fuss?

At one school, a white man told newsmen he did not favor integration, but he hoped there would be no trouble. There was none.

At another school, a mother commented that she had hoped the school would not be integrated, but appeared to accept it without dissent.

Youthful Prank

A crudely lettered sign had been pasted on the front door of one of the city schools. It protested the mixing of races. The school caretaker removed it before school time.

The school was not among those being integrated. Police considered it a youthful prank.

As the morning wore on, the school administration's top officials began to relax. So did Chief of Police Jesse Curry, who had been preparing for this day for more than a year. A specially picked detail of 50 men, uniformed and plainclothes men, went through their routine without disturbance.

Only once were reinforcements called for. They were needed to keep traffic moving at one school when it grew heavy temporarily. It might have been the result of curious motorists who just wanted to drive by and take a look.

School officials had no reports of any Negro parents trying to enroll their children at schools other than those designated for desegregation.

Selection Cited

Officials stressed that the schools to be integrated had not been picked by them. They were designated only because they were in the home districts of Negro pupils whose parents had asked for transfers of their children to more convenient schools.

The integrated Dallas schools are in almost every section of the city. Families range from low-income to high-income groups. The first-graders mingled as any small children do. According to officials, no distinction was made by first-graders at lunch or in the use of school facilities.

At a news conference after school turned out, the school principals and first - grade teachers involved told newsmen that their only problems were "normal" ones of starting out six-year-olds in school for the first time.

Police reported that the the school children were "more curious" about the police presence than the presence of the Negroes.

Chief Curry said he would keep the schools under surveillance "around the clock" for several days, then "gradually taper off."

DALLAS SCHOOL MIXING READIED

8 First Grades Will Be Integrated Today

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Officials of the country's largest segregated school system laid final plans Tuesday to integrate the first grades in eight white schools Wednesday.

Dallas Supt. W. T. White will announce the number of Negro students assigned to previously all-white schools at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday, he said, an hour after classes begin. Earlier he will name the schools.

White said identification of the schools will be delayed until Wednesday "to avoid any telephone campaigns or other obstacles."

101 SCHOOLS

Dallas has 101 white elementary schools, including those to be integrated.

Galveston, 295 miles south of Dallas, also will inegreate public schools Wednesday for the first time with 35 first graders and kindergarten pupils assigned to formerly all-white schools. A Roman Catholic parochial school inegrated Tuesday with eight negro students attending.

Dr. White said parents of the Dallas Negroes who will enter formerly all-white schools are instructed to accompany their children and enter the front door, "just like any other student."

"There will be no police escorts or school officials with the children," he said.

Newsmen will be permitted on the campuses but not inside the schools.

PLAN OKAYED

"We want this to be a normal day of school," he added. "A lot of flash bulbs popping and television cameras grinding (inside the schools) will only disrupt the proceeding."

The school board decided earlier this year to end six years of litigation and integrate. Federal counts approved a grade-a-year integration program.

"I am entirely optimistic," Jesse Curry, chief of police, said. "Though we have taken necessary precautions, I anticipate no trouble whatsoever."

An estimated total 3,100 Negro and 10,800 white students were scheduled to enter the first grade.

Civic groups and the police have made efforts to assure that desegregation goes smoothly.

SQUAD DRILLED

The Dallas Citizens Council, composed of 250 heads of major firms, has emphasized in widespread distribution of literature and film showing that integration is the law and must be obeyed.

A special police squad has been drilled to cope with any emergency that might arise.

Lloyd S. Riddle, president of the Dallas Chapter of the anti-integration White Citizens Council, has said his group "will not be found in riots."

Negro parents sought Tuesday to enter their children in three white schools but were told the children would have to attend Negro schools, White said.

"They left without causing any disturbance at all," said White. "We think that possibly the parents were new to the system and did not know where they should enroll."

An aged Negro couple Tuesday found a crude dummy with a threatening sign on their front lawn.

DALLAS INTEGRATES SCHOOLS -- Symbolic of the interracial harmony and general public peace when public schools were integrated by 18 Negro students in Dallas, Texas last week, two Negro first grade students, accompanied by an adult, walk alongside a white student as they enter the previously all-white Thomas Edison Elementary School.

Smooth Desegregation Goal In Dallas Schools

By The Associated Press

Dallas, Sept. 3.—This Texas city with the nation's largest segregated school system will open some of its all-white schools to Negro students Wednesday and officials predict no difficulties will arise.

"I am entirely optimistic," Jesse Curry, Dallas chief of police, said. "Though we have taken necessary precautions, I anticipate no trouble whatsoever."

He went to Atlanta last week and observed the peaceful integration there.

Superintendent W. T. White says he will announce how many Dallas Negro first-graders have been assigned to formerly all-white schools an hour after classes begin.

He'll Name Schools

Dr. White said he will nmae the schools involved an hour and a half before the opening hour. . . . Twenty elementary schools are located near Negro residential areas. On Tuesday, Dr. White will say how many schools will be integrated.

The Dallas action follows six years of litigation after the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling that segregation is unconstitutional. This year the School Board did not appeal the case further.

Dallas is ranked 14th in population in the nation in the 1960 census. It has 679,684 residents; about one in sever is Negro.

An estimated 3,100 Negro and 10,800 white first-graders will enter the 124 Dallas elementary schools this year.

The Way Prepared

Civic groups and the police have made widespread efforts aimed at a smooth transition to an integrated system.

The Dallas Citizens Council, 250 heads of major companies, emphasized that violence is criminal and integration is the law and must be obeyed.

The council leaders, arguing that Dallas adults shoudl e-x perience integration before children are required to do so, arranged integration of many services this year, including eating facilities and store service.

The Police Deaprtment has studied racial disorders in other cities for two years and trained its force to cope with any possible demonstrations.

No Evidence Of Protest

For any emergency that might arise there is a special squad of 50 men.

Curry says, "If agitators are sent in from the outside we will probably know about it before they have a chance to go into action."

No evidence of an organized effort to protest school integration has arisen.

Texas has 720 biracial school districts out of 1,539. Six districts will be integrated this year to bring the total of desegregated districts to 135. Most of the districts integrated voluntarily.

Peaceful Integration Expected at Dallas

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Supt. W. T. White says he will reveal how many Dallas Negro first-graders have been assigned to formerly all-white schools an hour after classes begin.

Dr. White said he will name the schools involved an hour and a half before the opening hour of 9:30 a.m. About 20 elementary schools are located near Negro residential areas. On Tuesday, Dr. White will say how many schools will be integrated.

Galveston, another Texas city 295 miles south, also will integrate its first grade and school-operated kindergartens for the first time with 28 Negro students. Dallas does not have kindergartens in its system.

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8 DALLAS SCHOOLS INTEGRATE TODAY

City Calm—Initial Step Will Be Only a Token Change

By GLADWIN HILL

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Sept. 5—Calm prevailed in this Texas metropolis tonight on the eve of a profound social change—the integration of white and Negro pupils in its public schools.

A casual visitor would scarcely know the event was impending. There was little public discussion of the matter. This morning's newspapers subordinated it to the weather and doings in Monaco.

Several Negro families called at three local schools today and were told that the stated time for integration applications had expired.

Late today the police reported only one "incident"—a dummy with a threatening placard dropped on the doorstep of an elderly Negro couple who recently moved into a predominantly white district. The episode had no direct connection with the school situation.

Change Accepted

The generally plcid atmosphere was attributed to several circumstances.

There was general acceptance of the change, after five years of strenuous litigation, as inevitable if unpalatable. A measured civic campaign over the last eighteen months accustomed the city's 700,000 citizens to ideas of racial equality. The need for law and order was emphasized, and the fact that initially school integration would be only a token affair was well advertised.

The city's Superintendent of Schools, Dr. W. T. White, announced at a news conference this morning that only eight of 124 elementary schools would be involved in the first-grade initiation of a twelve-year "stair step" integration program.

The number of pupils—expected to be no more than a dozen or two—and the specific schools involved were withheld until tomorrow morning, to lessen the possibilities of harassment and white boycotts.

90,000 Elementary Pupils

The small extent of the integration—Dallas has about 70,000 white and 20,000 Negro children in its elementary schools—was caused chiefly to these factors:

¶A policy of many years standing that children, regardless of race, go to the same school attended by older brothers and sisters.

This tended to freeze the existing racial distribution.

¶Racial residential concentrations resulting in one-color schools. Twenty-five of the 124 elementary schools are all-Negro.

¶A disinclination on the part of many Negroes, and all whites, to apply for integration.

Despite the token aspect of the change, Negro leaders, who have collaborated closely with white civic leaders in setting the stage, said their community was "quite pleased."

May Set Pattern

Integration in Dallas, the last of Texas' big cities to yield to rulings of the Federal courts, is expected to set a pattern for many small hinterland communities that have been holding out.

As of last June, out of 1,840,987 white and 288,553 Negro public-school pupils throughout the state, only about 3,500 Negroes were actually in classes with whites, according to the Southern Education Reporting Service.

Galveston is the only other principal Texas city to start integration. Houston will start its second year of integration. In Austin a "stair step" plan started at the high school level is down to the sixth grade.

The Dallas Police Department has made thorough but undramatized plans to prevent any disorder tomorrow. Only a couple of officers are expected to be in evidence at the integrated schools, but riot squads will be stationed strategically.

Police Escorts Shunned

No plans have been made for police escorts for the integrating Negro children. At a preparatory conference last Friday, Dr. White reported, the parents and their children were advised to "come to school like anyone else," without special escorts even of friends.

First-grade enrollment tomorrow is expected to include about 12,500 white pupils and 3,300 Negroes.

Dr. White said he had been subjected to only "a very very small amount" of the harassment by angry whites that has fallen to other Southern school administrators. He said he had received no anonymous telephone calls.

Nearly two years ago, the Dallas Citizens Council, comprising 250 top corporation executives, arranged for dual committees of seven white and seven Negro leaders to collaborate on smoothing racial relations. The fourteen have been pursuing a broad effort to eliminate racial barriers in stores, hotels, theatres and other public places.

DALLAS SCHOOL MIXING DECREED

U.S. Judge Reluctantly Orders Stair-Step Plan

DALLAS, Tex. (UPI)—U.S. district Judge T. Whitfield Davidson Tuesday reluctantly ordered Dallas schools to go ahead with a stair-step plan of integration in September and warned all white citizens to accept the ruling peacefully.

Integration would start on a selective basis in the first grade and would take 12 years to spread through all grades.

The 84-year-old jurist criticized the fifth circuit court of appeals at New Orleans, which last Jan. 20 ordered the desegregation plan put into effect. Davidson said the appeals court "bypasses article 10 of the bill of rights as though it had never been written."

'FORCED,' SAYS U.S. JUDGE

Davidson called the desegregation order a "forced" one, made without the consent of Dallas citizens. But he urged white residents to "stand calmly by constituted authority", and to "support and co-operate with the board of education in its efforts to carry out this order."

The judge also had some advice for Negro citizens. He told them to heed the statement of Gen. U. S. Grant at Appomattox "to never crow over the reverses of an honorable adversary."

The opinion of the fifth circuit court of appeals approving a stair-step integration plan for Dallas was handed down last Jan. 20.

Under the stair-step plan, Dallas schools would be desegregated a grade a year, starting this September. The plan would require 12 years to integrate the school system. There are 141 public schools in Dallas.

PROCESS SELECTIVE

Not all white and Negro first graders would be integrated in September. The process would be selective.

Judge Davidson said he was acting on the mandates of higher courts in directing the integration program to begin.

"The court's decree may take effect through the office of the U.S. marshal or with the soldiers' bayonets. It is forced just the same," he said.

He said in his ruling that "the people of Dallas by four-to-one majority vote now stand for segregation. They have integration now not by consent, not by choice, but by force.

Aged Jurist Urges Dallas Citizens To Desegregate

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Texas Solon Commends Dallas For Peaceful Desegregation

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—Senator John G. Tower, Texas Republican, in a speech on the Senate floor commended Dallas, Texas, for its progress toward peaceful desegregation of public facilities.

"The city of Dallas had quietly undertaken and, I am confident, is achieving a remarkable transition from racial segregation to desgeregation in community life," Senator Tower said, adding:

"This is being accomplished by responsible leadership on the part of Dallas' own civic leaders, who recognize that racial differences can be resolved only in an atmosphere of good will and moderation.

"Due to the existence of this healthy atmosphere of good will, the tensions that have accompanied desegregation in various other cities in every region of the nation have been avoided in Dallas."

NEWS ARTICLE SUMMARY

Senator Tower inserted in the Congressional Record an article from the Dallas Morning News which summarized that city's progress in race relations. The article said:

1. Dallas has had "little" sit-in trouble and has been bypassed by "freedom riders," due to the atmosphere of good will and progress.

2. Colored plainclothesmen in Dallas were recently put into uniforms.

4. Musicals at the State Fair were desegregated.

5. Jobs were reclassified by many Dallas employers. It was found that 139 types of jobs in the Dallas area were being lumped under the titles of janitor and porter. Reclassification made one porter a "receiving clerk," the job he was actually performing.

6. The Fair Park's amusement area was desegregated at the start of the summer season.

7. Progress is being made toward accommodating mixed groups at Dallas hotels. Visiting colored Government officials and others are being acmommodated.

Senator Tower said these achievements prove his contention "that it is possible to create the atmosphere of good will and that such an atmosphere—free from the influence of extremists on both sides, free from the intervention of outsiders, free from forced measures or threats of such measures—is conducive to lasting racial peace."

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS LOSE PUBLIC TUITION

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 3 (AP)—The Vermont Supreme Court affirmed today a lower court decree that had declared that payment of public tax funds as tuition to Roman Catholic parochial schools violated the Vermont Constitution and the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.

In a unanimous opinion, the court upheld the petition of C. Raymond Swart of South Burlington against the South Burlington School District.

The lower court ruled that the doctrine of separation of church and state was abridged by the payment of tuition fees to two parochial schools by the school district.

South Burlington maintains no public high schools. It pays tuition to neighboring schools, several of which are sectarian. Today's decision would presumably establish a precedent for other towns.

Mr. Swart's attorney, Gov.-elect F. Ray Keyser, argued that his client "was being required by taxation to erect and support a place of worship contrary to the dictates of his conscience."

Religious instruction at the two schools is mandatory for Catholic pupils but not for non-Catholics.

The school district contended that the tuition payments did not constitute support of a religious institution and any benefits received by the Catholic church was "purely incidental."

The Prince Edward Ruling

(From The Richmond Times-Dispatch)

The clear implication is that Judge Lewis feels tuition grants—and presumably tax credits, too—are not illegal in any community where students are free to choose between public and private education. So if public schools were reopened in Prince Edward, it appears that the private system could continue benefiting from the grants and tax credits.

What would happen if public schools were reopened? The prospect is that they would be attended entirely, or almost entirely, by Negroes. Thus the whites of Prince Edward would not have lost the fight to prevent enforced racial mixing in the schools. Any white children who attended the integrated schools would do so through choice.

Entirely apart from any legal implications, the lack of schooling for Prince Edward Negroes has given deep concern to the whites of the county and of the state as a whole. The children have been without any formal educational program for two years.

Regardless of who is to blame—and certainly it is not the children—this is a distressing situation. White residents, in looking to the future, doubtless will consider whether it would be to the county's overall good to reopen next year public schools which the Negroes could attend.

The decision as to the course to be followed in Prince Edward rests with the people of that county. They have waged a gallant, amicable and in many ways successful, fight for a principle. On the basis of legal and other advice, they can be expected to make the decision which they believe to be in the county's best interest.

From the standpoint of the state as a whole, Judge Lewis' opinion appears favorable to the concept of freedom-of-choice Tuition grants, vital to a freedom-of-choice program, have weathered this particular legal test.

(From The Richmond News Leader)

A few days of quiet deliberation are in order. Whatever the county decides, this word of tribute should be voiced: For the past ten years, the people of Prince Edward County have undergone an unrelenting ordeal. By an accident of fate, they were singled out in 1951 to defend a course of action then entirely legal—a course of action still followed widely by countless other communities that have gone serenely on their way. Prince Edward has borne this singular assault with dignity, forbearance, and a dedication to goals that white parents sincerely have conceived as best for their children. By withstanding this prolonged siege, they have gained an excellent private school system for themselves, and they have won time for other rural Southern communities, equally unwilling to see their social fabric destroyed by judicial revolution, to prepare their own defenses.

Judge Lewis's opinion perhaps means a lifting of the siege and an end to this litigation. But if Prince Edward County has lost the war, we strongly suspect that events will prove it has won the peace.

NAACP Raps Byrd Speech On Schools

RICHMOND, Aug. 30 (AP) The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has replied to a statement by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), in which he charged the Federal Government was discriminating against Virginia in the enforcement of the school desegregation ruling.

At his annual picnic Saturday at Berryville, Byrd said there has been no attempt to desegregate schools in South Carolina and "it is hard for Virginians to understand why the Warren court and the rest of the Federal force is directed mainly at integration of Virginia Schools."

"If Virginia has moved faster toward compliance" with the United States Supreme Court decree, said W. Lester Banks yesterday, "it has done so in spite of Mr. Byrd and his 'massive resisters.'"

Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of the NAACP, said "the progress made in Virginia, little though it may be, is a tribute to the people of Virginia, both colored and white.

"It proves that a much larger segment of the population accepts the high principle of Jefferson and Madison than the Senator would like to have the puppets of the Byrd machine believe."

Banks said Byrd's statement is "a tribute to the NAACP and to the loyalty of the colored portion of Virginia's population" through the deliberate"—speed of the Federal courts and government.

'Seek open, not closed schools'

RICHMOND

St. John Barrett, an assistant attorney-general, assured a U.S. district judge, Tuesday, that the U.S. Department of Justice is not interested in closing schools throughout Virginia, but instead in the reopening of public schools in Prince Edward County.

He made this clear while speaking in behalf of a Justice Department motion seeking the judge's permission to become a co-plaintiff in the NAACP case seeking reopening of the schools.

The schools were closed in 1959 to avoid compliance with a federal court order for desegregation.

VARIOUS TECHNICAL phases of the situation now before Judge Oren R. Lewis challenge the county officials' right to close the schools and resort to tuition grants and use of public funds to provide "private" schooling for the displaced white pupils.

No county schooling at all is provided for the colored children in the county.

Maintaining that the closing of the Prince Edward schools is a nullification of the federal court order, Mr. Barrett told Judge Lewis:

"Our only interest is in implementing and protecting the decrees of the United States in the administration of justice.

"We feel that it is our duty and our responsibility to take an interest in such cases when it appears that the integrity of our courts is being threatened."

* * *

JUDGE LEWIS inquired why the Justice Department seeks to become an active plaintiff in this case, instead of waiting to be asked to intervene as a "friend of the court" (with an objective interest in both sides), as was done in the Little Rock and New Orleans situations.

Mr. Barrett explained that even though the federal intervention was requested as "friends of the court" in the other two cases, government attorneys were permitted to take active participation as if the government were a co-plaintiff.

The judge called attention to the fact that this case differs from the other two because they involved violence and open defiance of the federal court order, while Prince Edward officials maintain that they were within their state constitutional rights to go out of the public school business.

* * *

PRINCE EDWARD County contends that neither the U.S. Constitution nor the Virginia Constitution requires the locality to operate public schools.

(This point, regarding the Virginia constitution is one which Judge Lewis has indicated he wants clarified by the state courts. Defendant attorneys volunteered to file action seeking state court interpretation of the Constitution, if the NAACP does not do so within 90 days.)

Mr. Barrett conceded that while the Little Rock and New Orleans situations involved public outbreaks, and therefore demanded "emergency" attention, that federal court orders can be frustrated by more "subtle" methods, as in the Prince Edward County situation.

He said "We feel that federal court orders can be frustrated and nullified by more subtle methods than troops, or legislatures going wild. But we feel that regardless of the method, the same basic interest of the U.S. Government is involved."

Arguments against the government intervention motion were heard on Tuesday afternoon, Judge Lewis agreeing to consider additional briefs and references on the matter.

* * *

THE 5½-hour earlier argument dealt with the amended supplemental complaint which the NAACP was permitted three weeks ago to enter in the court records.

Primarily this asks the judge to restrain county officials from using public funds for private schooling for white county pupils, thus "circumventing" the court order for desegregated public schools.

* * *

JUDGE LEWIS asked didn't this raise the question of whether the state constitution requires a public

school system, and shouldn't this question be settled by the state Supreme Court so that everyone will know where he stands?"

Indicating the overflow courtroom spectators, who came from throughout the state, the judge said:

"These people here, the majority of them want to know whether Prince Edword County has the right to close down its schools. And if not, when are the schools going to be reopened."

He added "It seems to me that that is the basic issue. And that even if I were to grant the release as requested here (restraining the county from restoring to the other 'subterfuge'), that basic unanswered and we might still have no schools."

* * *

ATTORNEYS REPRESENTING the various counissue should be determined by state officials rather than a federal court, so they seek dismissal of the case in this

They argued that the state, as such, does not operate any public schools; that this is left to the individual located, which get some state-aid provided they meet certain requirements.

Contending that the "pri-"vate" school opportunities and tuition grants are also available to colored pupils, Attorney Collins Denny Jr. declared that "You can't find any color element in our present operation. Prince Edward County has gone as color - blind as old Judge Harlan could possibly have desired."

* * *

ROBERT D. McILWAINE 3rd, an assistant attorney general for Virginia said, "We do not admit that a Canstitutional duty to maintain a lic school system exists."

14d(1) 1961

VIRGINIA

Court in Virginia Voids Pupil Grants

(Copyright 1961 by the New York Times Co.)

RICHMOND, Va.—A federal judge declared invalid Thursday the use of public funds to finance segregated schools in Prince Edward County while public schools are closed.

Judge Oren R. Lewis, Alexandria, ruled that the use of tuition grants for educating pupils in county private schools was an effort to circumvent a desegregation order.

He said the county portion of funds used in tuition grants was illegal because the county's action in closing schools and in appropriating funds to aid segregated schooling nullified "a constitutionally protected right."

He said the payment of state tuition grants to Prince Edward residents was illegal because they were intended to offer a "freedom of choice" between public and private schooling. "The state did not intend its 'scholarships' would be available in communities without public schools," he declared.

In other parts of his 19-page decision, Judge Lewis:

1. Declared that tax credits allowed for contributions to private schools in the county illegal.

2. Deferred decision on whether the public schools could be legally closed to avoid integration until the Virginia Supreme Court rules on the issue.

3. Directed county officials to prepare a desegregation plan for elementary schools. Such a plan had been ordered previously by the court but had never been submitted.

REVIEWED RECORD

In his opinion Judge Lewis reviewed the background of Prince Edward's school problems from the institution of the suit in 1951. The case was one of those decided in the basic United States Supreme Court desegregation opinions of 1954.

He noted that the county closed its public schools in June, 1959, apparently in anticipation of a desegregation order by the District Court here.

The county's 1,500 white pupils since then have been attending accredited segregated schools operated by the Prince Edward School Foundation.

SCHOOLING CUT OUT

The county's 1,800 Negro pupils, he reported, have received no formal education since then, although some 400 of them have attended a special four weeks' crash program along the same lines this summer.

The judge said the white private schools operated the first year on public contributions and charged no tuition. Last year, however, the foundation charged a tuition of $240 for elementary students and $265 for high school students. All but $15 of this was covered for each pupil by combined county and state funds in the form of tuition grants. The county supplied $100.

From the grants the school foundation obtained $132,000 last year, the judge said. Additionally, $56,000 was provided from tax credits permitted by the county for contributors to nonprofit, nonsectarian schools in the county.

Five Negro children received where in the state, but the Negro tuition grants for schooling elsetraining centers did not meet requirements for tuition grants.

The judge declared that the tuition grant and tax credit programs helping to finance the white private schools while the public schools were closed have "circumvented or attempted to circumvent or frustrate" a desegregation order anticipated when the schools were closed.

ATTACKS INTENTION

"The end result is every action taken by (the board of supervisors)," the judge declared, "was designed to preserve separation of the races in the schools of Prince Edward County."

Similar aid, he said, was not available to the Negro residents because no private Negro school existed.

The supervisors' actions, Judge Lewis continued, deprived the county's citizen[illegible] a freedom of choice between p[illegible] and private education.

Couple Asks $1,999.99 in Dancing Suit

MEMPHIS (AP)—A young couple filed suit in court Thursday to regain part of $11,880 they say they paid for lifetime dancing lessons.

The suit, filed by Robert Dale Slack 21, and his wife Doris, 28, was against Sy Morrell who holds the Arthur Murray School of Dancing franchise here. They are seeking $1,999.99. The limit on contract suits in Sessions Court is $2,000.

Attorney Herbert Moriarity Jr., said the Slacks contracted for the lessons with the dance studio and paid the $11,880 last September, then decided they wanted their money back after a few lessons.

Moriarty said an agreement was reached last April with Morrell's lawyer for $6,000 of the money to be paid back by monthly payments of $1,000 each. The present suit charges that Morrell is in default on payments for July and August.

Slack is in the Navy, stationed at Alameda, Calif. Moriarity said Mrs. Slack paid the money for the lessons from an inheritance.

Federal Judge Bars Public Fund Use In Private Schools

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—A federal judge barred Prince Edward County, Va., Thursday from using public funds to finance private, segregated education as long as public schools are closed in the county.

U.S. Dist. Judge Oren R. Lewis said Prince Edward and the state of Virginia have tried to thwart a federal court desegregation order by providing tuition grants for private segregated schooling.

Lewis also ruled out credit on county taxes which were permitted for contributions to white, segregated schools in Prince Edward, where public schools have been closed for two years in a racial dispute.

"County tax funds have been appropriated as tuition grants and tax credits, to aid segregated schooling in Prince Edward County," said Lewis.

NO EDUCATION

White children have attended private, segregated schools financed in part by the public tuition grants. The approximately 1,800 school-age Negro children have been without formal education, although the same grants are available to them.

On the issue of whether Prince Edward had the legal right to close public schools rather than accept racial integration, Lewis said an answer to that required an interpretation of state law by state courts.

60 DAYS GRANTED

He gave the state and Negroes seeking to reopen the schools 60 days for bringing the action in the state courts. Both sides have indicated they would.

Only five Negroes have applied for the grants but some have attended training centers operated by a Negro organization, the Prince Edward County Christian Association.

Lewis said the centers "do not meet the requirement for either state or county tuition grants."

But Board Sidesteps Transfers

No Recommendation; Sends Applications To State Agency

LYNCHBURG — Four members of the Lynchburg School Board, appointed to a committee to study the advisability of planning desegregation of public schools here without being forced to act by court order, are scheduled to make its first report in September.

If the board adopts a desegregation program without being sued, its action will be unique in Virginia. The customary procedure is for boards in the state to keep their schools segregated until served with orders to admit specific pupils.

THE school board here has one colored member, Carl B. Hutcherson, a funeral director after whom a new elementary building was named. Although he offered the motion which led to formation of the investigating committee, Mr. Hutcherson did not plan his role that way for the meeting.

Last week the funeral director and civic leader moved that the board send the names of three Dunbar High pupils to the State Pupil Placement Board with recommendations that they be transferred to E. Carter Glass High. He failed to get a second to the motion.

THE BOARD passed a motion by B. C. Baldwin Jr., who called for sending the transfer requests to Richmond without recommendation. Mr. Hutcherson was the only board member to vote against that motion.

CARL B. HUTCHERSON
For Desegregation

The funeral director then moved that the chairman, Duncan C. Kennedy Jr., appoint the committee to report on the advisability of adopting a plan for desegregation.

THE DESEGREGATION development came when the local board formally considered applications by Brenda E. Hughes, Linda D. Woodruff and Owen C. Cardwell Jr., all eighth grade pupils.

Owen C. Cardwell Sr., the boy's father, asked that the board handle the applications on the local level, and ignore the state agency.

Mr. Baldwin said that law required that a school district may act on applications without reference to Richmond only when the action is taken before April 20 of the year in which a transfer is sought.

HE ALSO NOTED that the board would need permission of City Council to exercise local option and withdraw from authority of the state board.

Young Cardwell, described by Paul M. Munro, superintendent of schools, as having a superior intelligence quotient and being outstanding in mathematics,, required transfer to Carter Glass High because it offered better science and mathematics courses, according to the youth's father.

MR. CARDWELL said that Dunbar lacked a senior course in advanced algebra and a sophomore course in plane and solid geometry. Mr. Munro said that Dunbar was getting a new physics laboratory in September and inferred that the schools were equal except that Dunbar students were offered Negro history instead of economics.

The superintendent asserted that Dunbar because parents had not requested it."

Cardwell's further replied that it seemed unfair to deny a student access to courses in a school system simply because no one in his particular school had requested them. He said he was certain the board would not offer a course at Dunbar because only one student asked for it.

Mr. Munro noted that Linda Woodruff had maintained a B average, while Brenda Hughes was an A student in four grades and had been on the level in the remainder of her grades.

Supreme Court asked to void Va. anti-integration statute

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-11-61

WASHINGTON

The NAACP went to the U.S. Supreme Court last week to challenge a Virginia state law that could break the back of the school integration movement by barring the NAACP from sponsoring any litigation.

The statute seeks to drive a wedge between parents seeking integrated schooling for their children, as allowed by the High Court's 1954 school integration ruling, and their NAACP attorneys.

NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter emphasized that the Virginia statute not only jeopardizes NAACP interests, "but is adverse to sponsorship of litigation by any group."

* * *

UNDER THE Virginia law being challenged, NAACP lawyers would face suspension and revocation of their licenses on grounds that they have received cases from a "runner" or a "capper."

A "runner" or a "capper" according to the Virginia law, is "any person, corporation, partnership or association acting in any manner or capacity as an agent for an attorney . . ."

NAACP Attorneys Carter and Oliver Hill of Richmond argue in their petition (filed Jan. 31) that the state is using the guise of "regulating the practice of law" as an excuse to stop colored citizens from seeking their constitutional rights.

They point out that the NAACP concerns itself solely with the validity of racial discrimination where resolution of the question involved may affect colored persons in general.

The law under attack represents one of the last legs of Virginia's "massive resistance" plan to thwart school integration. The plan was composed of a network of laws enacted in 1956, most of which have been struck down.

Virginia's Gov. Almond Airs School Mix Views

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 2-18-61

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. of Virginia said here Friday that the public school system in his state had undergone token integration "without undue detriment to public education."

The 62 year - old Almond, in Montgomery to participate in the Civil War Centennial Commemoration, said the choice left up to him in the racial litigation was either accept token integration or abolish the public school system.

"I could not do that," Gov. Almond said, in reference to the abolition of the public school system.

Almond said that there were now approximately 150 Negroes attending white schools now in Virginia and that it was "working out very well and with no violence."

"I fought to the end of the road and beyond the end of the road to preserve segregation, not because of racial antipathy but because I felt it was in the best interest of both races that segregation be maintained," he added.

The Virginia governor said private schools in several communities were working "extremely well" but added that it would have been impossible to operate a statewide system of private schools in Virginia.

"It would not work in our state because of the prohibitive cost," he added.

Gov. Almond declined to make any suggestions as to what steps Alabama might take in its fight to preserve segregation, adding that he felt that with Gov. John Patterson in charge, "I feel the welfare of Alabama is in capable hands."

After the press conference Govs. Patterson and Almond — both decked out in attire which was quite stylish a century ago— joined with the local United Daughters of the Confederacy in placing a wreath at the statue of Jefferson Davis on the lawn of the Capitol.

Participating in this ceremony were Mrs. Robert Bachman of Washington, president-general of the UDC, and Mrs. J. W. Rouselle of Mobile, president of the Alabama Division of the UDC.

ARCH Pledges $1,000 For Va Students

The Informer
Houston, Texas
Sat. 3/4 (AP)

WASHINGTON

The forgotten class of 1959 was director of the American Council on Human Rights' voted to contribute $1,000 to the Prince Edward County Christian Association to aid its effort in providing guidance to Negro students who have not attended public school for more than two years.

VIRGINIA REPORTS PUPIL PLACEMENT

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 2-25-61

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 25 (AP)—The Virginia pupil placement board told the U.S. Civil Rights Commission Saturday it uses six criteria in assigning students to public schools.

In a prepared statement, the board said it takes these items into consideration in its assignments:

Date of application for transfers; recommendation by division school superintendents and local school boards; attendance; academic qualifications; over-all educational welfare, and curriculum.

* * *

THE STATEMENT said the procedure was established by the board with the cooperation of local school officials and "has worked well and has resulted in a minimum expenditure of tax funds for the effective operation of the pupil placement act."

As of Jan. 9, the statement said, the three-man board has processed 754,431 applications for admissions or transfer to Virginia schools at a cost of 39 cents per pupil.

A total of 703 applications have been signed under protest and 413 applicants have refused to sign applications, the statement said.

* * *

SIXTY NEGRO children have been placed in predominantly white schools in Virginia by the board, according to the statement.

Slightly more than 200 Negroes are now attending predominantly white schools in Virginia but many of them were enrolled as a result of federal court action rather than placement board action.

* * *

THE THREE-MAN agency came into being after the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation decision to supervise all pupil assignments in Virginia.

B. S. Hilton, the board's executive secretary gave this breakdown on the 26 schools he said were integrated as a result of its action: Alexandria, six; Arlington, six; Fairfax County, four; Floyd County, one; Norfolk, four; Richmond, one; Roanoke, three, and Warren County, one.

CHANGE OKAYED IN SCHOOL SUIT

The Times-Herald
Va. Negroes Allowed to Amend Complaint
New Salem, Va.
4-13-61

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Federal District Judge Oren R. Lewis has allowed a group of Prince Edward County Negroes to file an amended supplemental complaint challenging the use of public funds to support private schools for white children.

Lewis branted the motion after more than 2½ hours of arguments in which the county board of supervisors and school officials, supported by the state, contended the allegations were not germane to the original complaint.

Earlier, the county had been restrained from denying admission of Negro children to white schools.

In granting the motion, Judge Lewis said his decision was without prejudice to the defendants. He added counsel for the defendants could file motions to strike or dismiss the supplemental complaint as they saw fit.

Lawyers for the Negroes contended that Prince Edward county by abandoning public schools had frustrated the federal district court's decree knocking down segregation in the schools.

Further, the attorneys argued that the use of public money for tuition grants and a tax credit for persons contributing money to the private foundation operating schools for whites were means by which the county frustrated the court's decree.

140 Negroes File in Virginia

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 4-15-61

FAIRFAX, Va. (UPI)—Authorities said Thursday that more than 140 Negroes have applied for admission to white or predominantly white public schools in three northern Virginia localities.

Two of the affected communities, Arlington and Falls Church, already have inaugurated school desegregation programs and the third municipality, Fairfax, has such a program under consideration.

Under Local School Option

Arlington Seen Ready To Reassign 81 Negroes

About 100 Negroes have applied for admission to white schools in Arlington under the County's new local assignment procedure.

The number, which is not exact, brings to more than 183 the number of Negroes applying in Arlington, Falls Church, and Fairfax County.

Howard R. Bovee, assistant to the Arlington School Superintendent, said he would have exact figures next week on the number of students seeking transfer to other schools.

Bovee said more than 155 applications have been received from white and Negro youngsters. Of the Negroes applying in Arlington, at least 81 are eligible for, and will be assigned automatically to the white schools for which they applied, he said. Arlington now uses geography as the chief criterion in making school assignments.

Two schools, Swanson and Gunston Junior highs, will be desegregated for the first time by the automatic assignments, Bovee said.

Forty-four Negroes, through court action, are now attending six white Arlington schools — Washington - Lee High, Stratford and Thomas Jefferson Junior highs, and Clay, Page, and Patrick Henry Elementary schools. Another Negro attends the Edison School for the Handicapped.

Bovee said about 16 of the applicants live in the Hoffman-Boston (Negro) school district and will not be assigned to the white schools for which they applied.

Of the others, 29 will be admitted to Swanson, 20 to Stratford, 13 to Washington-Lee, 12 to Thomas Jefferson, four to Gunston, and three to Patrick Henry, he said.

VA. GOVERNOR ADMITS:

Alternate to mixed schools is no schools

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond in effect admitted, last Friday, that Southern states opposing school desegregation have but two alternatives —desegregated schools or no schools.

The governor, who was elected on an anti-school desegregation promise, made this admission as he reviewed the legislative acts his administration sponsored in order to keep schools open.

* * *

HE SAID THAT the state, which previously sponsored the "massive resistance" program to desegregation, eventually came to the point where the alternative to desegregation was to close the schools.

"That was too big a price to pay," the governor said. Had the schools been closed, he added, the people of the state "would have risen up to curse us."

* * *

ALMOND SAID he feels that his efforts to save public schools in Virginia was the greatest single contribution of his administration.

Despite the abandonment of "massive resistance" by the state, one county in Virginia, Prince Edwards, has been without a public school system for almost two years.

* * *

THE COUNTY board of education voted to abandon public schools rather than desegregate as ordered by a federal court.

In a number of other Virginia communities, public schools were closed under state law which forbade desegregation.

GOV. J. LINDSAY ALMOND

N.A.A.C.P. Is Blamed by Byrd For Virginia's School Situation

BUCKINGHAM, Va., May 12 (AP)—Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat of Virginia, today blamed the National Association for the advancement of Colored People for the school situation in Prince Edward County.

"The N. A. A. C. P. alone is responsible for the fact that 1,700 colored children in Prince Edward County are not now attending good schools with qualified teachers," he declared.

Senator Byrd spoke at the bicentennial observance of Buckingham County, adjacent to Prince Edward. He said the N. A. A. C. P. "is more interested in the integration of public school children than it is in the education of colored children."

The county closed its public schools in September, 1959, to avoid court-ordered integration of its classrooms.

Aspects of the ten-year-old Prince Edward case, one of the five that led to the Supreme Court decision strikingg down the principle of separate but equal schools, are still pending in Richmond Federal District Court. The court now has under advisement a request from the Justice Department for intervention as a co-plaintiff.

"White people of the county deplore the fact that colored children of the community are being kept out of schools," Senator Byrd said, :"but everyone should be aware that so long as this condition can be maintained, the N. A. A. C. P. and others can make propaganda use of it to discredit the county's efforts to restore full and complete educational facilities. This has been done and it is being done now."

He said that after white citizens of Prince Edward established a system of accredited schools for white children, they attempted to set up a private school system for Negroes. This step was taken, he said, after Negro leaders had made no effort to provide education for Negro children.

"This offer has been open and standing since December, 1959," Senator Byrd said, "but parents of only one colored child have dared to submit an application for enrollment." He charged "intimidation" of the parents by N. A. A. C. P. leaders from outside the county.

NAACP Attacks Use Of Public Funds For Va. Private School

Petition on issue aired in U.S. court

RICHMOND — The federal court hearing involving the Prince Edward County public school shutdown was attended Tuesday by a large turnout of county residents, including many of the children being denied an education there.

The argument before Judge Oren R. Lewis dealt entirely with the NAACP petition to file an amended supplemental complaint challenging the county use of public funds for private schooling for white pupils.

NAACP Attorney S. W. Tucker declared that Prince Edward County officials closed down the public schools purposely to circumvent a federal court order for desegregation, then resorted to tuition grants and private schools open only to white children.

He sought a restraining order to prevent county support of these subterfuges while colored children are denied public education altogether.

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS Collins Denny Jr. and J. Segar Gravatt argued against the amended complaint, maintaining that the NAACP is now raising issues not pertinent to the Federal court order which directed that the public schools be desegregated.

They contended that such new issues as tuition grants (available to pupils of both races), and disposition of school property are matters to be handled by the state courts rathter than the federal court.

Critical of the NAACP procedure, Mr. Denny commented that "Like the mule, having got an inch, they want a mile."

* * *

ALSO RAISING the question as to whether some of the issues properly belong before the state courts, Judge Lewis nevertheless granted the NAACP motion to have the amended complaint become a part of the Federal court case.

He said that he felt that the complaint should be accepted to be heard for simplification, clarification and ruling by the court on each issue, "so that everybody will then know exactly where he stands."

The judge said he thinks the matter is of sufficient importance to all the people of Virginia to merit a full and complete airing.

* * *

LEAVE WAS granted for the defendants to file additional motions, with arguments on the specific issues to be heard in federal court on May 8.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY residents, headed by the Rev. L. Francis Griffin (arrow) came to Richmond in large numbers last week to attend a federal Court hearing concerning the shutdown of the county schools to avoid integration. They won a legal point when Judge Oren Lewis allowed NAACP attorneys to enter an elaboration on their complaint that since the schools have been closed, county officials are using public funds to support tuition grants and private educational facilities for white children.

Following Tuesday's hearing, the Prince Edward County residents lunched at Eggleston's Hotel, receiving commendation for their diligent reopen - the - schools campaign from Attorneys Tucker and Oliver Hill, and from W. Lester Banks, NAACP state executive secretary.

The group was headed by the Rev. L. Francis Griffin, president of the Prince Edward County Improvement Association.

* * *

OTHERS INCLUDED: Messrs. and Mesdames Philip Early, Anthony Jones; Rev. and Mrs. Sheppardson; Misses Josephine Earley, Edith Berkley,

Mesdames Estelle Nash, Yvonne Lee, Helen Baker, Virginia Blowe, Elsie Venable, I. Spencer, Jeanette Clark, Mildred Patterson, Alice Earley, Susie Earley, Florence Ayres;

Mesdames Alease Baker, Dorothy Croner, Josephine Thompson, M. V. M. Freeman, Anita Spencer, Robert Ellis, Judy Carter, Pearl Lyle, Rosa Barksdale;

Warren Reid, Edward Allen, Robert Ellis, James Walton, Charlie Hendricks, Leslie Davenport, Ernestine Land, Sandra Stokes, Elizabeth Crawley, McKinley Walton, Rufus Dove;

Robert E. Booker, Doretha Pride, Shelia Pride, Alejia Pride, Alfreda Carter, Velma Hurt, Janie Shee, Helen Hester, Ella Freeman, Doris Booker, Loveleen Saunders;

Clem Booker, Jean Lee, Vincent Early, Charles Miller, Truman Early, Willis Coleman, Pauline Pride, Annie L. Pride, Jacqueline Davis, George Henderson;

Larry Freeman, Constance Davis, Margaret Watson and Rozena Stokes.

All-White Warren School Amazes' La. Educator

FRONT ROYAL, Va., April 14 (AP)—A member of the East Baton Rouge parish, La., School Board inspected Warren County's all-white private school facilities here yesterday and said he was "amazed."

"This school is an excellent example of fine cooperative community effort where people a determined to maintain ration of the races in their hools," Lewis S. Doherty told a group of Warren County citizens who have spearheaded the private school program here.

Doherty and his wife spent much of the day touring the John S. Mosby Academy, a modern classroom building erected last year. They also had a look at progress on a large addition now under construction which contains a gymnasium, an auditorium, a cafeteria, a band room and classrooms.

"I am amazed to find the excellent school plant which has been erected by private funds and to find the school operating so smoothly," Doherty said.

The Academy has some 450 white students whose parents prefer the private school to the integrated Warren County High School here. The public school also has some 450 students, about 20 of them Negroes.

Doherty and his wife were members of an official delegation sent to Virginia by the East Baton Rouge Parish School Board to study the operation of the state's "freedom of choice" school program, designed to minimize the impact of desegregation.

Other members of the delegation left for home yesterday after visiting Prince Edward County, Charlottesville, Richmond and Norfolk.

The Dohertys were shown around the private school building and grounds by H. H. Marlow, president of Front Royal Academy, Inc., which built the new classroom building by selling bonds and using donations of money, labor and materials.

The Academy reported its investment in the private school plant totals $306,302.

Negroes To Pursue Suit On School Aid

Plaintiffs Refuse Advise To Cancel Action

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14. — Five Virginia Negroes who are asking the Federal courts to bar Federal aid to segregated schools have been urged to drop their suit, it was learned Friday.

The Negroes have refused. The case is scheduled for argument in Federal District Court here April 21.

The suit names officials of the Kennedy Administration as defendants. The Administration has filed a brief asking that the case be dismissed.

The identities of the persons who aproached the Negro complainants were not learned. Joseph Jordan of Norfolk, Va., one of the complainants, refused comment.

A ruling in favor of the Negro complainants likely would bar aid to segregated schools from the big 5.6-billion-dollar Federal aid to education program the Administration is urging Congress to approve.

Administration leaders have announced they will not ask for an anti-segregation amendment to the big program.

And Representative Adam Clayton Powell, the New York Negro Democrat, who has sponsored the anti-segregation amendment in previous years, announced Thursday he will not try to attach one to the Administration bill, and will fight the amendment if someone else offers it.

The Negro representative's announcement came shortly after the Justice Department dropped an income tax case against him

Boothe School Policy Assailed

Fought Options, Tuition Grants, Harrison Says

NORFOLK, Va., May 18 (AP)—Albertis S. Harrison Jr. said tonight that "if there is one man in Virginia who is entitled to no credit for freedom of choice" school laws, it is State Sen. Armistead L. Boothe.

Harrison, the Byrd organization candidate for Governor, said he was "completely amazed" that Boothe "now claims to be the champion of freedom of choice."

Boothe, campaigning for Lieutenant Governor on the opposing ticket, has plumped hard for public education and the freedom of choice school program.

Harrison told the Norfolk Young Democratic Club that Boothe, of Alexandria, "bitterly fought" calling a state referendum on amending Virginia's constitution to provide for tuition grants. The grants are available to parents who object to sending their children to integrated public schools.

Opposed Vote, He Says

"He did not wish this matter even to be submitted to a vote of the people of Virginia," Harrison said, adding:

"After the legislation was passed to submit the matter to the people of Virginia, he was the leader in trying to defeat the amendment to the Constitution . . . Had he succeeded in defeating our efforts to amend the Constitution, there would be no tuition grants available in Virginia today, and no freedom of choice to those who could not afford private schools."

(In a speech last night Boothe said he opposed an amendment to the State Constitution permitting tuition grants, but after the amendment was approved 2 to 1 in a referendum he voted for the grants in the Legislature. He said he has consistently backed other portions of the "Freedom of Choice" program, including local option on pupil assignment.)

The freedom of choice school program came into being after the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision. The program was designed to contain desegregation in the schools.

Wednesday night, Boothe had sharply attacked Harrison's running mate, State Sen. Mills E. Godwin Jr. of Suffolk, for Godwin's support of school-closing bills. Godwin countered that "I yield to no person any higher regard for our public school system."

Defends Parent Choice

Harrison told his Norfolk audience that "freedom of choice is nothing but the right of the parent to obtain a tuition grant with which to send his child to anon-sectarian private school or to a public school in another area."

The gubernatroial candidate being opposed by Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens, contended that he, Godwin, and State Sen. Robert Y. Button of Culpeper "went all over Virginia urging the people to support the constitutional amendment." Button is running for Attorney General on the Harrison ticket.

"This amendment ha enabled Virginia to met this terrific problem honorably. During this period the public school system of the state has made outstanding progress."

Integration Moves

In 1959 Prince Edward County in the conservative "Southside" of Virginia, was ordered by a Federal Court to integrate its public schools. Instead, the county's supervisors voted to close down the public schools.

Since then the 1,700 Negro school children in the county have had no classes to attend. But virtually all of the 1,400 white children have been enrolled in all-white "private" schools. Although the students must pay tuition—$240 a year for elementary school, $265 for high school—the county and state actually bear most of the cost. The county gives $100 to each private-school child; the state contributes another $125 to elementary-school children and $150 to high-school children.

Last week the Justice Department asked the Federal courts to force the reopening of Prince Edward county's public schools. The department filed a motion before Federal Judge Oren R. Lewis in Richmond asking the court (1) to bar the use of state or county funds in the private-school system; (2) to bar Virginia from using state funds for any public schools as long as public schooling was not available in Prince Edward county; (3) to enjoin state and local officials "from failing or refusing to maintain in Prince Edward county a system of free public schools."

Attorney General Robert Kennedy said: "We have tried to work this out to permit Negro children to go to school. They are unable to. Court orders are being circumvented and nullified. Therefore we have brought this action to protect the integrity of the judicial process of the United States."

It was the first school-segregation case in which the Federal government sought to intervene as a plaintiff. Congress has refused to give the Government authority to initiate school desegregation suits. But if the courts allow the Justice Department to intervene once a case is started, the Administration could play a much more active role in pressing for desegregation.

The move in Virginia was in line with the Administration's general policy of relying on executive action in the attack against discrimination rather than seeking new legislation. One such action was the President's recent order strengthening the machinery for ending discrimination in Government employment and in firms doing Government business.

The Justice Department itself feels that the effort to ensure Negroes t he r ight to vote in the South holds the key tot he integration question. The reasoning is that once they can vote, they themselves will have an effective weapon. During the week the Justice Department brought suit to compel East Carroll parish (county), La., to register Negroes for voting on the same basis as white persons.

Judge Hears Intervention Suit Today

By United Press International

A federal judge in Richmond will be asked today to allow the Justice Department to enter the controversial Prince Edward County, Va., school desegregation case as a plaintiff.

U. S. District Judge Oren R. Lewis will hear this and other motions in Prince Edward's fight against integrated schools.

The county, under a federal order to desegregate its public schools, abandoned public education in 1959. Private schools were opened for the county's white children. An estimated 1,700 Negro youngsters have been unable to attend classes.

Attorneys for Prince Edward were expected to counter the Justice Department's proposals with a motion that the desegregation order be dismissed. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy appeared in the Richmond courtroom and personally filed the initial suit last month.

Virginia's disgrace

By BARBARA S. MARY

RICHMOND

Prince Edward, one of the poorest counties, is in central Virginia, about 60 miles west of Richmond.

The population, 15,000 has remained constant since the civil war. It is about 55 per cent white, 45 per cent colored. Farming is the chief occupation.

There is no public transportation. There are two colleges in Farmville, the county seat, Longwood Teachers College, a state institution, and Hampden Sydney, a private college. These provide quite a few jobs, mostly menial.

* * *

FROM 1940 on colored parents entreated county officials to do something about the overcrowded high school which lacked a cafeteria and gymnasium and housed overflow in three tar - paper buildings.

In April, 1951 the seniors organized a student strike to focus public attention on their school situation. Then they sought legal advice from NAACP attorneys Hill and Robinson.

A petition was filed with the county school board and when it was denied, suit was filed.

* * *

THE CASE was heard by a 3-Judge District Court in February, 1952. The Court held that racial segregation laws were valid, but ordered equalization of school facilities.

The plaintiffs appealed the case to the U.S. Supreme Court before which it was argued twice on its merits.

It was one of the five cases on which the historic decision of May 17, 1954 was rendered.

* * *

FOLLOWING THE 1954 decision on implementation, no steps were taken by school officials to plan desegregation. After further litigation the Fourth District Court of Appeals in May, 1959, ordered that desegregation start in September.

The Prince Edward Board of Supervisors, rather than comply with the order, refused to levy or appropriate funds for public schools for the year 1959-1960. All public schools remained closed as they still are today.

* * *

THE PRINCE Edward School Foundation set up private schools for the white children which in 1959 - 1960 were financed by contributions. For this year, 1,324 tuition grants were approved.

In addition about 1,600 taxpayers have taken advantage of the tax deduction law with a total of $56,800 plus, in deductions for contributions to the private school.

About 1,375 white children are attending the seven elementary schools and the one high school which are housed in numerous scattered buildings.

Of the almost 1,700 colored children, 47 are attending northern integrated high schools, 300 have been sent to adjacent counties and other states, 653 are attending "centers" run by the Prince Edward Christian Association, and about 600 are lost "educational wise".

There are 16 centers open from 10 to 1:30 located in abandoned schools, and several abandoned shacks.

The supervisors of the centers are mostly mothers who have had a high school education. The program consists of some reading, singing and discussion.

* * *

THERE WAS a hearing on the case April 11th and a further hearing is set for May 8th. The attorneys for the plaintiffs are asking for a court order requiring the county to re-open the public schools, on the ground that shutting down of the schools violated the colored pupils' Constitutional rights.

183 Virginia Negroes Sent to White Schools

Northern Virginia school officials have approved applications for an additional 183 Negro children to attend predominately white schools next fall.

Of 207 applications from Negroes, only 24 were denied, some because of low academic standing, others because they lived closer to Negro schools.

Most of the applications were acted upon on the sole basis of proximity to white schools.

The Fairfax County School Board acted yesterday on 86 applications. A total of 76 were assigned to predominantly white schools, 11 of which will be integrated for the first time next fall.

The 10 rejected were turned down because of low academic standing or because the students lived nearer to Negro schools or because a new white school would open near their homes during the school year.

In Arlington, school officials said 118 applications had been received from Negro children and 104 of them had been approved.

Two Arlington schools will be integrated for the first time next fall—Gunston and Swanson Junior High Schools.

Falls Church School Supt. Irvin H. Schmitt said three Negroes had applied and been accepted in the city. Two will attend George Mason High School, and one will be admitted to James Madison Elementary School.

The total of 97 Negroes have been attending predominantly white schools in Northern Virginia during the current school year. They include 27 in Fairfax, 26 in Arlington and 44 in Alexandria.

Alexandria is the only Northern Virginia community which did not decide to take over its own pupil assignment powers. Placements will continue to be handled by the State Pupil Placement Board.

Of the 76 Negro students admitted in Fairfax, 37 will attend elementary schools, 25 will go to intermediate schools and 14 are to be admitted to high schools.

Schools which will be desegregated for the first time next fall and the number of Negro

Court Hears Petition Monday for Federal School Intervention

The Washington Post A-1-B
Washington, D.C. Sun., 5-7-61

Prince Edward Case Comes Up In Richmond

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

The question whether the Federal Government can intervene to force reopening of public schools in Prince Edward County, Va. will be argued before a Federal Court in Richmond Monday.

Federal District Judge Oren R. Lewis will consider the petition of U. S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy that the Federal Government become a plaintiff in a suit already before the Court.

Schools in Prince Edward were shut down by County officials two years ago in the face of a court order to begin desegregation.

Since then the 1350 white children of the County have been attending schools set up by a private foundation, financed largely by state and local tuition grants and local tax rebates.

The 1700 Negro children have been without an educational program.

Politicians Aroused

Possibility of Federal intervention has set off a flurry of statements from Southern politicians decrying Federal interference in local affairs.

With the new interest of the Federal Government the case has emerged as the liveliest issue in the Democratic primary campaign to nominate top Virginia officials.

Former Virginia Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison and Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens, both candidates for Governor, are firmly on the record that the action by the Department of Justice is an invasion of states' rights.

Harrison, the Byrd organization candidate, has used language stronger than that of Stephens, who is running as a moderate. Harrison's position leaves no room for compromise in reopening the schools. Stephens has kept open the chance of finding a solution satisfactory to local, State and Federal authorities.

Complaint by Negroes

In addition to the Federal request to intervent, the court will have before it a complaint on behalf of Negro students of Prince Edward that the County has frustrated the desegregation decision by closing its schools.

Counsel for the State and the County have indicated that they will ask that the complaint be dismissed on the grounds that no Federal Constitutional questions are involved. They also will oppose Federal intervention.

The complaint filed on behalf of the Negro students and the request by the Department of Justice are similar in requesting injunctions to force the County to reopen public schools on a desegregated basis; end County and State tuition grants to students attending the private foundation schools in the County as long as public schools are closed, and halt tax credits to County residents for contributions to the foundation schools while public schools are shut.

The basis for the Federal Government's argument is that Negro students are being denied equal rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United State Constitution. Schools are closed to them and open to students elsewhere in the State.

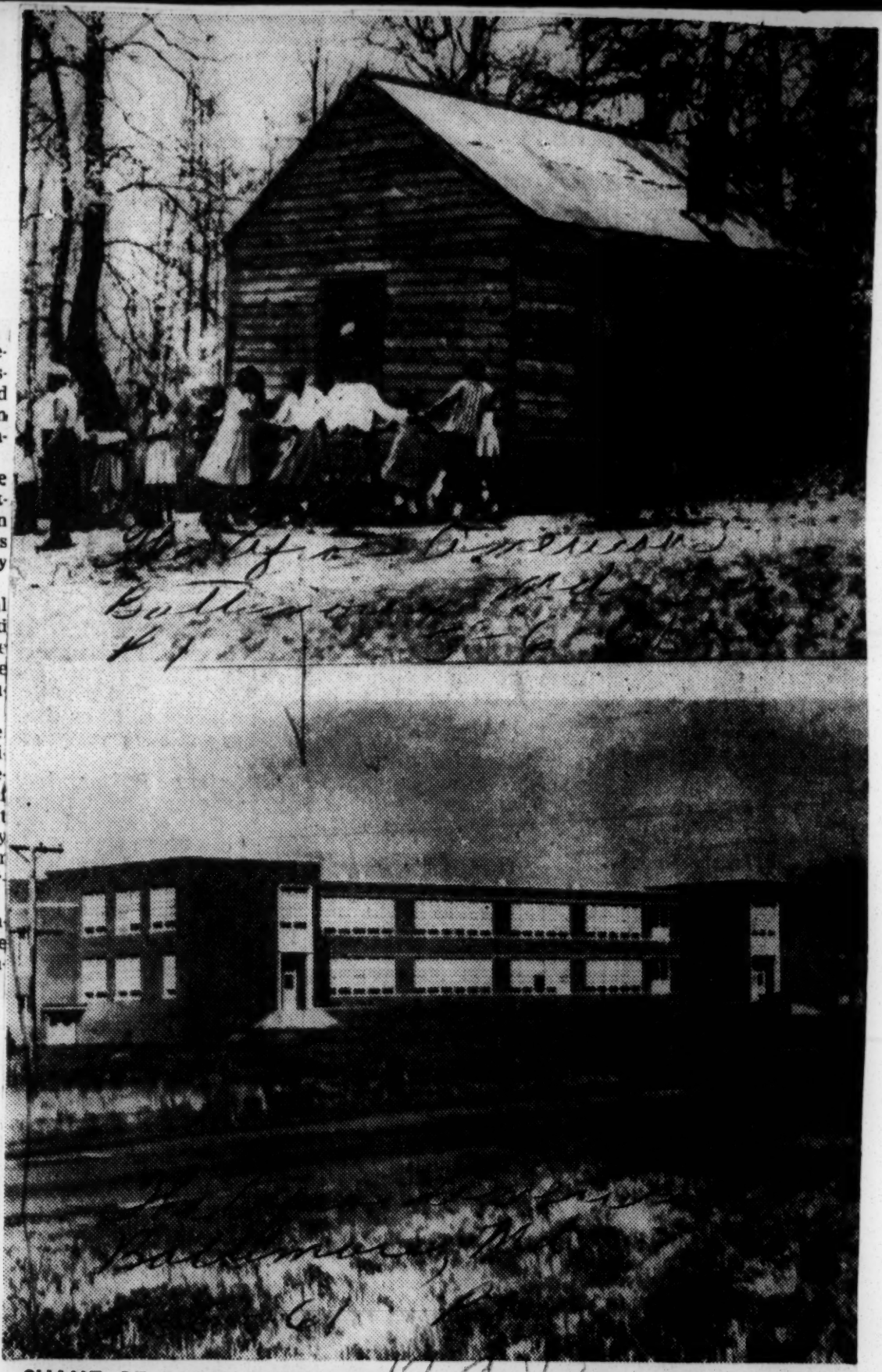
Virginia's Constitution declares that "the General Assembly shall establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the State."

The position that the state is expected to take was outlined last week by Harrison shortly after he resigned his post as Virginia's Attorney General.

He said that the General Assembly has fully discharged its obligations, since Prince Edward is entitled to its share of state funds for public education.

"There is no judicial decree statutory provision, or Constitutional mandate which requires the governing body of Prince Edward County, or that of any other locality, to levy taxes or appropriate funds for the operation of schools," Harrison said.

The question of the obligation to support schools, he said, is a matter for determination by the Virginia courts.



SHAME OF PRINCE EDWARD The Federal Government's court action to force reopening of public schools in Prince Edward County, was welcomed by civic and educational leaders last week. Top photo shows students using a one-room shack 15 miles from Farmville, at Five Forks, Va. The bottom photo, the new $850,000 Robert R. Moton high school for "colored students," remains idle.

Easy lesson on how to spend $100,000 in tax money for Private James Crow

The Afro-American f. 1 6 Baltimore, Md.

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

How does a county board of education evade a federal court order to desegregate public schools under its jurisdiction?

The answer to this question will be given to U.S. District Judge Oren R. Lewis at a hearing set for May 8 in Richmond, Va.

Details of the two-year run-around will be presented to the court by a team of crack constitutional lawyers headed by Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, one-time member of the Richmond City Council.

Other members of the team include Frank D. Reeves, White House aide; Robert L. Carter, protege of the NAACP's Thurgood Marshall, and Hill's law partner, Spottswood Robinson 3rd.

* * *

HERE IS WHAT the lawyers will tell Judge Lewis:—

On May 5, 1959, the U. S. Court of Appeals, Fourth District, reversed the U.S. District Court and ordered the schools of Prince Edward County, Va., desegregated.

Immediately thereafter the county board of supervisors, the county board of education, some other public officials and private citizens set out to evade the court ruling.

* * *

THE FIRST STEP was the refusal of the school board to levy taxes or appropriation for operation of the public county school system for the school year 1959-60.

This was done by cutting tax assessment on real estate and personal property in the county from $3.40 to $1.60 per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation and from $3.30 to $1.50 respectively.

In Farmville, the tax levy was cut from 80 cents per one hundred dollars to 30 cents.

* * *

THE SECOND STEP in the manuever was to set up a private school from which colored students were barred.

Such a school was established by the pro-segregation Prince Edward School Foundation.

The third step was for the board of supervisors to make it lawful for tax money to be paid to the private, segregated school.

This was done at the July 18, 1960 meeting when the supervisors enacted an ordinance providing that contributions to "certain non-profit, nonsectarian private" schools were deductible from taxes due the county.

* * *

AT THE SAME meeting the supervisors enacted a resolution enabling the county to pay the private school $50 for each white child in the county.

Under a state law passed in 1960 by the Assembly, the county was to be refunded by the state. The total was $65,000.

The actions, the lawyers will tell the court, stem from " a deliberate, intentional and calculated purpose to circumvent and frustrate" the court's desegregation order.

The court also will be told that since schools of the county have been closed, over $100,000 in public funds which otherwise would have gone to support the schools went to the segregated private school.

* * *

WHAT IS MORE, there is a plan in Prince Edward County to turn all public school property over to the jimcrow foundations the lawyers will say.

The net result has been "irreparable injury" to the colored children of the county who have been without school for a term and a half, while public money is being used to support segregated schools.

In behalf of the students, the lawyers will urge the court to stop the county and state from using public money to circumvent and evade the court's desegregation order.

They also will ask that the padlocked schools to reopened.

Va. Pupil Transfer Deadline Reached

The Washington Post 4-6-61 Washington D.C.

By Susanna McBee
Staff Reporter

Applications from Negroes seeking admission to white schools in Arlington, Falls Church and Fairfax County met total 130 to 150.

Yesterday was the deadline for public school students in those jurisdictions to apply for transfers to other schools. Assignments, which for the first time are being handled by local school officials, will be made by April 15.

Fairfax County yesterday became the third Northern Virginia jurisdiction to assume local control of assignments when the Board of Supervisors unanimously adopted a local pupil placement ordinance. In February the Virginia Board of Education decided to permit local option, which was then assumed by Arlington and Falls Church.

In Alexandria students are still assigned by the state. School Superintendent T. C. Williams said the deadline for transfer applications to be submitted to Alexandria school officials is July 1.

Arlington School Superintendent Ray E. Reid said he didn't know how many transfer applications has been received by his school system. He said he was in "no hurry" to count them. However, two Arlington Negro leaders estimated that 45 to 65 Negro students have applied to white schools in the County.

In Fairfax County, Assistant School Superintendent George H. Pope estimated that about 200 transfer applications have been submitted by whites and Negroes. Of these, 63 were filed by Attorney Otto L. Tucker on behalf of Negro students and about 20 more came from other Negro students, Pope said.

In Falls Church, which has no school desegregation, three Negroes have applied for entry into two white schools. Yesterday a Negro girl applied to the eighth grade at George Mason Junior-Senior High School. Previously, a Negro boy applied for the first grade at Madison and a Negro girl applied for the tenth grade at George Mason.

Nearly 100 Negroes are now attending, through court action, former white schools in Arlington, Alexandria and Fairfax. Now Negroes in Northern Virginia, except for Alexandria, will be able to enter white schools without going to court.

In Arlington and Falls Church the applications will be processed by school administration officials using geography as the main criteria in deciding placements. In Fairfax, there has been no decision on whether the School Board or administration will make final determinations on placements.

Negroes Seek Enrollment in Falls Church

The Washington Post P.B.I. June 4-4-61 Washington D.C.

By Everard Munsey
Staff Reporter

Two Negro youngsters applied yesterday for enrollment in two all-white schools in Falls Church, the area's only city with no desegregated schools.

The Falls Church school system now has no Negro pupils and no Negro schools. About 26 Negro children who live in the city attend schools in Fairfax County on tuition paid by the city.

The two applications are the first attempt by Negroes to attend Falls Church schools. School Superintendend Irvin H. Schmitt said a 6-year-old boy not now in public school applied for the first grade at Madison Elementary School, now attended by about 340 whites, and a girl now in the 9th grade at Luther Jackson High School, seeks enrollment in George Mason Junior-Senior High School.

The boy lives in the area served by Madison, Schmitt said. George Mason serves the entire city.

Schmitt said the School Board probably will act on the applications at its meeting tonight. They were made under the city's local assignment ordinance, a part of Virginia's freedom of choice school program which was adopted by Falls Church.

Arlington also has taken over assignment locally. An assignment plan has been recommended by the Fairfax County School Board and is expected to be adopted by the Board of Supervisors. The deadline for applications under local assignment ordinances is Wednesday.

Fairfax and Arlington officials said they did not yet know the total number of new Negro applicants to white or desegregated schools.

But Otto Tucker, attorney for Negro applicants, said he had mailed the applications of 63 Negroes who seek enrollment in 17 all-white or desegregated Fairfax County schools.

Nearly 100 Negro students attend formerly all-white schools in Arlington, Alexandria and Fairfax. In Alexandria, pupils are still assigned by the state.

Attack Due to Open On All-White Schools

RICHMOND, April 10 (AP).—A Federal court will be asked tomorrow to clear the way for a legal assault on Prince Edward County's all-white private schools.

Attorneys for Prince Edward Negroes will seek permission in United States District Court to file an amended complaint against the county, challenging the use of public funds for the schools.

Prince Edward abandoned public schools in 1959 rather than submit to court-ordered desegregation. Since then, white pupils have been attending the private schools. Negroes have been without. They have refused help to start schools of their own.

Indirectly involved is the State tuition grant law to afford "freedom of choice" and to minimize integration.

Not Yet in Record

The amended complaint was filed with the District Court January 13 but has not yet been accepted as part of the Prince Edward record. Arguments are to be heard tomorrow.

Lawyers for the Prince Edward Negro complainantts are asking the court to restrain the county from spending public funds to support, directly or indirectly, any private school which excludes Negroes for reasons of race.

The complaint also asks that the county be forbidden to spend public funds to aid or reimburse persons for money paid as tuition to any private school that similarly excludes Negroes; and that it be forbidden to award tax credit to citizens contributing to such a school.

Attorney General A. S. Harrison, jr., and Collins Denny, jr., attorney for the Prince Edward School Board, are expected to oppose the complaint.

County Aids Students

The county, while appropriating nothing for operation of public schools, has been making grants to pupils for private schooling. These grants have been supplemented by the State.

The county also has been providing tax relief for persons contributing to the support of the private schools.

Negro children, too, are eligible for the grants if they wish to attend schools outside the county. Thus far, Negroes have rejected the suggestion they start a private school system of their own.

Negro Leader Opposes Radical Action

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — Robert D. Robertson, president of the NAACP in Virginia, said Tuesday he preferred to accomplish racial integration by negotiation rather than by radical action.

Robertson also was elected president of the Norfolk NAACP branch in December, but that election has been voided by the national NAACP's Board of Directors and a new election ordered for March 13.

The recall was granted after 31 members of the Norfolk branch charged there was "inactivity" and "lack of militancy" under Robertson's leadership.

Robertson said Tuesday the desegregation of Norfolk schools and department store lunch counters were adequate answers to charges of inactivity. And he recalled that the Virginia branch, at the NAACP's national convention last summer, was awarded first place for desegregation activities

Refusal To Order School Admission Upheld By Court

RICHMOND, Va. — (NNPA) — The United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals Friday upheld a lower court's refusal to order ten colored pupils admitted to white schools in Charlottesville, Va.

But the appellate court said the administration of the Charlottesville desegregation plan violated the rights of colored children and cannot indefinitely continue."

The court, however, decided again upsetting the Charlottesville desegregation plan because it said it had noted some progress had been made in integrating the schools.

The forgotten children of the 'New Frontier': Prince Edward County

WASHINGTON

The two-year fight for public schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia, is still raging.

Beginning in 1950, the colored residents of the county have been fighting for school integration. In 1959, the public schools closed rather than integrate.

Sixteen centers have been set up throughout the county manned by supervisors to provide the children with at least a minimum of schooling.

Their story was vividly told this week by Mrs. Helen Baker of the American Friends Service Committee. Mrs. Baker brought 21 of the women supervisors from Prince Edward County here as guests of the National Council of Negro Women.

"This year, 653 children have been placed in centers", Mrs. Baker said, "47 children have been placed in northern schools, 300 have been sent to adjacent counties and other states as far away as Florida, and approximately 600 are lost educational-wise."

The supervisors of the centers are all housewives, as well as mothers and even grandmothers. They range from the ages 18 to eighty.

Miss Estelle Nash, age 18, fortunately graduated from high school before the closing of the public schools.

The oldest, Mrs. Althea Jones age 80, is happy to give the children the benefit of her education.

Virginia may reopen Closed Negro schools

RICHMOND, Va., April 29—(AP)—The clamor stirred up by federal intervention in the Prince Edward County school case showed signs of abating Saturday as new attention was directed to the chance that the county might reopen public schools for Negroes.

Such a reopening was projected last night as "a constructive solution" to Prince Edward's school problems by State Sen. Armistead Boothe.

In a speech at Wiliamsburg, Boothe said the county supervisors, who abandoned public schools in 1959 to escape court-ordered desegregation, "may soon see fit" to reopen schools for Negro children.

If this is done, he said, "it will mean education for all of the county's children" because white students can continue to attend the network of private schools they have attended for two sessions.

EARLIER FRIDAY, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond had virtually shrugged off the intervention by the U. S. Department of Justice in the case as a technical matter and the uproar over the action as a tempest in a teapot.

"We are perfectly calm about it," the governor said after confering with his top-level legal and educational advisers. "We are not excited about it at all."

The Justice Department, in a motion filed by Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, asked permission of Richmond Federal Court Wednesday to intervene in a suit filed long ago by Negro plaintiffs seeking to force the reopening of Prince Edward public schools.

Justice Department Move In Virginia School Case Welcomed By Association

FARMVILLE, Va — The NAACP expressed its pleasure at the U. S. Department of Justice's move to reopen public schools on an integrated basis here.

"Prince Edward County, Virginia, is the only unit in the nation which has chosen to deny its white children a proper education in order to deny its Negro youngsters any education," said Roy Wilkins, NAACP Executive Secretary.

School integration litigation has a long history in this educational desert. It was one of the five communities that offered the cases leading to the historic U. S. Supreme Court school integration ruling of May 17, 1954, won by the NAACP.

However, Prince Edward County chose to close all public schools two years ago, rather than obey the order to desegregate.

NAACP attorneys this year continued their fight against the county officials by moving to reopen the county's schools on an integrated basis, in the Federal court at Richmond.

"FULL PARTICIPANT"

The Justice Department's intervention marks the first time the government has become a "full participant" in an integration case. It has previously filed briefs as a friend of the court.

Most of the county's 1,500 white students, as a result now attend private schools organized and run by the Prince Edward School Foundation.

This is supported by private contributions, and by county and state grants to parents out of public tax money.

The county's 1,750 Negro children have no schools whatsoever.

Some 300 have transferred out of the county and another 650 are enrolled in community centers, sponsored by the NAACP. The other Negro children just mark time.

Segregationist John C. Steck says the fault belongs to the Negroes. The segregationists feel Negroes should be willing to attend Jim Crow "private" schools.

Rev. L. Francis Griffin, coordinator of the county NAACP, said the Negro parents did not want either a public or a private Jim Crow school.

"That is why they brought their law suit in 1952," he said, "to abolish segregated schools."

Vote Drive Started

Virginians Seek Aid Of JFK In Prince Edward

Special Correspondence

RICHMOND — A concerted state-wide campaign to increased voter registration in the state, and renewed efforts to have the schools in Prince Edward County re-opened, were voted at a meeting of citizens called last week by the Virginia Teachers Association.

Attending the half-day session held in the annex of Slaughters Hotel were local presidents of teachers' associations, presidents of local P-TA's, chairmen of local citizens' committees, and the national and local presidents of the Links, Inc., a woman's organization devoted to social and cultural projects.

THE GROUP voted to launch an immediate increase-the-vote campaign to be conducted during the next four-week period. It also agreed to form a council of civic organizations so that the efforts of all groups to increase citizenship participation might be coordinated from a central office.

Action on the Prince Edward county school situation included a decision to seek conferences with President John F. Kennedy, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Governor J. Lindsay Almond, and gubernatorial candidates A. S. Harrison and A. E. Stephens.

FOLLOWING the morning's session, a special committee met Saturday afternoon at the VTA office and sent telegrams to 200 local presidents of several state-wide organizations urging that their membership be polled and the number of registered voters reported to the VTA secretary's office. Those who are not voters are to been couraged to register immediately.

Heads of organizations at the morning's conference included Herbert A. Marshall, Norfolk, and Dr. J. Rupert Picott, president and executive secretary respectively of the Virginia Teachers Association; Mrs. Louise Carter (Princess Anne county), secretary of civic education of the VTA; Ira J. Womack ,(Roanoke), and Albert K. Talbot (Williamsburg), president and immediate past president respectively of the Virginia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

Also, Mrs. Polly Weeden, of Lynchburg, national president of the Links, Inc., and Mrs. Helena Payne and Mrs. Julia Thornton, field representative and assistant secretary respectively of the Virginia Voters League.

PRINCIPAL speakers were John M. Brooks, director of voter registration for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; H. A. Marshall, VTA president; and Mrs. Helen E. Baker, director of the Prince Edward County Project of the American Friends Society.

Dr. Picott, of the VTA and host for the meeting, described the situation in Prince Edward county as "critical" and declared that "a situation such as that which exists in Prince Edward could happen only in a state where the people involved lacked "voting strength."

HE REVIEWED the participation of VTA in efforts to have the schools in that county re-opened and recalled that when the schools were closed. the Virginia Teachers Association secured employment for all of the Negro teachers of Prince Edward. He recommended a "dedicated effort" to get the schools reopened by September.

Mr. Brooks declared that "full citizenship is an achievable venture which must be pursued by every true American." He described conditions in certain parts of the South, notably Brownville and Fayette county in Tennessee, where Negroes are being deprived of basic human needs simply because of their efforts to vote.

MRS. BAKER described the work of the American Friends Society in placing 47 of the older children in Prince Edward county in selected homes in seven cities in the North. An additional 50 students were invited to complete their high school work at Kittrell College in North Carolina. She also praised the efforts of the 24 suprvisors of the training centers whom she described as "dedicated women who meet children every day without thought of pay."

VTA President Marshall made the closing speech in which he stated that "rights and responsibilities go hand in hand. The good citizen accepts responsibilities and discharges them to the best of his abilities."

He urged citizens to "vote thoughtfully on the issues and personalities of the day."

County Supervisors to Meet

Stiffer Resistance to School Opening Predicted in Prince Edward Today

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

Prince Edward County supervisors will hold their first meeting today since the Federal Government announced its intention to intervene in the suit to force reopening of County schools.

The supervisors effectively shut down all public education in the County two years ago when they refused to appropriate money for operation of schools. The County was facing a Federal Court order to desegreate its schools.

The Associated Press reported that County officials now seem more determined than ever to keep the schools closed. The wire service quoted a top-level source close to the supervisors as saying that action by the Justice Department last week "has done a lot to stiffen resistance" to school reopening among the supervisors.

The Justice Department asked permission of the Federal Court in Richmond to enter the Prince Edward desegregation suit. The petition asked the Court to prohibit State support of any public school in Virginia until Prince Edward schools are opened.

Counsel for the State and the County yesterday sought to have the Court dismiss a complaint filed in the suit challenging theu se of public funds to support the private schools and alleging that the segregation order by closing the schools.

The Associated Press said its unidentified source declared that the supervisors "aren't even thinking about" opening any public schools. This would eliminate a suggested compromise that would reopen the public schools for Negro students while white children continue to attend the segregated foundation schools.

The supervisors need not reveal their intentions regarding schools until their meeting June 6, when they vote on a school budget. Three budgets have been presented by the school board, one calling for operation of all schools, another for educating 1800 students, the approximate number of Negro school children in public schools and the third for continuing the tuition grants but with no public school program.

The Justice Department continued yesterday to be the target for blasts by segregationists.

Virginia State Sen. Mills Godwin, candidate for lieutenant governor in the Democratic primary, speaking in Pulaski lashed out at the Department for seeeking to close all public schools in Virginia unless those in Prince Edward are opened.

In a speech in the Senate Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.) declared that if the suit is successful "it would establish a precedent for Federal control over any facet of life in which the Executive Branch for any reason might choose to intervene."

Harrison Blasts at U.S. In Edward School Move

The Washington Post
Wed 5-3-61
Washington A1

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, May 2—Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., former Attorney General of Virginia and candidate for Governor, today called action by the United States Department of Justice in seeking to intervene in the Prince Edward County School case "reckless, irresponsible, and ill-considered."

His sharply worded statement left open no path for compromise in restoring public education in the County.

Harrison, who resigned as Attorney General Monday to campaign for the top state post, firmly allied himself with the position taken by U. S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Sr., who earlier blasted the Federal Government.

This was in contrast to the moderate stand taken by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, who called for calmness and restraint and said he felt an amicable solution could be found.

Stand of His Rival

Harrison's blast also contrasted with the position taken by Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens, who also is seeking the gubernational nomination on an anti-organization ticket. The Stephens ticket was sharply critical of the Federal move, but at the same time held out hope that a compromise solution could be reached which would reopen the schools and be satisfactory to local, state and government authorities.

Harrison declared that the "uninvited and wholly gratuitous attempt by the Department of Justice to enter the case as an ally of the National ssociation for the Advancement of Colored People will be construed as a politically motivated display of naked Federal power."

The Department of Justice petitioned the Federal Court in Richmond last week for permission to intervent in a suit filed by the NACP for Negro students to force the reopening of public schools. Federal Judge Oren R. Lewis has been asked to hear arguments on the motion May 8.

Closed for Two Years

The Prince Edward Board of Supervisors shut down the schools two years ago by refusing to adopt a school budget. The schools were facing a court order to desegregate.

After issuing the statement from his campaign headquarters in the Richmond Hotel, Harrison met with attorneys who will represent the county and the state.

Attorney General John F. Kennedy said last week he and members of his staff had held conversations with public officials in Virginia seeking an amicable, voluntary solution. Court action was taken he said only atfer this proved impossible. Almond said that he had not been consulted.

Harrison disclosed that he was invited by Kennedy to discuss the Prince Edward case early this spring.

The discussion was held with Kennedy and Burke Marshall, chief of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division. William C. Battle, President Kennedy's close friend and campaign chairman in Virginia during last fall's presidential race, participated in the discussion at the request of Attorney General Kennedy.

Harrison said he advised Kennedy that Virginia is without statutory authority to operate schools in any locality, and further, that as the state's Attorney General he had "no authority or information to predict if or when" the schools might be reopened.

Justice Department Move In Virginia School Case Welcomed By Association

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala
Wed 5-3-61

FARMVILLE, Va. — The NAACP expressed its pleasure at the U. S. Department of Justice's move to reopen public schools on an integrated basis here.

"Prince Edward County, Virginia, is the only unit in the nation which has chosen to deny its white children a proper education in order to deny its Negro youngsters any education," said Roy Wilkins, NAACP Executive Secretary.

School integration litigation has a long history in this educational desert. It was one of the five communities that offered the cases leading to the historic U. S. Supreme Court school integration ruling of May 17, 1954, won by the NAACP.

However, Prince Edward County chose to close all public schools two years ago, rather than obey the order to desegregate.

NAACP attorneys this year continued their fight against the county officials by moving to reopen the county's schools on an integrated basis, in the Federal court at Richmond.

"FULL PARTICIPANT"

The Justice Department's intervention marks the first time the government has become a "full participant" in an integration case. It has previously filed briefs as a friend of the court.

Most of the county's 1,500 white students, as a result now attend private schools organized and run by the Prince Edward School Foundation.

This is supported by private contributions, and by county and state grants to parents out of public tax money.

The county's 1,750 Negro children have no schools whatsoever.

Some 300 have transferred out of the county and another 650 are enrolled in community centers, sponsored by the NAACP. The other Negro children just mark time.

Segregationist John C. Steck says the fault belongs to the Negroes. The segregationists feel Negroes should be willing to attend Jim Crow "private" schools.

Rev. L. Francis Griffin, coordinator of the county NAACP, said the Negro parents did not want either a public or a private Jim Crow school.

"That is why they brought their law suit in 1952," he said, "to abolish segregated schools."

TO SATISFY U. S.

Might Reopen Negro Schools

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss
Sat 5-13-61

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—The clamor stirred up by federal intervention in the Prince Edward County school case showed signs of abating today as new attention was directed to the chance that the county might reopen public schools for Negroes.

Such a reopening was projected Friday night as "a constructive solution" to Prince Edward's school problems by state Sen. Armistead Boothe, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor.

In a speech at Williamsburg, Boothe said the county supervisors, who abandoned public schools in 1959 to escape court-ordered desegregation, "may soon see fit" to reopen schools for Negro children.

If this is done, he said, "it will mean education for all of the county's children" because white students can continue to attend the network of private schools they have attended for two sessions.

SHRUGS OFF ATION

Earlier Friday, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond had virtually shrugged off the intervention by the U.S. Department of Justice in the case as a technical matter and the uproar over the action as a tempest in a teapot.

"We are perfectly calm about it," the governor said after conferring with his top-level legal and educational advisers. "We are not excited about it at all."

The Justice Department, in a motion filed by Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, asked permission of Richmond federal court Wednesday to intervene in a suit filed long ago by Negro plaintiffs seeking to force the reopening of Prince Edward public schools.

The Justice Department asked the court to forbid Virginia to operate any public schools at all unless Prince Edward schools are reopened—and in a desegregated basis.

Almond wouldn't commit himself when asked by newsmen whether Prince Edward might solve its dilemma by reopening public schools for 1,800 students—approximately the number of Negro students in the county.

One budget envisioned the operation of all the county's public schools in 1961-62. Another envisioned continuation of the present system of private schools and tuition grants. The third envisioned operation of public schools for 1,800 students—not identified by race.

Charlottesville Told It Balks School Plan

Washington Post B2
Wed 10-25-61

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 24 (AP)—Federal District Judge John Paul ruled today the Charlottesville School Board and Superintendent of Schools Fendall R. Ellis, had administered imporperly the school desegration plan as set up by the court.

"The soundest basis for all future questions is that Negroes and whites must be treated exactly alike in determining their rights," Judge Paul said from the bench.

The rights referred to are the rights of Negro children to transfer from all-Negro areas to different school districts without special qaulifications. White children are currently afforded this privilege.

Washington DC

John S. Battle, Jr., attorney for the School Board said that this ruling has the effect of a final action and will call for the reconsideration of those petitions for transfer which had been denied. There were petitions from 25 Negroes.

Ellis said that whether or not this will be appealed will be determined at the next regular School Board meeting Nov. 14.

The hearing today and yesterday was on a plea by 25 Negro children that they be allowed to enter white schools. Samuel W. Tucker, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asked the Court to order the children admitted and to order the School Board to cease applying any criteria to Negroes not applied to white children.

Judge Paul handed down his decision after hearing Battle say that to grant the request of the Negroes probably would mean the closing of the all-Negroe Jefferson Elementary and Burley High Schools and a complete mixing of the races.

Attorneys began final arguments after questioning the last and only witness called by Battle. Eugene Williams, an offocial of the Charlottesville NAACP.

Williams was preceded on the stand by Ellis.

Tucker quizzed the Superintendent on his method of assigning pupils to predominantly white Lane High School and all-Negro Burley High.

Ellis testified the criteria most often used are the students' geographical location and academic capabilities.

Tucker said these criteria are discriminatory because they are applied only to Negro pupils seeking entrance to Lane and that any white pupil in the City can attend Lane regardless of where he lives or the outcome of any academic tests.

U. S. Judge Won't Reopen Schools

The News Leader Richmond
p. 10-B
Thurs 10-26-61

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—A federal judge said Wednesday he was not going to enter an order requiring the reopening of Prince Edward County's public schools, closed two years ago in a racial dispute.

Charleston S. C.

"That's going to be determined by the Supreme Court of Virginia, if it's going to be done at all," said Judge Oren R. Lewis of Richmond U.S. District Court.

Judge Lewis also said he was "not going to determine if they (county and state) have a legal right to close the schools; that's going to be done by the Supreme Court of Virginia."

Lewis's comments came in the third day of a hearing as attorneys for the Negro plaintiffs and the Prince Edward School Board summarized before Judge Lewis their arguments in a court case testing the legality of the school closures.

The Prince Edward County Board of Supervisors, faced with a federal court order calling for school desegregation, declined to appropriate funds for schools in 1959 and the facilities have been shut since. White children have attended private schools, financed partly by county and state tuition grants.

The same grants are available to the approximately 1,800 Negro school-age children in the county, but few have applied for them.

In this phase of the 10-year-old suit, the Negroes also are contesting the tuition grants and tax credits allowed county residents for contributions to the private schools.

While school board attorney Collins Denny Jr. was arguing, Lewis interjected that the tax credits were "a payment on taxes. How can you say it's anything else? You might as well tell me I'm paying a tax. I'm sure if I were white and I lived in Prince Edward I would pay the contribution."

'No conclusions' in PE stalemate

RICHMOND — "We reached no conclusions whatsoever."

So declared Virginia Atty. Gen. Frederick T. Gray Wednesday following a hush-hush conference between state and local officials and representatives of the Justice department on the Prince Edward County school case.

Gray said that the conference had been called at the request of the Justice Department, which is seeking the re-opening of the county's schools which have been closed for the past two years.

Neither the Justice Department attorneys nor those for the county and state indicated whether the meeting was the forerunner of another attempt by the Kennedy Administration to force the schools' reopening.

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT attorneys who attended the conference were Burke Marshall, head of the Department's Civil Rights Division, and St. John Barrett, who unsuccessfully argued the Federal Government's earlier attempt to enter the case.

The Prince Edward case, which began 10 years ago, is one of those upon which the U.S. Supreme Court based its 1954 school desegregation ruling.

Two years ago the county closed its schools after it was ordered by Federal Court to desegregate.

The Justice Department's bid to enter the case was turned down last summer by Judge Oren R. Lewis of Federal District Court at Richmond.

AT NORFOLK, 64 pupils and 41 adults filed a petition in Federal District Court asking for the end of City School Board assignment practices based on a court-sanstioned "transition period."

The pupil plaintiffs were among 81 whose applications for transfer to white or newly - integrated schools were rejected by the board on July 27.

Their motion was filed by Attorneys Victor J. Ashe and J. Hugo Madison of Norfolk and James M. Nabritt III of New York.

It contends that the rejected pupils "possess all of the usual qualifications and satisfy all reasonable requirements for admission" to the schools to which they applied.

* * *

JUDGE WALTER E. HOFFMAN, who will hear the motion on August 21 will be asked to stop the board from:

Basing "initial assignment of pupils entering school for school for the first time" upon race.

Placing or assigning pupils entering junior or senior high school on the basis of any "normal stream" based on race.

Maintaining "overlapping or dual school attendance areas or zones based on race."

"Determining the admission of colored pupils who seek transfer to all-white or predominantly white schools on the basis of academic qualification standards which are not used to determine the admission of white pupils routinely admitted to such schools."

"Using different pupil criteria for pupils seeking transfers than the qualification standards applied in the making of routine assignments of pupils to schools."

IF JUDGE HOFFMAN refuses to rule favorably on the requests, the plaintiffs asked that as an alternative, he order the board to set a time schedule for the elimination of the objectionable practices.

Such a schedule, they said, should take into consideration only "administrative obstacles to desegregation" and not "community hostility to desegregation, public attitudes or the like."

The procedures now in use, the plaintiffs argue, "regulate and affect" the admissions and transfers on the basis of color.

* * *

LYNCHBURG this week quietly continued its period of "watchful waiting" for the final report from the four-man committee named to "consider and recommend a plan of gradual desegregation of Lynchburg public schools."

The committee was named last week after the board held that desegregation is legal and would be better as a "voluntary program" than in the face of an "inevitable court order."

In attempting to produce a concrete plan for desegregation, Lynchburg sets a precedent in Virginia for action before a court order is instituted.

* * *

SCHEDULED for Richmond on Monday was the first of a series of appeal hearings to be held by the State Pupil Placement Board for pupils denied admission to white or mixed schools during the coming year.

Plans call for the hearing of the appeals of 50 children from Richmond, Fredericksburg, Roanoke, Lynchburg and Winchester, and the counties of Roanoke, Prince William and Montgomery.

Other hearings will be scheduled later by the board.

IN CHARLOTTE, N.C., five pupils were assigned to white or predominantly white schools Tuesday when the Charlotte - Mecklenburg Board of Education reversed its previous rulings after hearing appeals.

Kelly Alexander, state NAACP president, said that Tuesday's action by the board shows that "The way to get the constitutional rights guaranteed by the Supreme Court is to exhaust the administrative remedies available."

The five pupils' reassignment requests were originally turned down on June 2 when the board assigned 15 others to predominantly white classes.

* * *

THE U.S. Court of Appeals at New York voted 2-to-1 against staying its order for the desegregation of the Lincoln School at New Rochelle.

The New Rochelle Board of Education had sought the stay until it could ask the U.S. Supreme Court to review the case.

It also wanted time to apply to a Supreme Court Justice for a stay, pending final settlement of the case.

A group of Atlanta Episcopal clergymen of both races announced plans for a "South to North Freedom Ride" to begin on September 12.

The leader of the group, the Rev. John Morris, executive director of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity (ESCRU) said the Freedom Ride, called a prayer pilgrimage, would include 30 to 35 ministers.

The Rev. Mr. Morris also assailed the racial policy of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn, which recently announced that students would be accepted without regard to race or color.

HE CHARGED that the Sewanee Inn and Claremont Restaurant university owned facilities, had recently refused service to two colored students in Sewanee's Graduate School of Theology.

Dr. Edward McCrady, vice chancellor of the university, said however, that while the two restaurants were university - owned, they were opeated under lease by a private operator, Mrs. Clara Shoemate, and that the university had no control over their racial policy.

The group of clergymen on the Freedom Ride, the Rev. Mr. Morris said, will leave New Orleans en route to the General convention of the Episcopal Church in Detroit.

They plan to visit Episcopal schools and colleges to see what is being done about segregation, he added, as well as investigate integration of public facilities along the way.

Stops will be made in Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., Birmingham, Sewanee, Tenn., Versailles, Ky., and Cincinnati.

Capital Comment by Lynn Williams

Aid for Sliahted Va. Kids

WASHINGTON—I am sure that President Kennedy has not heard about the subject of this piece, what with his trying to keep up these days with his opposite number at the Kremlin, the communist-minded "Neutrals," nuclear weapon tests, his education bill and other vital matters.

But I believe it would be pleasantly diverting if he were to learn how a group of D. C. citizens has kicked off a humanitarian project that seems grounded in JFK's inaugural bit: "Ask not what the country can do for you, etc."

Dr. Furth

In brief, the group is lining up local "foster homes" for 30 youngsters they will bring to D.C. from Prince Edward County, Va. and enroll in D.C. public schools. You will recall that the good (?) white folk of that benighted township closed their public schools rather than abide by the U.S. Supreme Court desegregation dictum, thereby leaving some 1,700 Negro children without any official school program.

Currently the issue is being fought in the Virginia courts, with the NAACP spearheading the effort to undo this tragic wrong. The matter may have to go all the way to the Supreme Court, and there is no telling how long it will be before it is finally resolved. That is why the project launched by the D.C. group has greaat signifiance.

■

THE IDEA was projected by Austrian-born 40-year-old Dr. Hans G. Furth, assistant professor of psychology at Catholic University here, and his wife, Mrs. Madeline B. Furth. They were in a party that visited Prince Edward County and talked with some of the leaders about what could be done about getting the children back into classes.

Said Dr. Furth this week: "Of course we realize that 30 children out of 1700 does not represent much in terms of numbers, but we feel that if we do our little bit it may spur other groups in other cities."

■

AS THE first step in the project Dr. Furth called together nine other persons to organize and plan the program. Designated as coordinator was Mrs. Burma A. Whitted, director of recreational therapy for pediatrics at Freedmen's Hospital. Mrs. Whitted was one of the leaders of the Consolidated Parents Group, which worked up the legal suit that resulted in the Supreme Court decision abolishing segregated schools in D.C. Mother of three children, she is currently a member of the Health and Welfare Council's executive committee. Recently she became the first woman appointed to membership on the D.C. Council on Human Relations.

Other members of the group are Mmes. Beatrice M. Johnson, Louise G. Johnson, Thelma A. Kinsey, Marion Cowan, Thelma Turner, Jane Thayer, Theodore Taylor and Atty. Barrington D. Parker, all well known in the community.

One of the leaders in a similar project successfully executed several years ago involving disadvantaged Front Royal, Va. Negro children, Mrs. Whitted observed that the group "is extremely gratified by the response to our appeals for foster homes. However, there are many details and practical matters that have to be worked out before we can actually determine how well the program will work. First of all there is the need for funds," she said.

■

A NATIVE of Vienna, Austria, Dr. Furth came to this country after World War II. He earned his doctorate at the University of Portland, Me., and was appointed to his Catholic University position two years ago. Dr. and Mrs. Furth have four children.

"My principal concern is to make educational opportunity available to these deprived children while their minds are still receptive to that discipline. For that reason our children will be the younger ones for the most part, but will perhaps range from six or seven through to 14 or 15 because of the circumstances. In any event it is a splendid challenge and an excellent opportunity for service," Dr. Furth declared.

The group plans to have the children in Washington within the next couple of weeks, he said.

14d(1) 1961

U.S. Intervention Barred In Prince Edward Case

Judge Lewis in Richmond Says Step Would Prejudice Rights of Both Sides

RICHMOND, Va., June 15 (AP).—The Federal Government's bid to intervene in the Prince Edward County school case has been rejected on grounds it "will unduly delay and prejudice" the rights of both sides in the court battle over the county's integration-closed public schools.

With those words, United States District Judge Oren R Lewis yesterday turned down the April 26 request by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy that the Federal Government be allowed to enter the 10-year-old case as a plaintiff. The Government normally enters a racial case as a "friend of the court."

Mr. Kennedy had contended Federal intervention was necessary to prevent the circumvention and nullification of the court's school desegregation order that led Prince Edward to close its public schools in 1959.

Justice Department officials in Washington declined comment until they could study the court's opinion. Mr. Kennedy was in New York to speak to a meeting of State attorneys general.

Funds Cut Off

Prince Edward, one of the original localities named in the United States Supreme Court's 1954 school desegration decision, has been without public schools for two years. The county governing body has refused to appropriate funds for next year.

Some 1,450 white children have been educated in private segregated schools financed mostly by county and State tuition grants. Most of the 1,700 school-age Negroes have gone without formal education.

In his intervention move in April, Mr. Kennedy had asked the court to prohibit Virginia from spending money to maintain public schools anywhere in the State as long as those in Prince Edward remained closed.

"Such relief, if granted, would be unnecessarily punitive, in that it would require the closing of most, if not all, of the free public schools in Virginia," said Judge Lewis. "Whether the means, if legal, justify the end is questionable, to say the least."

Didn't Seek Full Closing

The Judge noted that the government in presenting its case had argued it did not intend to force the closing of all the State's public schools but refused to delete the request from its plea.

Judge Lewis said he was forced to conclude that government intervention would bring a request for "an order that would jeopardize the education of several hundred thousand Virginia children who have no responsibility whatsoever for the closing of public schools in Prince Edward County."

In addition, the Judge questioned whether the government's motion was "timely" in its filing. He said, too, the intervention bid would seem to be "contrary to the intent of Congress" since several bills were now in Congress to garnt the attorney general the right to intervene in such suits.

Cites Other Cases

Judge Lewis also pointed out the Federal Government made no move to intervene as a plaintiff in school cases in Little Rock and New Orleans even though "open defiance of Federal Court orders was obvious. In Virginia, this complex problem has been and is being solved in a lawful and proper manner, through the courts. There has been no known defiance of this court's orders by either the State of Virginia or the County of Prince Edward."

The judge also turned down a move by the State to dismiss a broadened suit by attorneys for the Negro plaintiffs seeking to question the constitutionality of the tuition grants and the State law under which the schools were closed. A pre-trial hearing, if necessary, and the filing of briefs in the broadened suit were set for next month.

VIRGINIA

'Look Carefully At Your Leadership'

The Progressive Farmer

IN REPORTING the Prince Edward County (Va.) school dilemma last month, we questioned tactics and intent of NAACP (National Association for Advancement of Colored People).

Within the last few months, there have been numerous articles in national and eastern magazines and newspapers about the Prince Edward County school problem. Too many of them have stated about this: "For two years, 1,400 white children have had private schools. The 1,700 Negro children have had no schools."

The implication is that Negro children have been denied the privilege of schools by white leadership. These publications fail to mention that Negroes were offered the same opportunities as whites, on a separate basis, but chose no schools in preference to segregated schools.

Clearly there are two issues here: integration and schools. On ill advice from NAACP, we think, Negro leaders put the right to mix their children with whites in the schoolroom above education. We do not think it that important. For that matter, neither do many of the Negro citizens. One highly respected colored person told our reporter: "What has it gotten us? We have fought this issue for seven years. Now we have neither integration nor education." Another said: "I've been paying them [NAACP] $20 a month to get our schools open. They haven't done it and I'm going to quit paying."

One of the most distasteful tactics of NAACP, yet perhaps its most effective weapon, is the appeal to become martyrs. This is being carried too far, we think, when innocent little children are made their pawns.

And yet an element among Southern white people has too often fallen right in the agitators' trap. We're convinced the so-called "Freedom Riders" went into the Deep South on integrated buses expecting to be molested. If they had not met violence, CORE (Congress of Racial Equality), who sponsored these groups, would have been disappointed.

The ramifications of exciting pent-up human emotions are far-reaching and dangerous. Since the "Freedom Riders" went into the South, a race riot was narrowly averted at Trinity, N.C., and one broke out as far away as Los Angeles, Calif. William H. Parker, police chief of Los Angeles, was quoted in *U.S. News & World Report* of June 12 as saying of the disturbance there involving about 1,000 people in a city park: "I consider this to have been a race riot." He said he thought it was inspired partly by publicity given the "Freedom Riders."

Violence we canont, will not, never have condoned. But a degree of responsibility also rests on decent citizens to stay out of inevitable trouble.

The Progressive Farmer has a number of Negro subscribers and strives to serve them. While our editorial and business staff is white, this has in no wise affected our respect and affection of the fine Negro citizens we've served in 75 years of publishing.

We think it high time to say to our Negro readers: Look carefully into your leadership. Be sure they represent your belief in what is right and what is true.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Court Has Power to Order Virginia Schools Reopened

Richmond, Va.—Ample precedent in law exists for a Federal court order to reopen the Prince Edward County, Va., public schools, lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People contend in a supplementary memorandum to United States District Judge Oren R. Lewis here this week.

The memorandum was submitted to the Court on Aug. 7 by NAACP attorneys Robert L. Carter of New York City and S. W. Tucker of Richmond and Emporia, Va. It amplifies and documents arguments advanced by the NAACP counsel during the four-day trial last month of Prince Edward County school and governing officials and the Virginia State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2 Virginia Cases

The Virginia cases, Harrison v. Day and School Board v. Shockley, are cited in support of the NAACP contention that Virginia, under state law, has a clear duty to maintain public schools. In Harrison v. Day, the Supreme Court of Virginia ruled that the General Assembly "must appropriate funds" to maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the State. The decision in the other case indicates that the General Assembly may not take any action to relieve local authorities from levying and collecting local school taxes.

State Court

During the trial, Judge Lewis said that he would not order the reopening of the schools on the ground that such an order should come from a state court. This doctrine of federal abstention, the memorandum asserts, is inapplicable to the Prince Edward County case.

The memorandum cites four federal cases upholding the right of a United States district court to intervene even though questions of state law may be involved.

Public schools in Prince Edward County have been closed for two years to avoid compliance with a federal court order to desegregate. The County Board of Supervisors has refused to levy taxes for local public schools. White children have been attending the publicly-aided Prince Edward County School Foundation schools. There have been no schools for Negro children in the county.

Prince Edward Decision Gives Georgia a Guide

The Prince Edward County decision drives one more guide stake along the path of what can and cannot be done in the process of school desegregation.

The Norfolk decision long ago established that a state cannot maintain public schools for some of its taxpayers and not for others.

Either public schools must be open for all or else closed to all. This guarantees all men alike the equal protection of the laws.

Prince Edward County closed its public schools to Negroes as well as whites. It then drew state money and offered it to Negroes and whites if they would go to segregated private schools.

The federal court has now ruled that Prince Edward was illegally circumventing the law and has declared such use of state money to be invalid.

This new ruling does not outlaw state tuition grants.

It does outlaw state tuition grants to counties that close their public schools. It all goes back to Norfolk; either a state must maintain public schools for all, or else close them to all. They cannot close public schools in one county and keep them open in others while continuing to spend state school money.

Georgia therefore sees that it cannot close one public school without closing all. But if it maintains public schools for all, the state is still not prevented from giving tuition grants to students to transfer to private schools.

Ask Va. high court to reopen schools

RICHMOND, Va. — The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has been asked to issue a writ of mandamus directing the Board of Supervisors of Prince Edward County "to appropriate and make available to the County School Board of Prince Edward County sufficient funds for operation and maintenance" of public free schools for the current school year and for subsequent years.

Unless such a writ is handed down, the southside rural Virginia county will begin its third year without public schools. The Board of Supervisors has refused to appropriate funds for school purposes since the close of the school year, 1958 - 59. This action was taken in order to circumvent compliance with a 1959 Federal Court order to desegregate the schools.

MEANWHILE, some 1500 white children have been attending schools maintained by the Prince Edward School Foundation. Last year these private schools were aided by state and local tuition grants to pupils. These grants and other public aids were nullified by a ruling handed down on August 23 by United States District Judge Oren R. Lewis.

The 1700 colored school-age children in the county have been without formal academic training during the past two years.

The petition for a writ of mandamus was filed with the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals on Sept. 8 on behalf of Leslie Francis Griffin, Jr., a Prince Edward County school - age child, and his father. Representing the petitioners were NAACP attorneys S. W. Tucker and Henry L. Marsh III, of Richmond.

14d(1) 1961

Virginia County

Judge Pries At School Doors

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A federal court judge has just issued a ruling which may force these doors open to classes which include both white and Negro children.

For the past two years, the county's 1,400 white children have been going to segregated private schools. For the 1,800 Negro children of the county there have been no schools at all.

Now, the financial system under which the private, segregated schools have been operated has been declared illegal in a highly significant and far-reaching ruling by Judge Lewis.

This system involves the use of state and county funds as tuition grants, along with private contributions tied in with substantial tax credits.

Tuition Ban Expected

The ruling will be followed by an order to abolish tuition payments and the tax credits, the main source of support for the white private schools.

Judge Lewis refused to rule, however, on the question of whether a county can arbitrarily abandon public education. This question, he said, involves state laws and the state constitution and should therefore be ruled upon by the Virginia Supreme Court.

The suit on which Judge Lewis's rulings were based was brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP is heartened by this break in the Prince Edward County case, but disappointed that Judge Lewis chose to put the legal issue of closed public schools up to the state court.

The NAACP is expected to appeal that portion of the court decree.

Prince Edward County officials now have been directed to proceed with a desegregation plan for the public elementary schools.

It was a similar court directive several years ago that resulted in the closing of public schools and the development of the tuition system to support segregated private schools.

An Original Case

The Prince Edward County school case was one of the original cases on which the Supreme Court of the United States based its historic desegregation decision.

In the present case, Judge Lewis said that while tuition grants and tax credits were not unlawful on their face, they become so "when used to accomplish an unlawful end"—that is, when they are used in an attempt to "circumvent or frustrate" a desegregation order.

Moreover, the judge pointed out, the Prince Edward County public school shut-out violates the state's freedom - of - choice plan under which pupils who do not wish to attend desegregated classes may apply for tuition grants for private, segregated schools.

Appeal to Delay Issue

There is no such choice in Prince Edward County, since all public schools are closed.

Judge Lewis also noted that state scholarships are not, under a regulation of the Virginia Board of Education, available to persons who live in counties which have abandoned public education.

Under the tuition system in Prince Edward County, state grants of $125 for elementary and $150 for secondary pupils are allowed, plus $100 each from the county.

Tax credits up to 25 per cent of real and personal property taxes were given taxpayers for contributions to the White School Foundation. State and county funds provided more than $300,000 of the $328,151 in the Prince Edward School Foundation's present budget.

B. Blanton Hanbury, president of the foundation, has stated that he intends to go forward with plans to operate these schools during the coming session.

The likelihood of appeal from Judge Lewis's decisions may well delay the issue for some time.

Courses open to Prince Edward County officials include compliance with the court desegregation order, or a reopening of the schools under the state's freedom-of-choice plan, with tuition grants for those who choose to continue in private, segregated classes.

The Prince Edward County decision may well have a bearing on a similar case in St. Helena Parish in Louisiana where public schools have been closed and a system of private schools substituted.

There also is the question of whether the decision in these two cases will affect the operation of tuition grants in areas where public schools remain open, as in much of Virginia. The freedom-of-choice plan has never been tested in court.

VIRGINIA

Court Bars Edwards Pupil Setup

Ruling Forbids Public Funds for County's System

By James E. Clayton

Staff Reporter

Federal Judge Oren R. Lewis has told Pirnce Edward County, Va., that it cannot spend public funds to support private, segregated schools as long as its public schools are closed.

The Judge said he will order the County to abolish the tuition payments and local tax credits which have largely supported a private school system for white students there for the last two years.

Such an order will undermine the financial structure under which the private schools have been operated by the Prince Edward School Foundation. Testimony given before Judge Lewis last month showed that State and County funds provided more than $300,000 of the $328,151 in the Foundation's budget.

Three Choices Open

The effect of the ruling, apparently, is to give the County three choices. It may reopen and desegregate its public schools, doing away with the private schools, it may dispense with schools altogether it may reopen the public schools and continue the tuition payments and tax credits to parents who send their children to private schools.

But the choice is narrower than that. County officials have given no indication of allowing desegregated schools. The courts have never said whether a county in Virginia can refuse to educate its youth. And the freedom of choice idea — public schools for those who choose to attend and tuition grants for the rest—has never been tested in court.

There was no indication yesterday of which path Prince Edward will follow this fall. It is likely that Judge Lewis' decision will be appealed and that could hold up its effect for some time.

Schools to Reopen

The County School Board told the Judge last month that it would reopen the public schools quickly if money was made available by the Board of Supervisors. But it pointed out that recruiting teachers may be a problem.

After learning of the decision, B. Blanton Hanbury, president of the Foundation which runs the white schools, said it "will operate its schools during the coming session according to present plans."

The decision also will have some effect across the South because other countries have been looking to Prince Edward as a model for future attempts to evade the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

Judge Lewis' opinion has not yet been filed in Federal Court nor his orders entered. Copies of it were received in the mail yesterday by interested parties and the Virginia Attorney General's office made the opinion public.

Cites 'Unlawful End'

The judge said that when the County closed its schools two years ago, it did so in an attempt to thwart a court order requiring desegregation.

The County ordinances which provide the tuition grants and tax credits, he added, are not unlawful on their face. They only become unlawful, he said, "when used to accomplish an unlawful end (the perpetuation of segregated schools in Prince Edward County.)"

In choosing to close the schools, the Judge said, the County also violated Virginia's freedom of choice plan.

He said that plan, put in operation by the State Legislature as a way of minimizing desegregation, "clearly contemplated" that students be given a choice between private and public education.

There was no choice for the Negroes in Prince Edward, he said, for the "obvious reason there was no private colored school in existence."

Points to State Curbs

To back his position, Judge Lewis cited a regulation of the State Board of Education which says that State scholarships are not available to persons who live in counties which have abandoned public education. And he mentioned a State court decision which indicated public schools must be maintained in Prince Edward.

On the board issue of whether a county can abandon public education, the Judge said a decision required the interpretation of several State laws and provisions of the State constitution.

Noting that Virginia and Prince Edward contend that the public schools are not and never have been run by the State or a State agency, Judge Lewis said the ownership and operation of the schools "is of no concern of the c hildren who are being deprived of free public education."

"The question that must and should be judicially detrmined is: Can the public schools, heretofore maintained in Prince Edward County, be closed in order to avoid the racial discrimination prohibited by the 14th Amendment?"

Invites Test Case

He said State courts should have a chance to answer this question before the Federal courts act on it and he gave both the State and attorneys for the Negroes 60 days to bring a test case on that issue.

Prince Edward was one of the counties involved in the original cases in which the Supreme Court's 1954 school decision was rendered. Actual desegregation was then delayed until 1959 when the schools were closed in face of a court order.

Since then, most of the 1400 white students have been educated in the private schools. They receive state grants of $125 for elementary and $150 for secondary pupils plus $100 each from the county. Tax credits up to 25 per cent of real and personal property taxes were given taxpayers for contributions to the white school foundation.

There has been no school for the 1800 Negro children in Prince Edward. Only five Negres have received tuition grants.

The Viginia Teachers Association conducted a crash remedial program in reading, writing and arithmetic in the county for about 400 students this summer.

A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York praised the decision, the Associated Press reported.

(But, said Robert L. Carter, NAACP General Counsel in New York, "we believe the Court is in error in refusing to enjoin the closing of public schools in the County.

"This is an issue which was properly before the Court and is within the Court's power to decide and is not a question, in our judgment, which must first be determined in the state courts."

Carter said the NACP "will probably appeal that portion

of the Court's decree.")

[The Farmville Herald said today "this is the time for careful thought, calm discussion and well considered action" in referring to the decision, the Associated Press reported. The Herald lauded the "high type of educational opportunity" provided by the White School Foundation and said: "We feel assured that this will continue without undue hardship."]

Prince Edward Hit By Ruling

U.S. Judge Bars Spending Of Public Funds For Private Schools

By The Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 24.—A Federal judge barred Prince Edward County, Va., Thursday from using public funds to finance private segregated education as long as public schools are closed in the county.

Judge Oren R. Lewis said Prince Edward and the State of Virginia have tried to thwart a Federal court desegregation order by providing tuition grants for private segregated schooling.

Judge Lewis also ruled out county tax credits permitted for contributions to white segregated schools in Prince Edward, where public schools have been closed for two years in a racial dispute.

Segregation 'Guise'

"County tax funds have been appropriated (in the guise of tuition grants and tax credits) to aid segregated schooling in Prince Edward County," said Judge Lewis.

White children have attended private segregated schools financed in part by the public tuition grants. The about 1,800 school-age Negro children have been without formal education, although the same grants are available to them.

On the issue of whether Prince Edward had the legal right to close public schools rather than accept racial integration, Judge Lewis said an answer to that required an interpretation of state law by state courts.

He said he would abstain from a decision until Virginia courts decide the matter. He gave the state and Negroes seeking to reopen the schools 60 days to bring the action in the state courts as both sides have indicated they would do.

Only five Negroes have applied for the grants, but some have attended training centers operated by a Negro organization, the Prince Edward County Christian Association.

Judge Lewis said the centers "do not meet the requirement for either state or county tuition grants."

Plan Ordered

He ordered the county to file a school desegregation plan in the event public schools do open. The plan was called for in an order from Judge Lewis' court in April, 1960, directing the county to halt classroom desegregation.

In the last school year, 1,327 students were enrolled in the private schools, operated by the Prince Edward School Foundation. The schools charge a tuition of $225 in elementary schools and $250 in high school.

Virginia provides tuition grants anywhere in the state of $125 for each elementary pupil and $150 for high school students. Prince Edward permits a flat $100 plus some adjustment for school bus transportation.

It was Judge Lewis who earlier this summer turned aside an attempt by the Kennedy Administration to intervene in the 10-year-old racial dispute.

Challenges state's right to keep schools closed

By RUTH JENKINS

RICHMOND — "No litigant has the right to make a mockery of justice."

And this is what happened, NAACP attorneys contend, when Prince Edward County (Va.) officials closed the public schools in the face of a federal court order directing school desegregation.

This contention was a part of their closing argument during the four - day hearing on the school issue before Judge Oren R. Lewis in the U.S. District Court.

IN THE current court action on behalf of the 1,700 Prince Edward pupils now left without formal education the NAACP is challenging the right of state and county officials:

(a) To keep the public schools closed;

(b) To make state and county tuition grants to pupils attending the 'private' Prince Edward County Foundation School later established for white children;

(c) To grant tax credits to county citizens who make financial donations to the private institution.

Arguing these points for the plaintiffs were NAACP attorneys Robert L. Carter of NYC; and Samuel W. Tucker of Emporia, Va.

They maintain that all these actions by the state and county officials were taken deliberately to circumvent and frustrate the federal court order for desegregation.

JUDGE LEWIS announced before taking the case under advisement Thursday, that he will not take it upon himself to order the reopening of the county public schools.

Because he thinks that the 'serious question' of whether or not the Virginia state constitution requires the operation of public schools should be clearly determined 'once and for all' by the three - judge Virginia Court of Appeals.

The State Constitution (Section 129) says: "The General Assembly shall establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state.'

Despite months of repeated urging by Judge Lewis, neither the NAACP nor opposing attorneys have tried to get the state court interpretation of what this section really means.

On this point, the judge observed, Wednesday "Why you don't file suit to get this narrow question disposed of, I'll never know.

"But neither one of you (the opposing sides) has been rushing over there (the State Supreme Court) with a bill of complaint on this subject within the last five years."

Having determined that he will not take on the state court responsibility of deciding whether the schools were legally closed, Judge Lewis, however, questioned defense attorneys closely about the subsequent developments.

He asked their justification for using the state and county educational grants, and the tax credit inducements as indirect financial support to the private school established for white pupils.

Judge Lewis gave assurance that he will render a decision in the case before the September school term, hoping to be able to do so even before taking his August vacation.

Raising the 'basic question' of whether Prince Edward County had the legal right to go out of the school business, Judge Lewis asked Attorney Tucker for argument 'in law and fact' on whether the U.S. Constitution requires a locality to conduct public schools.

The judge said that he is convinced that the Prince Edward schools were shut down purposely to avoid desergregation.

* * *

MR. TUCKER answered that so long as the state of Virginia maintains public schools elsewhere, but denies them to children of Prince Edward County, this is a violation of the 14th Amendment.

"Their Constitutional rights were already established," Mr. Tucker declared. "But when the county schools were closed, these rights were taken away."

He argued that when the Prince Edward officials discontinued public schools, instead of complying with the court's desegregation order, they "destroyed the subject matter of the case.

"And no litigant has the right to make a mockery of justice," he declared.

PRESSED BY Judge Lewis as to whether there is anything specific in the U.S. Constitution requiring the operation of public schools, Mr. Tucker declared:

"None of us here can remember the time when there were no public schools.

"They have become a part of the American scene to such an extent that American society and democracy depend upon public education.

"The rights of franchise, the function of schools, are something which the nation demands... something on which the nation depends.

* * *

"... IN THE defense of country, the development of citizens, the national welfare demands it. And national interest supercedes sectional interests."

"There are certain rights which have grown with the nation, one of which is the right of public education.

"The U.S. Supreme Court has indicated how important is public education. That is a fundamental part of the American way of life."

Judge Lewis advised Mr. Tucker that "All you've said is that the federal government ought to maintain schools, but it has no powers other than those given to it by the Constitution."

He said he certainly agrees, however, that there is a national and state interest in public education.

At the moment, he was interested in the legal aspect of whether Prince Edward was violating a court order for operation of public schools, by not operating public schools.

* * *

THE COURT order of April 1960 (a follow-up to a May 1959 directive) specifically instructed the county to consider applications of colored pupilsl for admission to the high school without regard to race; and to make plans for desegregating the elementary schools, beginning in September 1959.

Judge Lewis said he could hold the county in contempt for not complying with these instructions "if it didn't have the right to close the schools", which is "still the major issue here, as I see it."

Defendants in the case are the county school board, represented by Collins Denny; the county board of supervisors, represented by J. Segar Gravatt; and the State Board of Education, represented by Attorney-General Frederick Gray.

Mr. Denny argued that the public schools were already closed when the court order came through in April, 1960. and that the order did not direct that the schools must be reopened.

* * *

HE SAID that the county did not consider the applications of colored pupils for high school admittance, because no applications were made (the school being closed by then.)

On the point of making plans for desegregating the elementary schools, he conceded that "we are technically in contempt."

Questioned by Judge Lewis about the school closing and subsequent actions which tend to make the court order ineffective, Mr. Denny contended that:

"I would say that the order is effective today, and that we in Prince Edward are living under the burdens of this order.

"Prince Edward bows to the court order that insists that our public schools be desegregated, and says 'we obey it.' What have we done? We have simply sought other ways to educate our children."

* * *

JUDGE LEWIS questioned whether the tuition grants should be permitted in the absence of public schools.

Mr. Denny contended that they are as legal in Prince Edward where public schools are closed, as they would be in any other county where public schools are open.

He also pointed out that the tuition grants are available to pupils of both races, contending that colored pupils have been influenced by the NAACP not to take advantage of them.

He made the same observation about the offer of Southside Schools Inc. (a white group of Prince Edward citizens) to establish a private institution for colored pupils, similar to the Foundation School provided for the white children.

* * *

JUDGE LEWIS questioned defense attorneys about whether the tuition grants and tax credits were resorted to with the wilful intent of indirectly providing state and county aid to segregated education.

They contended that the tuition grants and tax credits are in tnemselves, valid and legal procedures, under state provisions, regardless of the purpose or motive behind them.

One of the Plaintiff witnesses was the Rev. Francis Griffin, president of the Prince Edward County Christian Association.

This is the organization which has been leading the community campaign to get the public schools reopened.

In the meantime, the PECCA has sponsored a number of community training centers, open to any of the school-less children who wish to attend.

* * *

THE REV. Mr. Griffin testified that when their pleas for the reopening of the schools fell on deaf ears "We (The PECCA) tried to meet the situation as best we knew how.

"So we founded the activity training centers that have erroneously been referred to as schools. These were merely morale builders to keep the children in the habit of operating together in groups, hoping that we will, someday have the public schools reopened."

He explained that approximately 650 children ranging in age from 5 to 17 years have attended the 15 training centers, staffed by volunteer supervisors and assistants, very few of whom have had teaching experience.

* * *

"THE CENTERS have no uniformity, no curriculum, and no age restrictions," he pointed out. "We gave the supervisors complete freedom in working with the children as they saw fit. In any one center, you might find a child who had never attended school and another child, 17 years old."

The Rev. Mr. Griffin said that no scholarship tuition grants were applied for, "because we would have been guilty of attempting to defraud the community, had we taken scholarship money for these centers, knowing that we were not educating anybody."

* * *

SEVERAL of the center supervisors were called by the defense to give detailed information as to their educational backgrounds and how the centers were operated.

These included Mrs. J. Anderson, Mrs. Alease Baker, Mrs. Cora A. Hill, Mrs. Ethel Wilson, and Mrs. Lucretia Fears.

They added to Rev. Griffin's report that the center bore no resemblance to regulation schools, being without books, blackboards and other such equipment and sometimes having to use church pews for desk work.

Another of the supervisors was Mrs. Mildred Patterson, mother of eight children, five of whom are of school age.

She testified that the school closing had separated her family, since five of the children had been sent away from home to continue their education; two in Ohio, one in New York, and 2 to other Virginia counties.

* * *

ONE OF her sons, David Patterson, 16, was among the four teen-agers who testified as to how the school shutdown affected them.

David attended the training centers the first year the schools were abandoned; but last year he went to school in Yellow Springs, O.

Miss Eva Allen, an eighth-grader when schools closed, has been attending the training center since then.

Miss Grace Poindexter, 16, also an eighth-grader when schools closed, and her sister Ethel were sent to live with a married sister in York County, and attend school there.

Miss Ernestine Land, 15, a 7th grader when schools closed, has had no educational experience other than attending and helping out with the younger children at the PECCA training centers.

Despite these admitted handicaps, all of these youngsters said at a press conference Tuesday that they considered the sacrifices worthwhile, and would not return to Prince Edward County schools until they are reopened on an integrated basis.

14d(1) 1961

VIRGINIA

NEGRO TEACHERS

Many Negro Teachers Seen Losing Jobs As Va. Expands School Integration

P. 1
Jackson Advocate
7-22-61

4000 Negro Students To White Schools This September

Richmond, Va., July 17.—Many Negro teachers will lose their jobs as several counties in northern Virginia expand their school integration program in September this year, sending some 4000 Negro students to previously all-white schools.

A well informed source said last week that sending the Negro students to previously all - white schools would mean the closing of a number of classrooms at the Negro schools which would mean that many Negro teachers in the area will lose their jobs. This source pointed out that the U. S. Supreme Court's decision only called for the integration of public school students, and not integration of white and Negro teachers, and that there was no plan to place any of the Negro teachers in the previously all-white schools.

When the schools open in September, Montgomery County schools, where only Negro students are enrolled this year, Rock Terrace, Sandy Springs, and Taylor Elementary Schools, the last three Negro schools in the county, will be opened as integrated schools. Montgomery County will become the first Washington suburb to complete desegregation of its schools.

With total desegregation in Montgomery, the number of Negro students expected to be enrolled in desegregated classes throughout the area will soar to above 4,000, an increase of about 40 per cent over last year. Montgomery has 3300 Negro pupils.

Rock Terrace and Sandy Spring will no longer be used for regular instruction but will house classes for retarded and handicapped

14d(1) 1961

Conference On Segregation

Virginia Educators Differ With President On Mixing

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. (AP) — President Kennedy told the Civil Rights Commission Saturday this is no time to close schools because of racial discrimination.

His comments in a telegram clashed with those of a Virginia school official from Prince Edward County where public schools have been closed for two years to avoid integration.

W. Edward Smith, Prince Edward School Board chairman said his people are unwilling to support an integrated school.

He said they are determined their children will not attend integrated schools. The people have, Smith said, "no confidence either in the conditions that might be maintained in an integrated school or in the educational advantages that might be given in such a school."

The commission heard the remarks at its third annual conference on school segregation problems, held in this restored colonial capital of Virginia. About 25 persons from eight states participated. A dozen more from four states attended as observers.

Another Virginia school official told the commission that bitterness still lingers despite the passage of three years since the desegregation row closed Warren County schools.

Warren Supt. Q. D. Gasque said some of the bitterness has hardened into a "resolution to fight (integration) to the bitter end." The schools have reopened since on an integrated basis.

Kennedy, in his telegram, extended best wishes to the conference participants.

He said, "This is no time for schools to close for any reason, and certainly no time for schools to be closed in the name of racial discrimination.

"If we are to give the leadership the world requires of us, we must be true to the great principles of our Constitution — the very principles which distinguish us from our adversaries in the world."

He praised the two previous ...ool segregation conferences of the commission and said: "It is a continuing contribution for you to bring together for an exchange of views the men and women responsible for maintaining our public schools and for carrying through the process of desegregation."

Kennedy said "the constitutional requirement of desegregation has presented them (educators) with many new responsibilities and hard challenges."

He said the responsibilities have been met "with quiet intelligence and true courage" in New Orleans and in other places represented in the three conferences.

The public schools in Prince Edward have been closed for two years. County officials have declined to appropriate funds for their operation. White pupils attend a system of private segregated schools. There has been no provision made for Negroes.

Smith said the people of Prince Edward "have gone to great sacrifices to arrange educational advantages under conditions that they consider decent and proper. "They have established those (educational) advantages for the white children and are well pleased with them. They are distressed (that) because of outside pressures, the Negro citizens so far have not been willing to assist in the establishments of schools for the Negro children.

"The white citizenry of Prince Edward County was determined upon two things: they would not permit their children to attend an integrated school and despite the tension built up by the Supreme Court decision, by the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People), and other such influences from outside the county, they would not permit the long history of peace and quiet which had existed in Prince Edward to be marred by an incident of violence."

Smith said that since the Supreme Court decision, the people "had come to realize that a particular system of public schools was not essential to the education of the children" and decided they would drop support of the public schools for the private ones for white children.

He said the people are pleased with the educational progress and development of the white children "but are not pleased with that which is taking place amid the Negro children."

White citizens formed an organization to assist the Negroes in setting up private segregated schools similar to those for the white children, he said.

"But the pressures from the outside, particularly those of the NAACP, have so far barred the way toward the accomplishment of this purpose," he said.

At the opening of the conference, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and commission chairman, said the commission believes "abandonment of free public education to avoid desegregation poses a grave threat to the nation and should be squarely faced as a national problem."

The Virginia Pupil Placement Board told the commission it has placed 60 Negro children in predominantly white schools in the state. Slightly more than 200 Negroes are attending white schools in Virginia but some are there by federal court action rather than through pupil assignment by the board.

The three-man agency has authority over all pupil assignments in the state.

Thomas Nash Johnston, Knoxville, Tenn., school superintendent, said his city has been successful in its grade-a-year desegregation plan. He attributed the smoothness of the transition to harmonious race relations and prior discussions, conferences and workshops.

VIRGINIA

Pupil Placement Chief Now Fears Plan Illegal

Changes Stand on Virginia Refusing Tuition Grants to Sectarian Schools

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Star Staff Writer

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 27.—The chairman of Virginia's Pupil Placement Board believes his State's tuition grant law is unconstitutional because it denies funds for children attending secretarian schools.

This represents a reversal of his previous convictions, E. J. Oglesby told yesterday's closing session of the third annual conference of the United States Commission on Civil Rights here.

Mr. Oglesby, an engineering professor at the University of Virginia, had appeared the day before as chairman of the placement board, but said his remarks yesterday were delivered as an individual and "they have nothing to do with integration."

Virginia's tuition grant law is part of a program designed to prevent forced attendance at integrated public schools. It provides State and local grants up to $275 for each child attending a private, non-sectarian school, regardless of his race.

Helped Draft Changed

Mr. Oglesby recalled that he was a member of the Virginia constitutional convention which drafted changes in the State constitution to permit payment of the grants.

"They (the convention) thought it was necessary to specify non-sectarian on the theory of separation of church and State," he said. "I felt at the same time the whole thing was morally wrong and politically wrong but I thought it was right legally. Now I believe it was wrong on all three counts."

He said a point often overlooked is that the grants are not given to the schools but to the children.

When "we say the grant cannot be used in furthering education in a sectarian school, we are violating the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, which says Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion," Mr. Oglesby said.

Active in Defenders Group

Most schools in the early days of America were founded by churches, he said, and "we are losing an opportunity for public service" by denying grants to children in sectarian schools.

Mr. Oglesby is a former chairman of the Albemarle County chapter of the pro-regregationist organization, Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties. He still is active in that group.

The Pupil Placement Board which he heads is responsible for the assignment of all public school pupils in Virginia, except where localities are operating under Federal Court orders or where localities choose to handle their own assignments. The placement board, like the tuition law, also is part of the program Virginia adopted to cope with school desegregation.

In a closing statement at the two-day conference, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and a member of the commission, said that Americans should "put our collective intelligence and good will to work in finding constructive, imaginative and positive ideas, not negative, last-ditch stands" in an efort to provide equal educational opportunities for all.

"What happens to education, happens to America," Father Hesburgh said, "for all of these young people will together make a great America if educated well, and a sorry America if educated poorly."

". . . What happens to our problem in the years ahead also affects the whole wide world. This is a world whose uncommitted third today—many hundreds of millions of people—over 90 per cent colored, is watching us as they vacillate between two concepts of man and of society.

"I doubt that they will or should march with us, if we are unable to give new vitality in our times to that concept of equal opportunity for all men to which this country has long been committed."

Negroes Ask School Aid Ban

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI) —Five Virginia Negroes, declaring their patience was exhausted, asked the U. S. District Court Tuesday to bar President Kennedy and other Government officials from granting Federal aid to segregated schools.

The five, including a coed in jail for taking part in a sit-in demonstration, filed a suit to cut off funds to any institution engaging "in the nauseating practices of racial segregation by virtue of statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage."

Besides the President, those named as defendants were Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, and U. S. Treasurer Elizabeth R. Smith.

The suit said they are the officials charged with carrying out the aid program.

In their brief the plaintiffs paraphrased one of the most quoted sections of the President's inaugural address.

"We come to this court not seeking anything that our country can do for us," they said. "Through this suit, we seek to do something for our country. If we are correct . . . a new horizon of morality will be open for the new frontier that our country faces."

The suit was filed by Joseph Augustus Jordan, Jr., Edward Armistead Dawley, Jr., and Leonard Winston Holt, Jr., all Norfolk lawyers; John Allen Golden, Jr., a stockman at the naval supply center in Norfolk, and Barbara Thomas.

Miss Thomas, a student at Virginia Theological Seminary College, is serving a 30-day sentence in the Lynchburg, Va., city jail for joining five other students in a sit-in demonstration.

The suit asked the court to issue injunctions to halt the distribution of $40 million which the Negroes estimated now goes each year to segregated schools.

The brief said Mr. Kennedy and the other officials were aware of the "open and notorious refusal of most Southern institutions to accept the law of the land and have on several occasions publicly declared opposition to such defiance within the South."

"The patience of almost 100 years is not inexhaustible," the plaintiffs said. "It is exhausted."

Arlington Teachers Vote to Desegregate

By George Watson
Staff Reporter

The all-white Arlington Education Association voted yesterday to end the racial barrier that has divided Negro and White teachers into separate professional organizations.

With 982 of 1100 AEA members voting, 519 favored a united organization and 463 preferred to remain segregated.

Last month, the 84 Negro members of the Arlington Teachers Asociation voted almost unanimously to explore a possible merger.

Yesterday's action was the first in Virginia designed to end segregation in teachers' organizations, but it raised the possibility that the Arlington group might be expelled from its parent body, the Virginia Education Asociation.

Richard G. Neal, executive secretary of the AEA, said last night the state group would consider the Arlington situation at its directors meeting in May.

Neal said letters from the VEA had indicated a "strong possibility of expulsion," and had stated that VEA policy would conform to general practices in Virginia.

Advocates of the merger hope, however, that "general state practice would be interpreted by the VEA to mean the same local-option policy for school desegregation that was adopted in February by the General Assembly.

Arlington 'Warned'

The executive secretary of the VEA, Robert F. Williams denied yesterday that he had warned Arlington of possible expulsion. Williams affirmeed, however, that the matter would be taken up by the state directors in May and presumably by the VEA's general assembly in October.

"I would assume we would have to make some adjustment—I don't know exactly what kind," Williams said.

"No doubt some of the 463 voted out of fear of expulsion and not out of racial prejudice," Neal said. But he also admitted that some teachers would probably resign from the AEA rather than belong to an integrated group.

Teachers associations in the District and Montgomery County are already integrated, and Prince Georges will soon poll its members on desegregation. Alexandria and Fairfax County remain segregated.

Legal Test Planned On White Schools In Prince Edward

RICHMOND, April 10 (AP) Attorneys for Prince Edward County Negroes said today they will ask a Federal court Tuesday to clear the way for a legal assault on the financial props provided by Prince Edward County for an all-white system of private schools.

Attorneys plan to seek permission in United States District Court to file an amended complaint against the County, challenging the use of public funds to support private schools for whites.

Prince Edward abandoned public schools in 1959 rather than submit to court-ordered desegregation. Since then, white pupils have been attending the private school network. Negroes have been without schools.

The tuition grant law that is a keystone of the legislative program Virginia's General Assembly passed to afford "freedom of choice" and to minimize desegregation is also involved.

The amended complaint was filed with the District Court Jan. 13 but has not yet been accepted as part of the Prince Edward record.

Lawyers for the Prince Edward Negro complainants are asking the Court to restrain the County from spending public funds to support, directly or indirectly, any private school which excludes Negroes for reasons of race.

Complicating the case is a proposal by the Frince Edward School Board, presented to the Supervisors last week, which apparently envisions the opening of public schools for Negroes only next session.

The School Board presented three alternative budgets. One asks for $846,700 for operation of all public schools in the County; the second $816,700 for "educational purposes," involving continuance of the present tuition grant system and the third $470,000 to operate schols for only 1800 of some 3500 school children in the County, which presumably would mean the opening of schools for Negro pupils, who number about 1800.

Almond Backs School Policy, Regrets Split

Tells of Respect For Byrd Group, Lauds Harrison

RICHMOND, Dec. 5 (AP).—Gov. Almond, spending his final weeks as Virginia's chief executive, told his department heads yesterday that he regretted having to break with the Byrd organization over school integration policies.

The Governor, however, had no apologies for his freedom-of-choice school program. He credits it with keeping Virginia's schools open in face of mounting racial problems.

Singing his swan song at a farewell luncheon for the department heads, Gov. Almond said, "The only regret I have is that I had to break with great people whom I respect and admire. I made up my mind that public education would not wither and die in Virginia.

"I felt there was only one course for Virginia, to follow, irrespective of the loss of political friendship or hope of political preference."

The Governor turned his back on the massive resistance to school integration of Senator Byrd, Democrat of Virginia, in 1959, and inaugurated the freedom-of-choice plan. The program makes available tuition grants to private schools for those parents who object to sending their children to integrated classes.

The effects of the break with Senator Byrd nearly three years ago are still apparent, and may bar the appointment of Gov. Almond to a Federal judgeship. Senator Byrd, who could block Senate confirmation of the appointment, has remained silent.

Gov. Almond predicted that his school program would remain in effect under the administration of Governor-elect Albertis S. Harrison, jr.

He paid tribute to Mr. Harrison as a man of experience and dedication "whose demonstrated judgment will stand the people of Virginia in good stead.

"He has my warmest best wishes," the retiring Governor said.

Gov. Almond told the department heads that if he had his way "all of you would be here for the next four years."

Prince Edward Counsel And U. S. Aides Confer

RICHMOND, Aug. 17 (AP).—Justice Department representatives conferred for more than two hours here yesterday with counsel in the Prince Edward County school desegregation case, but gave no hint on what was discussed.

A similar conference preceded the Federal Government's unsuccessful attempt earlier this summer to enter the case as a co-plaintiff.

However, participants in yesterday's conference gave no indication whether the Kennedy administration would try again to reopen Prince Edward schools, closed for two years in a racial dispute.

"We met at the request of the Justice Department and discussed in general the Prince Edward school situation," said Virginia Attorney General Frederick T. Gray. "We reached no conclusions whatsoever."

Mr. Gray said Gov. Almond had been advised in advance that the conference was scheduled, and that he would be briefed on the session if he desired.

Judge Oren R. Lewis of the Richmond Federal District Court, who turned down the Kennedy administration's bid to enter the case, has said his decision on the case would be ready before the 1961-62 school session begins.

Prince Edward has refused to appropriate funds for public schools since 1959, when the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ordered it to admit qualified Negroes to its white high school.

Most of the county's 1,500 white students since that time have attended private classes in a system financed partially by tuition grants.

The grants are available also to the county's 1,800 Negro school children, but only a few Negroes have applied for them. Most of the Negroes in Prince Edward have been without formal schooling since 1959.

500 Negroes to Enter White Schools in State

RICHMOND, Aug. 11 (AP).—More than 500 Negroes will attend 67 former all-white schools in 18 of Virginia's cities and counties in the school term which begins next month.

A survey by the Richmond News Leader of the progress of desegregation in the Old Dominion shows more than twice as many Negroes will be enrolled in formerly white schools in the 1961-2 term as were enrolled a year ago.

Developments Listed

The survey showed:

1. The total number of Negroes attending former white schools in Virginia will increase from about 200 last school term to 529 in the 1961-2 term.

2. Eighteen communities in Virginia will have one or more desegregated schools in the term ahead, compared with 11 in the 1960-1 school year.

3. Virginia will operate 67 integrated schools—most of them with token integration only—in the year ahead, compared with 37 integrated schools last school year.

4. The degree of mixing in the 67 integrated schools—60,834 whites and 529 Negroes—is less than 1 per cent.

The seven communities which will experience desegregation for the first time are:

Falls Church, where three Negroes will be enrolled in two formerly white schools; King William County, where one Negro will be enrolled in West Point High School; Montgomery County, where two Negroes will be admitted to Blacksburg High School; Prince William County, where one Negro has been admitted to Occoquan Elementary School; Roanoke County, where one Negro has been admitted to Cave Spring High School; Stafford County, where two Negroes have been admitted to Stafford Elementary School, and Newport News where 14 Negroes have been admitted to five formerly white schools.

Placed by Board, Judges

The figures in the survey were furnished by the school superintendents in each of the 18 localities. Many of the Negro pupils have been assigned to former white schools by the Virginia Pupil Placement Board. Others however, were assigned by Federal judges.

Four communities — Falls Church, Arlington, Fairfax County and Newport News—have withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the pupil placement board and make their own pupil assignments.

The survey showed that the 18 communities where some integration will obtain in the school term ahead will operate 303 all-white schools and 96 all-Negro schools in addition to the 67 integrated schools.

Arlington Seeks to End School Segregation Suit

By Helen Dewar
Staff

The Arlington Schol oBard is seeking to close the books on its desegregation case in Federal court on grounds that recial restrictions on school assignments have been dissolved.

But attorneys for Negro litigants will press to keep the case open and seek a new injunction against the School Board, arguing that racial discrimination is still practiced.

In a petition filed Monday in Federal District Court in Alexandria, the School Board asked that the 1956 injunction against racial school assignments be lifted.

A continuation of this injunction, the Board said, is "not necessary to protect the rights" of Negro pupils.

The Board argued that "continued supervision" by the Court through the injunction, "constitutes an unnecessary and undesirable interference by the Federal Government with the officials of the sovereign State of Virginia in the conduct of a purely local non-Federal activity."

The injunction, if allowed to continue, "puts the defendants under a threat of contempt with respect to administrative decisions and actions affecting Negro pupils, the Board said.

School Board attorney James H. Simmons said the petition had "no relation" to Negroes' plans to ask the Court to ban any new school construction in Negro areas until the School Board submits a comprehensive plan for desegregation of all Negro schools through redrawing of school boundaries.

Such a move, it successful, would block construction of the controversial addition to the all-Negro Drew Elementary School. A bond issue for the Drew addition was approved last week by Arlington voters and school officials are seeking to move ahead immediately with the project.

Simmonds said the Board authorized him several months ago to ask the Court to dissolve the anti-discrimination injunction. As of this fall, Negro pupils were allowed to enter white schools without a Court order if they lived within those school's attendance areas.

The School Board also asked the Court to deny a motion filed earlier this year seeking to upset the Board's ban on integrated inter-scholastic athletics. The issue has become "moot" because the policy has since been rescinded, the Board said.

The Board asked District Judge Oren R. Lewis for a hearing Nov. 27 on its motions.

SCHOOL MIXING FIGURES GIVEN

Only 13 White Children Would Enter, Report

FARMVILLE, Va. (AP) — A school desegregation progress report prepared at the direction of a federal judge shows that only 13 white children in Prince Edward county would enter a desegregated public school.

The report, which was approved by the county school board Monday night, added that 1096 Negro children would enroll in a desegregated school. The remainder of the white parents and 27 Negro parents responding to a board questionnaire said they would not send their children to a school in which the races were mixed.

Federal district court Judge Oren R. Lewis had told the board to present the report to him by Wednesday. The report was to contain progress made toward a plan of admitting children to the county's elementary schools without regard to race if and when public schools are reopened.

T. J. McIlwaine, county school superintendent, said the report does not set up any plan but reveals the results of the board's desegregation survey and school census.

Results of the census were revealed for the first time Monday night, and showed that 1363 of the county's school-age children—1266 of them Negro—are not attending any school.

The county's public schools have been closed since 1959 in the wake of federal court desegregation orders.

Of the 1455 white school-age children, the census revealed that 1224 are enrolled in the private, segregated schools operated by the Prince Edward School Foundation and 95 others are attending public schools outside the county.

Only 289 of the 1573 school-age Negroes are attending public schools in other localities and 10 are enrolled in private schools, the census showed.

The figures revealed that the county's nearly 900 white families had 2107 children in the 1-19 age bracket, compared to the 2372 children of the same age in the 600 Negro families.

1363 Stay Unschooled In Edward

FARMVILLE, Va., Nov. 14 (AP)—A total of 1363 Prince Edward County children, 1266 of them Negro, have had no education since the County public schools closed two years ago in the face of a desegregation order.

The figures were revealed in a school survey conducted by the County School Board and released for the first time yesterday.

The survey showed a white school-age population of 1455 compared with 1573 Negroes in the same age group.

Most of the white children, 1224 in number, attend private segregated Prince Edward School Foundation classes which were opened when the public schools closed. They are now operated by private contributions.

Ten Negro children attend other private schools.

The major portion of Negro children receiving education are enrolled in schools outside the County, some of them in the District. There are 289 such students.

Ninety-five white children are also being educated outside the County.

Parents of 13 white children and 1096 Negroes indicated they would send their children to integrated schools should they become available in the County. All other white parents and 27 Negroes said they would not send their children to integrated schools.

The survey was ordered last August by Federal District Court Judge Oren R. Lewis.

Grief in Prince Edward County

The bad news came to Prince Edward County, Virginia, last week when the Supreme Court of Virginia held that the state must maintain free public schools for all of its children.

Prince Edward county defied the Supreme Court by closing its public schools in 1959 after the General Assembly in special session passed legislation to forestall desegregation.

Since then the white children of the county have been attending private school with the state paying from $225 to $250 for each child's tuition (which for 1,400 white children amounts to a lot of the taxpayers' money).

The 1,700 colored children were left to shift for themselves, there being no private school in the county for them to attend, because their parents refused either to accept similar tuition aid or to establish similar private schools.

Now, for all the brave (?) talk about fighting desegregation to the death, whites of Prince Edward County will have to accept the inevitable, no matter how unpalatable, and desegregate the public schools.

Understandably there is much weeping, wailing and teeth-gnashing in the county, but also much jubilation among the Negroes whose stand has been vindicated by the court decree.

Va. official says school must open

ROANOKE, Va. — Virginia's Lieutenant Governor A. E. S. Stephens said Thursday that he is afraid the state will have to open closed public schools in Prince Edward County to preserve the state's "freedom of choice" school program.

The state official made the declaration during questioning by newsmen for half an hour on a public affairs TV program aired over a local station.

Stephens, who with former State Atty. Gen. Albertis S. Harrison is campaigning for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in the July 11 primary, declared:

"I hope this tragic school situation does not become enmeshed in state politics."

* * *

A CAMPAIGNER for President Kennedy last fall, Stephens nonetheless sharply criticized the Department of Justice for intervening in the Prince Edward litigation and said that he had "no pat answer" to the county's school problem.

"This vexatious issue," he declared, "is not going to be settled in the courts or the executive office—but by the people themselves."

A sharply differing viewpoint was expressed, however, by Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood, recently - elected board president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a statement issued in Norfolk on the same day as the Stephens statement, Bishop Spottswood declared:

"Any positive move by the Justice Department is what we've been demanding. Equal justice under law is all we want. When we can't get it when we address the courts, then the Federal Government should step in."

BASING HIS comment upon action of U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy in asking the U.S. District Court in Richmond to permit the Justice Department to intervene as a co-plaintiff to try to force reopening of the Prince Edward Schools, the AMEZ prelate said:

"I feel that President Kennedy has made a sincere approach to solving civil rights problems in this country. I have faith that he'll follow it through."

In Norfolk for the dedication of the New Calvary Baptist Church, Bishop Spotts-

Virginia Step Poses Threat To JFK Bills

Southerners Likely To Join GOP Against Program

BY WILLIAM F. ARBOGAST
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, April 30—The Kennedy Administration's intervention last week in Virginia's school segregation controversy may prove costly to the President's legislative program.

It may solidify the coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats which in the past has dominated the House, but which earlier this year had shown signs of breaking apart.

There has been no test vote since the Federal government last week went to court to try to force Virginia's Prince Edward County to reopen public schools it closed in an integration fight in 1959.

But many Southern Democrats, who have integration problems in their districts, are embittered by the action of Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy. Among the disgruntled ones are some Southern leaders who have supported the Administration program and were active in reorganizing the House Rules Committee to make the Kennedy program's path smoother.

The first real test of how unhappy the Southerners really are will come in the House this week—perhaps Wednesday—when a final vote is taken on the President's minimum wage bill.

The bill is a compromise between a House measure unacceptable to the White House and a Senate bill more closely following Administration proposals. In its new form it has presidential approval.

To get it through the House, Administration leaders cannot afford to lose the support of many Southern Democrats, for they face almost solid Republican opposition. An almost identical bill failed of House approval by one vote last month. It failed then to attract many Southern Democrats.

Clearly, Administration leaders concede, they must get more help from the Southerners this week if the compromise measure is to be approved.

They are not optimistic about their chances, which weren't too good even before the attorney general moved into the Virginia school

Another Administration measure in serious trouble as a result of the Virginia court action is the school-aid bill. It is opposed by most Republicans and by many Southern Democrats. Its backers had counted on enough Southern support originally to get the bill through the House.

"We don't stand much chance now," one of them said privately. "It would have been much better if the Administration had waited a while before jumping into the Virginia fight. This turn of events makes it mighty tough for any Southerners to side with the Administration now."

Federal School Intervention Endangers Kennedy Program

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DIXIE DISGRUNTLED

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Duplicate Forms Sent By Negroes

Arlington's Negro teachers who have been unable to get applictaion forms to join the County's white teacher group have smuggled four of the forms anyway.

The Negroes duplicated them and mailed 81 applications yesterday to the white group, the Arlington Education Association.

Harvey P. Wright, president of the Negro Arlington Teachers Associaiton, said he sent the forms "on good faith and in accordance with the resolution . . . adopted by the AEA" two weeks ago to admit Negroes.

Wright twice asked for the forms from AEA president Simeon P. Taylor, who declined to release them immediately.

Taylor has denied that he is trying to thwart the will of the AEA majority.

Some Arlington teachers fear that an integrated AEA will be expelled from the Virginia Education Association, and Taylor contends the AEA will be in a "stronger position" with the VEA if it is still segregated when he meets with VEA directors May 14. "Negroes will be admitted to the AEA after May 14 regardless of how our meeting with the VEA turns out," Taylor said.

Negro teachers were anxious to submit their applications by today because it is the deadline for the AEA membership drive. Taylor said the deadline does not apply to the Negroes.

In a stor in yesterday's Washington Post, AEA member John M. Kiernan was incorrectly identified as AEA treasurer. The treasurer is Joseph Courtney.

U.S. ENTERS VIRGINIA SUIT TO REOPEN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Robert Kennedy Announces Move

RICHMOND, Va., April 26 (UPI) — The Federal Government today asked the courts to consider it a plaintiff in a suit seeking to force Prince Edward County to reopen its schools on an integrated basis.

The government, contending Federal court orders were being "circumvented and nullified," moved to become a party in a suit brought by Negro students. Prince Edward County public schools have been closed since 1959 to avoid complying with a Federal court desegregation order.

The Justice Department filed its motion before District Judge Oren R. Lewis this afternoon.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy first announced the move at Washington.

No Public Schools

Since June, 1959, there have been no public school facilities for the estimated 1700 Negro children in Prince Edward County. The 1400 white children attend private schools financed by state, county and private contributions made in lieu of tax payments.

Officials said today's action marked the first attempt by the Federal Government to intervene as a plaintiff in a school desegregation case.

It participated solely as a friend of the court in school controversies at Little Rock, Ark., and more recently in Louisiana.

"We have tried to work this out to permit Negro children to go to school" in Prince Edward County, the attorney general said. "They are unable to," he added.

"Court orders are being circumvented and nullified," he said. "Therefore, we have brought this action to protect the integrity of the judicial process of the United States."

His Fund Use

The government asked the court at Richmond to enjoin county and state officials "from failing or refusing to maintain in Prince Edward County a system of public free schools."

It also sought injunctions against the use of public funds to support private schools or the maintenance of public schools elsewhere in Virginia until Prince Edward County reopens its public schools on a desegregated basis.

Schools for white children in the county are operated by the Prince Edward School Foundation which was set up in May, 1959.

The county board of supervisors subsequently stopped levying taxes for schools, the government said, and the foundation urged property owners to donate equivalent sums to support the private school system.

Last year, the board increased taxes but has reimbursed parents $100 of the $240 tuition charge for elementary school students and the $265 for high school students. The state of Virginia has been providing $125 for each elementary school pupil and $150 for each high school student.

"The maintenance and operation of the schools of the Prince Edward School Foundation on a racially discriminatory basis, with the financial assistance of the county and state," the government said, "circumvents the court's order requiring the public schools of Prince Edward County to be operated without racial discrimination."

Board sees school plan defensible

RICHMOND, Va., May 1 (AP)— The federal government's move to pry open Prince Edward County public schools appeared today to have left county officials more determined than ever to keep them closed.

A top-level source close to the Prince Edward Board of Supervisors, which meets tomorrow in Farmville, said the board members "aren't even thinking about" opening any of the public schools, shut since 1959.

"We have felt all along that what we did two years ago was a legally defensible procedure, and we'll keep on doing the same thing we've been doing," said the county spokesman, who declined to be identified by name.

The Justice Department last Wednesday asked permission of Federal Court in Richmond to intervene in the Prince Edward case. It said it would ask that the court forbid Virginia to operate any public schools unless those in Prince Edward were reopened, on a desegregated basis.

THE MOVE by Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy since then has been assailed on all sides by most leading political figures in Virginia, with Gov. J. Lindsey Almond Jr. a notable exception.

The Prince Edward source said there is no doubt that federal intervention "has done a lot to stiffen resistance" to school reopening among the county supervisors.

The supervisors are "not about to consider" even the reopening of schools for Negroes, he said—a procedure that has been suggested in some quarters as a possible solution to the county's schools crisis.

Tomorrow morning's meeting of the Board of Suprevisors is not expected to produce major action on the school issue, which appears more likely to come at the board's meeting June 6.

Court denies transfers, but hits school plan operation

RICHMOND

Though refusing to order the admission of 10 colored pupils to white Charlottesville schools, a federal appellate court Thursday assailed operation of that city's desegregation plan as unConstitutional.

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals said the administration of the Charlottesville desegregation plan violated the rights of colored children and "cannot indefinitely continue."

The three - judge panel ruled against upsetting the plan which went into effect on Feb. 18, 1959, however, stating that "a genuine effort" has been made by Charlottesville school officials toward desegregation.

* * *

CHARGING "serious Constitutional infirmities" in the manner in which the plan is being administered, the court said:

"Because of the unConstitutional application of the assignment criteria, as clearly revealed by this record, we would normally be required to reverse.

"However the Charlottesville school authorities have not attempted to defend the present method of assigning pupils as a permanent assignment system."

THE FLAW cited by the court in administration of the Charlottesville plan lies in the fact that white pupils in the city are assigned to schools serving districts in which they live, but that colored pupils are all assigned to Jefferson School and then must apply for transfers to schools in their home districts.

In the case of the 10 pupils denied transfers four were turned down because of academic qualifications, while the other six were rejected because of residence in the Jefferson district.

White School Denied to Negro Scoring IO of 160

RICHMOND, Aug. 18 (Special) — The Virginia Pupil Placement Board recently denied the application for admission to a white Richmond school of a Negro boy who once scored 160—near genius level—on his IQ tests.

This was disclosed today in testimony at an appeals hearing held here by the Board for 12 Negro pupils whose application for admission to white schools in Richmond were rejected earlier by the board.

Evidence introduced today showed that Morgan Norris Jackson, son of Dr. and Mrs. I. A. Jackson Jr., of Richmond, had once scored an IQ test score of 160.

A later test showed that the Jackson boy had scored 132. Negro lawyers contended the drop in test scores was because the boy ha been in a segregated school and was not stimulated to the fullest.

The youth had been denied admission to the 10th grade at the white John Marshall High School because he lives closer to the Negro Maggie Walker High School, rather than on the basis of academic qualifications.

Dr. Jackson contended that teachers in the Richmond Negro schools don't push the bright pupils hard enough.

He said they tend to hold them back with the average ability children in the class.

Most of the parents and children in other appeals cases here today testified they lived closer to the white schools to which they were applying than to the Negro school to which they had been assigned by the Placement Board. Unlike the Jackson case, most of the other children were denied admission to the white schools on the basis of "a lack of academic qualification."

At the close of the hearing, Henry L. Marsh of Richmond, counsel for the Negroes said the Jackson boy should be admitted to John Marshall even though he lived closer to Maggie Walker because of the availability of bus transportation.

Marsh said there seemed to be a pattern of declining IQ scores the longer the pupil remained in a segregated school. He said he felt this was due to a lack of stimulation of pupils attending segregated schools.

The Board is reconsidering the 12 cases and is expected to announce its decision sometime next week.

Meanwhile, E. J. Oglesby, the chairman, announced today that the Board had reversed an earlier decision in the case of two Prince William County Negroes and had assigned them to white schools. The Board assigned Cameron Russell to the Occoquan Elementary School and his sister, Joyce Russell, to the Gar-Field High School, both in Prince William County.

Negroes had been admitted to the Occoquan School previously, but Joyce Russell is the first Negro child admitted to Gar-Field High.

Va. county to receive tuition bill

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The Springfield School Committee has admitted eight Prince Edward County pupils to public schools here, but voted to bill the Virginia County for the $2,200 in tuition fees.

The children, three boys and five girls ranging in age from 13-18, will attend public schools in West Springfield, Springfield and Holyoke.

If Prince Edward County fails to honor the Springfield bill, the committee voted to go court to force payment.

* * *

IN OTHER news on the Virginia integration front, U.S. District Judge John Paul has scheduled a full hearing on the cases of 10 Charlottesville pupils who sought admittance to white school for Oct. 23-24.

Judge Paul also permanently enjoined the Warren County School Board from denying John W. Kilby the right to attend an all - white school.

The board wanted to dismiss the youth because a case is pending against the youth in Warren County Juvenile Court.

He and his brother are accused of throwing rocks at white youths. The case comes up Oct. 15.

* * *

POUNDING OUT the news on the Virginia front, the Arlington County School Board's decision to try to include $950,000 in a forthcoming general bond issue referendum has raised a storm.

James G. Stockard, board member, said he will use "my full power and influence" to defeat the bond issue to enlarge all - colored Drew - Kemper Elementary School. Such a plan, he said, will defeat the total bond issue.

And Robert Alexander of the 2900 block of S. 23rd St. charged the board action is aimed at perpetuating jim crowism in the Drew area.

* * *

AND IN CHARLOTTE, N.C., a 16-year-old Second Ward High School pupil pleaded his own case for a transfer after his application for admittance to Myers Park High School was turned down.

The school board decided to further consider the case of Don A. Grigg after he said he wanted to go to Myers because he wanted to be an engineer. He said he felt Myers offered a better program.

Supt. B. N. Barnes last week turned down the transfer applications of Leroy, 15, and Lila Inez Davis, 17, who sought to enroll in Kings Mountain High School. He said the school is overcrowded.

Their mother, Mrs. Mabel Davis, asked for the transfer on the grounds the children have too far to travel to the new compact - Davidson High School in Cleveland County.

* * *

IN ATLANTA, Superior Court Judge Cecil M. Rodenberry signed a temporary injunction barring allocation of state funds to the city's four integrated high schools. He set Nov. 28 as a date for a hearing.

The suit was by Walter Cowart of Savannah, and Robert Cork of Valdosta, attorneys, on behalf of 12 persons described as Georgia taxpayers.

Also, an Atlanta police captain, R. E. Little, posted $300 bond after Jerry Dutton charged him with assault and battery.

One of four DeKalb County teenagers arrested near School Aug. 30, the youth accused the captain of manhandling him. Dutton and the other youth were sentenced to 30 days in jail.

And in the dispute between the State Board of Education and the City Board of Education over a father's request of transfer his 17-year-old daughter from Northside High School:

Judge Frank A. Hooper issued a temporary injunction against the state board which overruled the Atlanta board's rejection of the transfer request.

A hearing has been set for case. The girl's father claims she will suffer psychological damage if she attends the integrated school.

* * *

IN CHICAGO, 32 parents sued the Chicago City Schools and Supt. Benjamin C. Willis to end racial segregation. The suit affects 30,000 to 40,000 children.

"Dr. Willis," according to the suit, "is fully aware that by rigidly adhering to these district lines he has compelled children to attend not only racially segregated schools, but schools at which they are able to obtain only a part time education."

14d(1) 1961

Closed Schools Offered Negroes

Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., June 15 The Prince Edward school board today offered the use of its closed schools for a summer "crash remedial program" for the county's schoolless Negro children.

The offer followed rejection yesterday by a federal court of the government's bid to intervene in a suit to force reopening of the schools.

Judge Oren R. Lewis turned down Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's bid to intervene on the ground it would "unduly delay and prejudice" the rights of both sides in the long drawn out court battle on school integration.

The school board offer was one of the few conciliatory signs in the struggle over public education in the county. The board said that since it was responsible for the upkeep of the closed schools it would furnish custodial and janitorial service and all needed utilities. It added it might be able to make available some school bus transportation.

There was no immediate response from Negro leaders.

Federal rejection of the government's intervention bid knocked down the Justice Department's efforts to enter the case as a co-plaintiff with the Negro pupils. The effort went beyond the usual government move to enter a case only as a friend of the court.

Prince Edward Says Schools Not Required

RICHMOND, July 6 (AP) The Prince Edward County Supervisors have denied that the Virginia Constitution requires operation of schools in any county.

In an answer to an amended complaint in the county school case, filed in Federal District Court here yesterday, the Supervisors also said neither the United States Supreme Court nor the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals has said a county must operate schools.

The answer was filed along with others by the County School Board, the State Board of Education and the County Treasurer.

Negro plaintiffs earlier moved for an injunction to restrain the State and County from refusing to operate and maintain a system of public schools.

The Supervisors said the discretion of the Board to levy and collect taxes for public schools "is not dependent upon any legislation enacted by the General Assembly in recent years." Since 1796, they said, it has been left to a county "whether any local taxes should be levied and collected for the support of public schools within the county."

The Negro plaintiffs also are contesting the use of tuition grants in the operation of the Prince Edward School Foundation, which runs a private school for the county's 1500 white children.

In answer to that, the Supervisors said no Supervisor or County official participated in the organization of the Foundation "nor does the said Board, any of its members or any official of the County control or influence the action or policy of the said Foundation."

Prince Edward County closed public schools following an order in May, 1959, to desegrate its white high school.

Namesakes Alive

PHILADELPHIA, July 6 (AP)—George Washington of Washington, D. C., was charged with driving through a stop sign last night—on Washington ave. at 19th st.

NEGRO PUPILS GET HELP IN VIRGINIA

Unpaid Teachers Train 292 Out of School Two Years

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

FARMVILLE, Va., July 7—Thirty-three teachers have given up vacation time to relight the lamp of knowledge for victims of Prince Edward County's school desegregation dispute.

On Monday, the volunteers, who are serving without pay, began a four-week period of remedial instruction for Negroes who have had no formal schooling for two years.

The volunteers were recruited throughout the state by the Virginia Teachers Association, a Negro organization. It is sponsoring the project jointly with the Prince Edward County Christian Association, a local anti-segregation group.

The initial enrollment of 229 children had grown to 292 by the end of the week, according to Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Teachers Association.

Schools Closed in 1959

Some 1,750 Negro students and 1,500 whites were locked out of the county's twenty public schools in September, 1959. Faced by a Federal court desegregation order, the County Board of Supervisors had voted the previous June to abandon public education rather than consider token compliance.

Most white have been attending private classes organized by the Prince Edward School Foundation and financed by state and county grants to parents. Only five Negroes have accepted the grants and enrolled in private institutions elsewhere. About 300 have transferred to public schools outside the county.

Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have filed suit seeking to force the reopening of the schools. A hearing on the proposal has been set for July 24 in the Federal District Court at Richmond.

The current program is the first to provide instruction for Negroes by certified teachers. The Christian Association has operated training centers since the schools were closed, but these have offered little more than supervised recreation.

Full Satisfaction Voiced

Complete satisfaction with the early results was expressed here today by Dr. Picott and the Rev. L. F. Griffin, pastor of the First Baptist Church, president of the Christian Association and coordinator of the county's N.A.A.C.P. branch.

"We have discovered many children who, despite of two years of non-schooling, still appear to have tremendous potential for learning," said Dr. Picott. "We've noticed a dedication to learning which may be caused by the absence of school."

The students were described as "bright-eyed and eager" by Dr. Picott. He said that this and their "maturity" perhaps stemmed from being "part of a movement."

"There are some children here aged 9, you know, who have not been to school at all through no fault of theirs," he noted.

This, he remarked, is "one of the saddest things" about the situation.

Mr. Griffin said that parents were "elated" over the program. It certainly boosted their morale, he said. One little girl who had never attended school, he went on told her family:

"I'm going to learn to read quicker than anybody you've ever seen."

Churches Serve As Schools

The four-hour classes are being held in two churches and a Masonic Lodge here and at churches in the rural villages of Prospect, Meherrin and Rice.

No visitors are permitted inside the classrooms.

"We are doing this because we only have a month," Dr. Picott explained.

The program stresses reading, grammar and arithmetic. Twenty-five "teaching machines," on loan from their manufacturers, are being used. Instructors are employing "team teaching" methods in which several work together with a group of students.

Both Dr. Picott and Mr. Griffin agree that the program is not a substitute for school. The minister said that the Christian Association had invited the teachers' group to carry it out "in anticipation of the opening of public schools this fall."

"We want," Mr. Griffin said, "to find out where our children are educationally and how much damage has been done to them, if any."

His organization has provided lodging and meals for the volunteer teachers, buildings for the classes and transportation for students when necessary.

Use of P.E. schools for crash program rejected

FARMVILLE, Va.—Prince Edward County school officials this week expressed "keen disappointment" over the refusal of county residents to use idle public school buildings for the "crash program" aimed at providing schooling for the county's colored pupils.

The remedial crash program, voted by the Prince Edward County Christian Association and the Virginia Teachers Association, is aimed at regaining some of the ground lost by the county's colored pupils since the schools were closed in 1959 to evade court-ordered desegregation.

As was recently pointed out at the annual convention of the Virginia Teachers Association, there has been no organized school program for the county's 1,700 colored pupils since the schools were closed.

* * *

THE STATE'S . colored teachers, operating on a volunteer basis, are cooperating with the PECCA in providing a month-long intensive program of education in the fundamental learning skills, reading, writing, arithmetic and study techniques.

Housing accommodations and meals for the teachers will be provided by the colored residents of the county through the PECCA.

Following announcement of the plan, use of the county's empty school buildings and school buses was offered by the school board.

* * *

IN A LETTER sent to the board on Saturday, the Rev. E. L. Griffin, president of the PECCA and chairman of its board of directors stated:

"The Prince Edward County Christian Association has given careful and deliberate thought and consideration to your offer.

"I am directed to advise you of the association's decision declining the offer.

"We hope that public schools in the county will open in September and offer our assistance to the Prince Edward County School Board to the achieve- of this end."

The Rev. Mr. Griffin said "While the Prince Edward County Christian Association appreciates this overture on the part of the school board, to help alleviate a nasty situation in Prince Edward County, we were compelled to decline the offer because of the overwhelming sentiment of the colored citizens

against it."

• • •

DR. W. E. SMITH, school board chairman, said, when informed of the rejection of his offer:

"I am sorry that the school buildings and buses will not be used for the crash program."

Dr. Roy B. Hargrove, president of Southside Schools, Inc., the organization which is conducting private segregated schools for white pupils, also expressed disappointment that the offer had not been accepted.

Unlike the white pupils of the county, the colored children have not applied for state and county tuition grants for private education within the county or public education elsewhere.

Harrison Pledges Legal Fight To Keep Schools Segregated

By Laurence Stern
Staff Reporter

CHARLOTTE COURTHOUSE, Va., July 1—Albertis S. Harrison made his first campaign sortie today into Virginia's "black belt" and pledged a continued policy of legal resistance to desegregation of public schools.

The Byrd organization candidate for Governor and his two running mates, State Sen. Mills E. Godwin, for lieutenant governor, and State Sen. Y. Burton, for attorney general, swung from the 10th District yesterday into the Southside communities of Charlotte County and Petersburg.

Harrison recalled that as attorney general he consistently fought efforts at integration of schools, swimming pools and drugstores."

Legal Opposition Seen

"Our policy in Virginia has been to take all legal and constitutional means to avoid the evils resulting from the Supreme Court decision," he told some 180 listeners in Charlotte County, which adjoins Prince Edward County, where public schools have been closed.

School desegregation is undoubtedly the number one campaign issue in the Southside, where the Byrd-sponsored ticket hopes to roll up a solid majority.

Harrison's statement today was the most explicit he has made so far in his campaign on the school issue.

"We have a right to avoid and avert the evils that flow from the Supreme Court decision and we will continue to do that in the next administration," he said.

"The colored man will never realize his full objectives until he takes pride in his own race and accomplishments," Harrison added.

The Byrd organization gubernatorial candidate also said he hopes to call a conference soon after his administration takes office "bringing all segments of Virginia's economy together to the end that we evolve a program which will permit agriculture to progress along with industrial development."

Speaking of Virginia's right-to-work law, Harrison said it "accords labor the same dignity and independence enjoyed by you here today. In those states where there is no right-to-work law the laboring man belongs body and soul to the union," he declared.

Opposition Is Attacked

He then took a slap at the opposition candidate for lieutenant governor, State Sen. Armistead L. Boothe, by charging that "if word gets abroad that one single person in the State administration favors repeal of the right-to-work law, our chance of getting industry in Charlotte County will disappear, and we might just as well fold our tents and steal away."

Harrison's running mate, Godwin, renewed his attack on the Stephens-Boothe-Boyd ticket as one which is dedicated to "the maximum integration" of Virginia's public schools.

"My opponent, Mr. Boothe, advocated integration of public transportation even before the Supreme Court's decision," Godwin said. "If you want a liberal's liberal—the darling of the liberals, who speaks the language of the liberals—don't vote for me."

Teacher Integration Study To Stir Up Virginia Storm

RICHMOND, Oct. 31 (AP).—The Virginia Education Association will be asked this week to authorize a study of the advisability of allowing local VEA chapters to admit Negroes, if they wish to do so.

Such a study won 20-1 approval yesterday from the VEA's board of directors but is certain to provoke a storm of controversy on the floor of the VEA's annual convention opening here tomorrow night.

The VEA traditionally has been an organization of white school teachers, while Negroes have an organization of their own—the Virginia Teachers Association.

Only last May, the Arlington County Education Association was expelled from VEA when its members voted to merge with the local VTA chapter. The Arlington group had unsuccessfully sought local option.

Special Committee Asked

The motion to be presented to the two-day VEA convention here calls for creation of a special committee to study "the possibility of local option in the membership policy of local education associations."

The committee, to be chosen immediately after the convention if the motion is approved, would report first to the VEA's 1962 summer leadership conference, tentatively scheduled for next August. Then the recommendations would go before the annual VEA convention for debate and action.

Robert F. Williams, executive secretary of the VEA, said the study committee would be composed of one representative from each of the VEA's 16 districts.

Mr. Williams would not say which VEA director voted against such a study at yesterday's meeting here. Nor would he say who proposed the study.

Fairfax Group Heard

The board's action came after it had met with a committee of the Fairfax County Education Association, a VEA affiliate. Some FEA members are trying to eliminate a clause from the local's constitution barring Negroes from membership. The question will come up at an FEA meeting November 16.

The controversy was explained to the VEA directors by Paul F. Peter, chairman of the FEA's special committee. Mr. Peter said he came to the directors seeking advice and asked for no specific action.

He added, though, that the motion passed by the directors "encourages us very much."

The directors had voted 19-2 to expel the Arlington County Education Association from VEA membership last May when the AEA voted to admit Negroes by merger with the Arlington chapter of the VTA.

In another action yesterday, the VEA directors adopted, for presentation to the 1,200 convention delegates, a subcommittee report that would restrict VEA membership to teachers with college degrees.

The directors made one change in the report, voting to make the membership restriction effective in the 1963-4 school year—one year earlier than the subcommittee had suggested.

Fairfax Teachers' Plan On Racial Issue Studied

Directors of the Virginia Education Association agreed yesterday to appoint a committee to 'study" a plant to give local teachers' associations the "option" of admitting Negro members.

The action came after a closed-door meeting with a delegation from the Fairfax Education Association which appealed to the Board of Directors to clarify its stand on desegregation of local associations.

The appeal was triggered by fears that the FEA would be expelled from the State group if it drops its racial barriers. FEA members wil be asked to strike the word "white"from the association membership by laws next month.

The VEA directors last May ousted the Arlington Education Association when it voted to admit Negroes. The board explained that, while the VEA constitution does not set up race as a membership requirement, the Association has traditionally admitted only while members.

"Local option," which was sought by the Fairfax delegation, would allow each VEA member group to decide its own membership policy without fear of automatic expulsion from the state association.

The directors voted 20 to 1 to approve a motion offered by VEA president Woodrow W. Robinson, calling for a study of "the possibility of local option in the membership policy of local groups."

The study, which would be conducted by a committee consisting of one representative from each of Virginia's 16 school districts, would be reported to the Board "not later" than the VEA Leadership Conference in August, 1962.

Yesterday's action will be reported to VEA convention delegates, meeting this week in Richmond, at business sessions Wednesday night or Thursday morning.

U. S. Acts to Reopen Virginia Classes; Asks Court to Bar All State School Aid

By Constance Feeley
Staff Reporter

The Justice Department yesterday asked a Federal court to choke off State funds for all public schools in Virginia in a move to force reopening of Prince Edward County's school system.

If granted, the request would give the Federal Government a powerful, new weapon to require states to desegregate their schools.

Prince Edward closed its schools, rather than desegregate them, in 1959. Since then, a system of private schools has been operated for white children. Negro children have no education facilities.

Yesterday's action by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy was unpredented in several ways.

The Justice Department filed a motion with Federal District Judge Oren R. Lewis at Richmond asking that it be allowed to intervene as a plaintiff in the long-pending Prince Edward school desegregation case.

New Role for U. S.

This is the first attempt by the Federal Government to take the role of a complaining party in a desegregation suit. It participated as a "friend of the court" only in school suits in Little Rock and more recently in Louisiana.

Yesterday's move also marked the first time the Justice Department has entered a school desegregation case in Virginia.

In a press release put out by Justice after the motion was filed, it was apparent that the Department had exhausted behind-the-scenes negotiations in Prince Edward.

"We have tried to work this out to permit Negro children to go to school," Kennedy said. "They are unable to. Court orders are being circumvented and nullified. Therefore, we have brought this action to protect the integrity of the judicial process of the United States."

Similar, but more legalistic language, was included in the motion itself which says that Federal intervention is "necessary in order to prevent the circumvention and nullification of the prior orders of this Court and to safeguard the due administration of justice and the integrity of the judicial processes of the United States."

Federal court asks legal officers of 50 states for views on abandonment of public schools by a state.

Injunctions Asked

As part of its motion, Justice asked for six injunctions aimed at:

- Halting County and State tuition grants to youngsters attending private schools in Prince Edward.
- Preventing the County from giving residents tax credits for contributions to the Prince Edward Schol Foundation which operates the private schools.
- Forcing the County to reopen its public classroom on a desegregated basis.

The most far-reaching of the requested injunctions is the one asking that the State be prevented from "approving, paying, or issuing warrants for the payment of any funds of the State for the maintenance and operation of public schools anywhere in Virginia for so long and during such period as the public schools of Prince Edward County are closed and a system of public free schools is not maintained within the County."

The Prince Edward case goes back many years.

Fight Court Ruling

It was one of the four in which the United States Supreme Court made its historic ruling overturning the separate-but-equal school doctrine in 1954. Since then, Prince Edwardians have been fighting steadily to keep the ruling from being effected.

In 1959, the Prince Edward School Foundation was set up to operate private elementary and secondary schools, on a tuition basis, for the approximately 1400 white children. (About 1700 Negro children have no schools, public or private.)

The Justice Department noted that the Board of Supervisors increased taxes this year and is paying parents $100 for tuition of each child. The State provides another $125 for each elementary pupil and $150 for each high school student.

Tax credits are given for contributions to the Foundation.

Arguments on the Government's motion may be a part of proceedings before the Federal court at Richmond May 8 when Negro plaintiffs are scheduled to challenge the use of public funds to support the private schools.

U.S. SUES TO FORCE A VIRGINIA COUNTY TO OPEN SCHOOLS

Step Against Prince Edward Would Bar All Public Aid to New Private System

ATTORNEY GENERAL ACTS

Move Is Government's First to Be Full Participant in Pupil-Integration Dispute

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26—The Justice Department asked the Federal courts today to force the reopening of public schools in Prince Edward County, Va.

Prince Edward County closed its public school system two years ago to avoid desegregation. Since then white children have attended a system of private schools financed in a large part by public funds. Negro children have had no schools.

The Justice Department acted today by filing a motion before Federal Judge Oren R. Lewis in Richmond. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy announced the move here, adding this comment:

"We have tried to work this out to permit Negro children to go to school. They are unable to. Court orders are being circumvented and nullified. Therefore, we have brought this action to protect the integrity of the judicial process of the United States."

Would Bar State Aid

The Federal Court was asked to do the following:

¶Bar the State of Virginia and state officials from using any state funds for public schools anywhere in Virginia as long as public schooling is not provided in Prince Edward County.

¶Prohibit the use of any state or county funds in the Prince Edward private school system.

¶Enjoin the Virginia and state and local officials "from failing or refusing to maintain in Prince Edward County a system of free public schools."

Mr. Kennedy's action was significant in two respects.

First, the Justice Department asked permission to intervene in the Prince Edward County case as a full-fledged plaintiff. The department has been in several school cases as a friend of the court, but this was the first time it had tried to become an actual party to the litigation.

Congress has refused to give the Government authority to initiate school-desegregation suits. But if the courts allow the Justice Department to intervene once a case is started, the department could become a much more active participant in carrying out the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

Second, the Government for the first time said the closing of all public schools in a county could be unconstitutional.

The papers filed by the Justice Department said the failure of Virginia to maintain public schools in Prince Edward County while doing so throughout the rest of the state denied Negroes in the county the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The department also argued that maintenance of the private schools for white children in Prince Edward County with the help of state and county funds was simply a device to "circumvent" desegregation of county schools.

Key Area Involved

Mr. Kennedy's action was recommended by his assistant attorney general for civil rights, Burke Marshall. It attacks the racial problem in what is recognized as an area of the most determined resistance to desegregation.

Prince Edward County is in the so-called southside of Virginia, an area with a large Negro population and one that is deeply conservative in its politics. The Southside has been a stronghold of Virginia's dominant Democratic political machine headed by Senator Harry F. Byrd.

One of the original group of school cases decided by the Supreme Court in its 1954 decision against segregation came from Prince Edward County. But it was not until 1959, after long legal maneuvers, that the county was directed to admit Negroes to white schools.

Before the opening of the 1959-60 school year the county's supervisors voted to abandon public schools. A group of private citizens then set up the Prince Edward School Foundation to operate private schools for white children.

According to the Justice Department papers filed today, these schools have enrolled virtually all the white children in the county. They employ fifty-nine of the seventy white teachers who used to work in public schools.

The foundation charges tuition of $240 a year for elementary school and $265 for high school. However, according to the Justice Department, the county grants $100 to each child in the private schools and the state provides $125 a child in elementary school and $150 in high school.

Thus, according to the Government, all but $15 of the tuicomes from publi cfunds. And the country also allows any county resident a credit of up to $25 per cent of his taxes for any contributions to the private school system.

These financial aids were one target of today's legal action.

The Government's complaint said, in effect, that the private schools were merely an evasive device. It asked the court to stop both tuition grants and tax rebates for contributors to the private system.

Should the Government prevail in its suit, other hard-core areas of resistance to desegregation would obviously be affected.

Prince Edward is at present the only area in the country that is keeping schools closed rather than desegregate. The voters in St. Helena Parish (County) in Louisiana voted last Saturday to do so. Any attempt to integrate schools in Mississippi is likely to produce a similar reaction.

Open Schools,

The Atlanta Constitution

U.S. Asks Court

Atlanta Ga. 4-27-61

By ANTHONY LEWIS

(Copyright 1961 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON — The Justice department asked the federal courts Wednesday to force the reopening of public schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

Prince Edward closed its public school system two years ago to avoid desegregation. Since then white children have attended a system of "private" schools financed in large part by public funds. Negro children have had no schools.

Thurs. 4-27-61

The Justice department acted Wednesday by filing a motion before Federal District Judge Oren R. Lewis in Richmond. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy announced the move here, adding this comment:

"We have tried to work this out to permit Negro children to go to school. They are unable to. Court orders are being circumvented and nullified. Therefore, we have brought this action to protect the integrity of the judicial process of the United States."

Kennedy's action was significant in two respects.

First, the Justice department asked for permission to intervene in the Prince Edward case as a full-fledged plaintiff. This was the first time it has tried to become an actual party in a school case.

Congress has refused to give the government authority to initiate school desegregation suits. If the courts allow the Justice department to intervene once a case is started, the department could well become a much more active participant in carrying out the Supreme Court's school decision.

Atlanta Ga.

Second, the government for the first time said the closing of all public schools in a county could be unconstitutional.

The papers filed by the Justice department said the failure of Virginia to maintain public schools in Prince Edward while doing so throughout the rest of the state denied Negroes in the county the equal protection of the laws guarantteed by the 14th Amendment.

The department also argued that maintenance of the "private" schools for white children in Prince Edward with the help of state and county funds was simply a device to "circumvent" desegregation of county schools.

The federal court was asked to:

1. Bar the State of Virginia and state officials from using any state funds for public schools anywhere in Virginia so long as public schooling is not provided in Prince Edward County.

2. Prohibit the use of any state or county funds in the Prince Edward "private" school system.

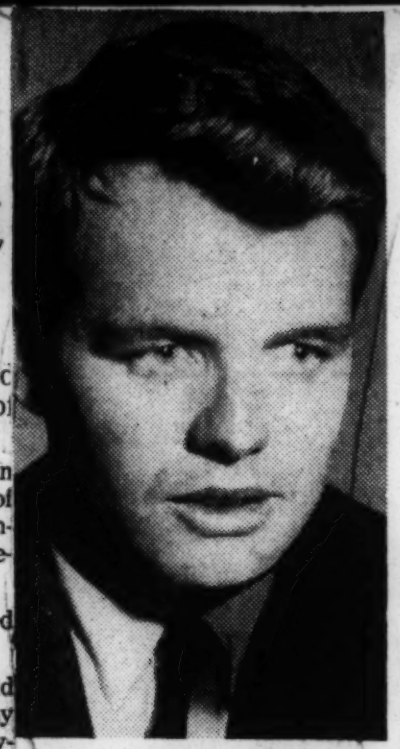
3. Enjoin the State of Virginia and state and local officials "from failing or refusing to maintain in Prince Edward County a system of free public schools."

One of the original school cases decided by the Supreme Court in its historical 1954 decision against segregation came from Prince Edward County. But it was not until 1959 that the county was directed to admit Negroes to white schools.

Before the opening of the 1959-60 school year the county supervisors voted to abandon public schools. A group of private citizens then set up the Prince Edward School Foundation to run "private" schools for white children.

The foundation charges tuition of $240 for elementary and $265 for high school. But, according to the Justice department, the county grants each parent of a child in the "private" schools $100, and the state provides $125 per child in elementary and $150 in high school.

Thus all but $15 of the tuition for each child actually comes from public funds. And the county also allows any county resident a credit of up to 25 per cent of his taxes for any contributions to the "private" school system.



HITS 'CIRCUMVENTION'
Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy

ISSUE IN VIRGINIA MAY BE FINANCES

The N.Y. Times

Segregation Seems Dormant in Governorship Race— Byrd Choice Favored

New York

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 12—Finances rather than public school desegration may emerge as the key issue in Virginia's Democratic gubernatorial campaign.

Sun. 4-16-61

The filing deadline for candidates passed Wednesday leaving Lieut. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens to face Albertis S. Harrison, the State Attorney General, in the contest July 11.

P 58

Neither candidate has shown any desire to revive massive resistance to school desegregation. They have expressed sharply divergent views of the problem of obtaining additional state revenue.

Mr. Harrison is generally regarded as the choice of the political organization headed by Senator Harry F. Byrd and as an early favorite to win. Mr. Stephens is cast as the "other" candidate.

Virginia Republicans seldom have a serious challenger for the governorship, although the state has supported the Republican Presidential candidate in the last three elections. Therefore, the Democratic nominee is likely to succeed Gov. Lindsay Almond. He is ineligible because Governors are prohibited by law from serving successive four-year terms.

The Almond faction of the Byrd organization gave massive resitance a hasty burial two years ago after state and Federal court rulings led to the reopening of schools closed six months earlier to block desegregation.

In the legislative fight that followed, Mr. Stephens tied himself to the "fredom-of-choice plan" advocated by the Governor. The laws enacted then allow local school districts to choose between accepting desegregation and abolishing public education.

Mr. Harrison, an Attorney General, could and did remain out of the controversy for the most part. This was to his advantage, since the struggle pitted the Almond group against the die-hard followers of Senator Byrd, who was widely credited with the authorship of massive resistance.

The Attorney General, who will soon resign from that post, announced his candidacy in January. He implied strongly then that his position was much closer to freedom of choice than to massive resistance.

"A climate of understanding of conditions that might be peculiar to one locality and not another now exists," he said. He emphasized that he considered public education "a must."

Mr. Harrison did assert that Virginia should use "all appropriate, legal, honorable and constitutional measures to resist" school desegregation. Political observers viewed this as a stock pledge of fealty to segregation given as a matter of course by candidates throughout the South. They said no major difference existed between the candidates on the segregation question as yet.

The Byrd-Almond fight also is a factor in the finance issue. Legislative forces led by the Senator's son, State Senator Harry F. Byrd Jr., defeated an Almond sales tax bill last year. This forced the Administration to resort to temporary levies on such items as alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

Mr. Harrison has said he is opposed to a sales tax, that he does not think new taxes are necessary and that good management and a growing economy should provide the needed funds.

Mr. Stephens was generally sympathetic with the Almond sales tax bill and had said recently that new taxes would be necessary.

Both aspirants have candidates for Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney General running on their tickets. However, split-ticket voting may largely nullify the results of these alliances.

The Harrison slate candidate for Lieutenant-Governor is State Senator Mills E. Godwin Jr., of Suffolk. He is a Byrd wheelhorse, an ultra-conservative and a massive resister. Another advocate of the massive policy, Senator Robert Y. Button of Culpeper completes the ticket.

Running with Mr. Stevens for the Lieutenant Governorship is State Senator Armistead L. Boothe, of Alexandria. He supported the Almond freedom-of-cheice plan, is considered a liberal conservative and is a former Rhodes scholar. Professor for Attorney General. He teaches Virginia procedure at the University of Virginia.

ROBERT KENNEDY IN ACTION

Federals Seek To Pry Open Closed School In Virginia

The Montgomery Advertiser

Al Thurs. 4-27-61

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The U. S. Justice Department sought Wednesday to pry open the closed public schools of Prince Edward County, Va.

14201

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy asked Richmond's U. S. District Court to bar state support from any public schools in the state until the schools in Prince Edward —closed for two years to avoid integration—are reopened to both races.

Montgomery, Ala.

The attorney general asked Judge Oren R. Lewis to let the government intervene in the Prince Edward school case to press for reopening. This was a departure from usual procedure in which the government enters a case in an advisory capacity as friend of the court.

Arguments on the government's motion may be a part of proceedings before the court here May 8 when Negro plaintiffs are scheduled to challenge the use of public funds to support the private schools.

A spokesman of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and an attorney for Negroes—who have had no formal schooling in Prince Edward since 1959—hailed the government's action.

From the chairman of Prince Edward's school board, Dr. W. E. Smith, came the qualified expression that the board would cooperate with whatever the court decides. He said he was surprised the Justice Department intervened, adding "We will do whatever the court orders—if we have money."

The attorney general's motion asked that county and state officials be ordered to re-establish the public school system abandoned because the county governing body refused to appropriate local funds for the two high schools and 18 elementary schools. He asked the court to bar public support to the private schools of the county or any public schools in the state as long as the Prince Edward schools remain closed.

Last month the Prince Edward school board took what some interpreted as a tentative step toward opening public schools — to take care of the school-less Negro children, at least. The board offered three memorandum budgets—one covering the entire system, one for aid to education (private grants) and the other enough to take care of about 1,800 pupils or, roughly, the Negro school population.

14d(1) 1961

Can't Force Public School, Solon Said; U.S. Now Tries

The Atlanta Journal + Constitution

Atlanta Jour.

Apr 14-30-61

14d(1)

Prince Edward Only County Not Providing Education Facilities

By HAROLD DAVIS
Atlanta Journal Washington Correspondent

Atlanta Journal Bureau
1426 G Street, NW

FARMVILLE, Va., April 29—About two years ago, a newspaperman in Washington asked a Georgia member of Congress what he thought of the decision of Prince Edward County, Va., to go completely out of the public school business.

The legislator, a bitter-ender on segregation, nodded approval.

"One thing they can never force a county to do is to run a school," he said, tapping his finger on the table for emphasis.

* * *

THAT WAS two years ago.

Yet that is exactly what the federal government is trying to tell Prince Edward County it must do today.

There is little outward excitement about the federal move in this south Virginia farm community.

The Farmville Herald, the local newspaper voice and a last-ditch segregationist publication, has called on the people of Prince Edward "to continue on their way unabashed."

Blanton B. Hanbury, president of the Prince Edward School Foundation which runs private schools for any white child that wants to use them. said quietly, "We are just operating schools for our children to get an education . . . we have nothing to do with this court business."

* * *

A VIRGINIA newspaperman tried to telephone W. W. Vaughan, chairman of the Prince Edward County board of supervisors which cut off money for public schools in 1959.

"You're about the 12th one to call me and I've told them all no comment," he said. "I don't mean to be impolite, but I just don't have any comment."

The Negroes here seem to be universally happy.

A local Negro minister who is also head of the NAACP, Rev. L. F. Griffin, said, "We are happy over this announcement. We believe this is the right and democratic procedure for the federal government."

Prince Edward County, sitting squarely astride Virginia's black belt, is the only county in the United States which does not run public schools.

* * * p. 21

IN 1959, it decided to quit appropriating money for them when they were ordered integrated. The schools just shut down and nobody has even cut the grass since.

The white people set up the Prince Edward School Foundation of which Mr. Hanbury is head and which has the endorsement of the vast majority of civic leaders.

The foundation began running private schools for white children in church Sunday school departments and in private buildings. And it is generally conceded that while the physical facilities have been make-shift, the teaching has been solid.

The 1,800 Negro students have had nowhere to go. The white people offered to help them start private schools of their own but the offer was declined. The Negroes feared it would weaken their arguments for a re-opening of public schools on an integrated basis.

* * *

SO THE NEGROES have been without formal education.

When Virginia junked massive resistance as a state policy, it was not contemplated that any county would go completely out of the public school business. It was intended that a county should continue to run public schools for anybody who wanted to use them, and that it would do many things to help sutdents who preferred to take their education privately.

By offering this duality of choice, a student could attend the kind of school he wanted. Nobody would be required to associate with anybody else against his will.

But by going completely out of the public school business, Prince Edward sealed off one of the major choices. A white student could elect only to go to private school and the Negroes could not elect anything at all.

* * *

AGAINST THIS background, Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy caused to be filed in federal court in Richmond this week a petition asking that the federal government be made a party to a 10-year-old lawsuit involving Prince Edward County. Mr. Kennedy wants the federal government brought in on the Negroes' side.

He reasons that the United States Constitution guarantees every citizen equal rights. He contends that the Negroes in Prince Edward, in being denied a real choice in educating their children, are being denied rights that other Virginians enjoy.

* * *

THEREFORE, he contends, Virginia must either get Prince Edward County to running public schools once more or else Virginia must close down all its public schools from border to border.

Mr. Kennedy's reasoning is not new.

On Jan. 19, 1959, a three-judge federal panel sitting in Norfolk ruled that Virginia either had to run all of its public schools or it had to close them all.

When a few schools are closed in a state, "the equal protection afforded to all citizens and taxpayers is lacking," the federal judges said.

If the federal court in Richmond decides to allow Mr. Kennedy andtion, would decide to reopen pubthe federal government to inter-lic schools for children who,

VIRGINIA

vene in behalf of the Negroes — and no date has been set as yet for a ruling on the request — Mr. Kennedy will seek four things:

To restrain Virginia and Prince Edward officials from failing to run public schools in Prince Edward County.

To restrain them from issuing tuition grants in any form to students going to the county's private, segregated schools.

To restrain them from allowing any tax credits for people who give money to the Prince Edward School Found tion.

And to restrain them from interfering with, obstructing or circumventing federal court orders requiring the county to operate racially integrated public schools.

* * *

VIRGINIA is a state noted for its restraint in politics and in oratory. In the fact of this threat to their private schools, most Prince Edward people are staying silent until they examine all the legal underpinning.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond in Richmond is also keeping a busy silence.

He immediately called meetings with legal and state school officials to see what could be done, but what he actually said was little and it was quiet.

The loudest blast came from Sen. Harry F. Byrd, the architect of the now-defunct massive resistance.

"I am amazed that the attorney general of the United States seeks to close every public school in Virginia to 847,000 white and Negro students unless Prince Edward County surrenders on its position in regard to integration.

"The gallant little county of Prince Edward is fighting against great odds to protect a principle it believes to be right. . . .

"I urge the attorney general of the United States to reconsider such intemperate and ruthless action.

"I urge that he not attempt to destroy the few remaining states' rights—one being the right to educate our own children with our own money in our own state."

* * *

AND IN RICHMOND, James J. Kilpatrick, editor of the News-Leader, wrote:

"This newspaper has felt all along that sooner or later, Prince Edward County, on its own voli-

wished to attend public instead of private institutions. But such a decision is a peculiar one for the county to make on its own, not as a consequence of federal coercion but out of a local sense of what is best for the community."

Justice Dept. Asks Courts To 'Reopen' Virginia Schools On Integrated Basis

Gov't Becomes A Party In Suit To Halt Bias

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The federal government, in an unprecedented move, asked the courts on Wednesday to force a Virginia county to reopen its public schools on a racially integrated basis.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy said the government has moved to become a party in a suit brought by Negro students in Prince Edward County. Public schools there have been closed since 1959.

He said the Justice Department filed its motion before Federal District Judge Oren R. Lewis at Richmond, Va., to intervene as a plaintiff in the long pending school desegregation case.

The suit originally was brought in 1952 and was one of the four involved in the Supreme Court's historic 1954 school desegregation decision.

Sinc 1959 public schools in Prince Edward County have been closed. The 1,400 white children in the county attend private schools financed by state, county and private contributions made in lieu of tax payments.

Negroes have not set up a private school system for Negro children. Under the law, Negro students also would receive the pupil grants from state and county if such a system were set up.

Officials said Wednesday's action marked the first attempt by the federal government to intervene as a plaintiff in the school desgregation case.

It participated solely as a friend of the court in school controversies at Little Rock, Ark., and more recently in Louisiana.

"We have tried to work this out to permit Negro children to go to school" in Prince Edward County, the attorney general said in his announcement of the action. "They are unable to," he added.

CHARGES CIRCUMVENTION

"Court orders are being circumvented and nullified," he said. "Therefore, we have brought this action to protect the integrity of the judicial process of the United States."

The government asked the court at Richmond to enjoin county and state officials "from failing or refusing to maintain in Prince Edward County a system of public free schools."

It also sought injunctions against the use of public funds to support private schools or the maintenance of public schools elsewhere in Virginia until Prince Edward County reopens its public schools on a desegregated basis.

The theory behind this move was said to be that all public schools in the state should be operated on a non-segregated basis or the public school system should be abolished.

RUN PRIVATELY

Schools for white children in the county are operated by the Prince Edward School Foundation, which was set up in May, 1959. This was two weeks after the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond ordered the county high schools integrated the following fall.

The county board of supervisors subsequently stopped levying taxes for schools, the government said, and the foundation urged property owners to donate equivalent sums to support the private school system.

Last year, the board increased taxes, but has reimbursed parents $100 of the $240 tuition charge for elementary school students and the $265 for high school students. The State of Virginia has been providing $125 for each elementary school pupil, and $150 for each high school student.

"The maintenance and operation of the schools of the Prince Edward School Foundation on a racially discriminatory basis, with the financial assistance of the county and state," the government said, "circumvents the court's order requiring the public schools of Prince Edward County to be operated without racial discrimination."

Prince Edwards was one of five areas where public schools were closed following court desegregation orders. They were closed for the 1958 - 1959 school year at Little Rock and for the 1958 fall term in Charlottesville, Norfolk and Warren County, Va.

Various Negro students have acted as plaintiffs in the cases while they were of school age. Their suit names in the county school board, county treasurer and board of supervisors, the state board of education and the state superintendent of public instruction as defendants.

The government motion was brought against these same defendants with the addition of the State of Virginia, its comptroller, and Prince Edward School Foundation.

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SEPT.

Cite Learning Crave In Prince Edward

Teachers ask Va. to reopen schools

The Afro American
P. 6

RICHMOND, Va. — "If we don't do something for children, we'll have to build other institutions for them eventually — jails or penitentiaries."

Mar. 7-29-61

This was the statement of a Virginia teacher in support of a plea to reopen public schools in Prince Edward County so that colored pupils could be educated.

The county closed the schools in 1959 to keep from obeying a federal desegregation order. Since then, the 1700 colored school - age pupils have been without schools; the 1400 white pupils are being educated under a private school system.

Petition

THE PLEA TO reopen the schools was made before the state board of education. Leading the members of the Virginia Teachers Association was their president, Herbert A. Marshall, professor at the Virginia State College's Norfolk Division.

Making the statement that uneducated children might well land in jails was Miss Lavinia Banks of Richmond, another VTA leader.

Cited to the board were the experiences of VTA members who are conducting a volunteer "crash program" in the county in an effort to repair some of the damage done by educational idleness.

They reported that the children were being set back critically — one third - grader had forgotten how to write her name.

They are enthusiastic about education, though, Mr. Marshall said. He cited one case where three children tearfully followed their volunteer teacher as she prepared to leave following her two-week service.

"The children followed and cried because she was leaving. The teacher was so touched she took the three home with her and is tutoring them the rest of the summer."

The Virginia board members said they would give "careful consideration" to what they had heard.

* * *

TEXAS TECH college announced last week that it would accept colored students "if they apply and meet the qualifications."

An NAACP suit was planned if the school had refused voluntary admission, according to W. J. Durham, attorney.

Last year, four colored persons applied for entrance but were refused. This year, all but one of the school's directors voted to integrate.

* * *

THE CHARLOTTE -Mecklenburg County (N.C.) school board assigned 14 colored pupils to four elementary schools previously attended only by whites.

Three of the schools will be mixed for the first time. The board's refusal to desegregate Harding High School caused a mass walkout of 40 colored persons attending the school board meeting.

* * *

IN GREENSBORO, N.C., 17 colored pupils are assigned to Gillespie Park School — five of them attended the school last year. It is the only integrated school in the city.

Dr. Reginald Hawkins said the walkout was "to dramatize our protest."

The Atlanta, Ga. board of education has granted an appeal hearing to 38 colored pupils seeking desegregation transfers.

A token number of the colored pupils applying for transfer had their requests granted — 123 were turned down. In this group are the 38 who are appealing for a school board rehearing as a first step toward a federal court hearing.

* * *

TWO MORE Virginia counties, Prince William and Stafford, will desegregate in the fall. Still more integration is envisioned before school starts as the state pupil placement board meets this week.

In all, the board has approved the transfer of 84 colored pupils from jimcrow schools and has rejected applications of 165 others.

* * *

IN NEW YORK, five civil rights groups submitted a joint brief in federal court supporting colored parents and children who charge racial discrimination in New Rochelle.

The organizations are: American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Anti - Defamation League, Catholic Interracial Council and the Urban League.

* * *

VIRGINIA

IN RALEIGH, N.C. U.S. District Judge Algernon Butler denied a request for a three - judge federal court hearing. The request was made by colored parents seeking to have the local school board widen its token desegregating plan.

A jury trial on the issue of whether state laws governing local school boards are Constitutional is still awaiting a trial date.

The Harnett County, N.C. board refused the request of 16 Indian children seeking assignment to Dunn Elementary School. The request of four others was referred to Cumberland County.

The high school at Dunn will be desegregrated as 20 Indian pupils will attend for the first time.

Judge Refuses To Order Public Schools Opening

Montgomery Advertiser
P. 1

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—A federal judge said Wednesday he was not going to enter an order requiring the reopening of Prince Edward County's public schools, closed two years ago in a racial dispute.

Thurs 7-27-61

"That's going to be determined by the Supreme Court of Virginia, if it's going to be done at all," said Judge Oren R. Lewis of Richmond U.S. District Court.

Judge Lewis also said he was "not going to determine if they (county and state) have a legal right to close the schools; that's going to be done by the Supreme Court of Virginia."

Lewis's comments came in the third day of a hearing as attorneys for the Negro plaintiffs and the Prince Edward School Board summarized before Judge Lewis their arguments in a court case testing the legality of the school closures.

Montgomery Ala

The Prince Edward County Board of Supervisors, faced with a federal court order calling for school desegregation, declined to appropriate funds for schools in 1959 and the facilities have been shut since. White children have attended private schools, financed partly by county and state tuition grants.

The same grants are available to the approximately 1,800 Negro school-age children in the county, but few have applied for them.

Federal Judge Refuses to Order Prince Edward Schools Reopened

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, July 26—Federal District Court Judge Oren R. Lewis said here today that he will not order public schools reopened in Prince Edward County.

The Judge, while hearing arguments in the case filed on behalf of behalf of Negro children in the County, said the question of opening the schools is for the Virginia State Supreme Court to decide.

Still at issue in his court is the question of whether Virginia and Prince Edward County can continue to provide aid for the private white schools operated by the Prince Edward Foundation. Arguments will continue on this phase of the case Thursday.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing Negro children who have been without public education for two years, sought a court order to reopen the public schools and shut off the aid.

Judge Lewis earlier had announced that he planned to reach a decision in the case before the opening of the fall school term, and hoped to do so before taking an August vacation.

No one expects that the decision will be the end of the suit. Attorneys have been preparing a record for an appeal.

Judge Lewis said of the case, "I frankly think it should go up" to the Supreme Court

The NAACP based its request for an order to open the schools on the argument that thire closing was a frustration of a District Court order to begin desegregation.

Its lawyers also said that the Negro students had been denied rights guaranteed them under the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Judge Lewis indicated today that he feels the case turns on a provision of the Virginia Constitution calling for the General Assembly "to establish and maintain an efficient system of free public schools throughout the State."

He said to the NAACP lawyers: "Why you don't file a suit (in State court) and get this basic, narrow question disposed of, I will never understand."

S. W. Tucker, one of two NAACP lawyers, argued that the national interest supersedes any interest of Prince Edward County in closing schools. Free public schools, he said, are part of the American way of life, with American society and democracy dependent on an educated electorate.

Judge Lewis said he had no difficulty in concluding the schools were closed by the County Board of Supervisors "for fear" of a court desegregation order.

The Board of Supervisors refused to appropriate funds to operate the schools after the Court of Appeals told the Federal Court in Richmond to enter such an order. Soon afterward, the Prince Edward County School Foundation started an educational program for white children, hiring former public school teachers and following the public school curriculum.

In its first year, the Foundation operated on voluntary contributions, but last year testimony has shown, it received most of its operating expenses indirectly from State and local tuition payments.

Judge Lewis said there is no question but that the schools were private during their first year of operation. The question now, he said, is whether the schools are not "a semi- or pseudo-public facility."

The County Supervisors aproved the grants and a program of tax credits to County residents who contribute to the Foundation.

"I don't think when the Court entered the order it contemplated that the County be encouraged to set up by artifice that which it could not do directly," Judge Lewis said.

He declared that the tax credits "annoy me more than the tuition payments."

Collins Denny, attorney for the Prince Edward School Board, said the County has not evaded the 1954 Supreme Court decision to desegregate schools but has "sought to find, in a tremendously difficult situation, a way of life."

He declared that the legal question involved is whether the county has the power to give grants and tax credits, not the purpose of those grants and credits.

J. Segar Gravatt, attorney for the Board of Supervisors, has contended that the grants and rebates are available to Negro parents to aid in the education of their children, if they would apply for them. He has sought to prove that part-time morale-building centers set up by the Negro Prince Edward County Christian Association would qualify for County aid.

Testimony has shown that some teaching took place in some of the centers, but that it was haphazard. State Superintendent of Public Instruction Woodrow W. Wilkerson said he did not believe that they would qualify for State tuition grants.

$270 Million Asked By Virginia Schools

Revision Urged In Formula for Allocating Funds

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Sept. 14.—The State Board of Education today asked Gov. Almond and his budget advisers for $57.4 million more during the next two years than was appropriated during the current biennium.

In doing so, it recommended a revision in the present formula for distributing funds to the localities.

While asking for a total of $270.7 million for the biennium commencing next July 1, which is a 26.9 per cent increase over present appropriations, the board also recommended three new programs.

They are: A plan of assistance to localities maintaining a rental textbook system, State support of educational television and a plan of educational research and pilot studies.

Dr. Woodrow W. Wilkerson, superintendent of public instruction, appeared before Gov. Almond and his budget advisory committee as one of the final witnesses of three days of hearings on requests by State department and agency heads for the budget that the outgoing Governor will present to the General Assembly in January.

During a recent tour of institutions and State-supported colleges, budget requests totaled $305 million in maintenance and operating funds which was $50 million more than in the present budget.

$232 Million Increase

As of yesterday, these requests had increased by $232 million—resulting in a further increase of $8.2 million. This brought total requests after the first day of hearings here to $537 million for an over-all increase of $58.4 million.

These figures indicated the requests would far exceed the $1.3 billion budget adopted for the current biennium by the 1960 General Assembly.

In presenting education requests, Dr. Wilkerson said the $270.7 million requested was to take care of about 38,000 teachers and 900,000 pupils.

"Attention is invited to the fact," hs said, "that 94 per cent of the total amount requested represents direct aid to the localities and 6 per cent for other costs, such as administration."

The plan for revising the formulas for distributing funds to localities was drafted by a committee of school superintendents. The plan was released to the press about two weeks ago.

Small Net Increase

The present method of disbursing funds according to a basic appropriation for teachers, a salary equalization fund and a minimum education fund, would be revised into two factors — basic appropriation and minimum education.

Dr. Wilkerson said it would cost $35 million more than is currently provided to put the new formula into effect. But, he emphasized, $24.4 million more would be needed to carry out the present distribution program so that the net increase in cost for the suggested new plan would be only about $500,000.

The minimum salary scale for teachers would be upgraded by $150 the first year and $200 the second year.

Dr. Wilkerson said that during the last school year about 21 localities provided free textbooks.

"The State provides $1 per pupil enrolled in elementary grades," he said, "the actual cost of providing free textbooks amounts to more than $5 per pupil."

The State superintendent proposed that this $1 per pupil allowance under the free textbook program be extended to those schools having a textbook rental system.

To meet this cost, he suggested that $250,000 be added for the next two years for the 25 counties and cities that now have a rental textbook program.

Department on TV

On the subject of educational television, Dr. Wilkerson recommended that a new service be established within the department "to assist localities in making the most effective use of this newer medium of teaching."

He suggested an engineering survey be made to determine types of equipment needed, programs available and television channels that could be used. He said this program would cost $250,000.

Dr. Wilkerson asked for $175,000 to set up a new division of educational research in the department of education.

"It is imperative that the latest in research regarding all aspects of education be reviewed and analyzed for their implications for educational practice and such findings be communicated to the field," he said.

County to Resist Pressure to Open Its Public Schools

Prince Edward Supervisors See Sentiment on Integration Same

By JOHN BARRON
Star Staff Writer

FARMVILLE, Va., Aug. 26.—Prince Edward County supervisors today strongly indicated that despite new legal and economic pressures, they will continue to resist racial integration by keeping the public schools closed.

At the same time, the foundation which conducts private classes for white pupils here prepared to invoke emergency fund-raising plans and reportedly considered appealing to segregationists throughout the United States for money.

With these developments, most of the 1,800 Negro children here seemed confronted with their third consecutive year of no formal education.

There has been some speculation that a ruling issued Thursday by Federal Judge Oren Lewis in Richmond might persuade Prince Edward to open at least enough public schools to accommodate the Negroes.

Judge Lewis decreed that the State and local tuition grants which largely have been financing the private classes for white children are illegal so long as the county refuses to maintain a public school system.

However, should the county again offer public education, which presumably few but Negroes would accept, the individual grants of $225 to $250 apparently still could be used to finance private schools.

Thus the Negroes would be educated in the public schools; most white students woud remain in separate private classes and virtual segregation would be preserved in the county which has been waging a 7-year fight against integration.

Sentiment Held Unchanged

But Supervisor Hugh M. Jenkins said today:

"At the moment, I would say that the people want to keep everything just like it is." He said no one had suggested to him that schools be opened, or indicated any dissatisfaction.

"I think the people feel just as strongly now as they did in 1959. If anything, we're more united now. I think we can get along fine down here just as we always have. As long as the majority of people don't want me to appropriate money for public schools, I won't appropriate money. I can't speak for the other board members, but we are entirely in agreement with each other."

Supervisor John C. Steck editor of the local newspaper, who returned today from active training duty as a colonel in the National Guard said:

"I found no change in the slightest in the determination of the people to keep the races separated in the classrooms. I think the county will defend further the proposition that the board can't be compelled to appropriate money for schools.

"The board feels that this is a fundamental legal question that would go unanswered if it knuckled under . . . you'll never find out if public schools are opened."

Doubt Legality

Both supervisors also expressed doubt that the board during the present fiscal year legally could allocate money to operate public schools, even if it decided to reopen them on a token basis so that white children could pick up approximately $300,000 in tuition grants financed jointly by the State and county.

They said it would be difficult, if not impossible, to alter the budget and tax rate adopted prior to the June 30 deadline specified by Virginia law.

Meanwhile, B. Blanton Hanbury, president of the Prince Edward School Foundation, declared that despite loss of the grants, his organization still will be able to teach the county's 1,400 white pupils as planned, at least during the coming school year.

Reserves Cited

He reported that the foundation directors have devised "several alternate plans of financing" which he would not detail, but which he asserted will be successful.

He also noted that the foundation has "financial reserves" which can be used for scholarships for children whose families are too poor to pay the $260 tuition charged for the private classes.

Supervisor Steck said he understood that the foundation has received offers of assistance from throughout the Nation.

"The people will have to dig a little deeper to keep the private schools open, but they'll do it," Mr. Jenkins said.

Negroes Disagree

In another development, a disagreement arose between the Virginia director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the local Negro spokesman.

Robert D. Robertson, NAACP leader in Richmond, disclosed that if Prince Edward by any chance chooses to reopen public schools, he will urge Negroes not to attend them unless white pupils also enroll.

However, the Rev. L. F. Griffin, the leader here, said that so long as public schools are reopened on a legally desegregated basis, Negroes could not insist that white children be compelled to attend them.

Both Mr. Steck and Mr. Jenkins expressed concern about the plight of the Negro children, who, except for those who have left the county, are receiving no formal education.

Noting that the Negroes, upon the advice of the NAACP, have refused to accept tuition grants or to join in efforts to establish private schools for colored pupils, Mr. Jenkins said Prince Edward County is just as concerned about the Negro children as about the white children.

"We live side by side down here and we like to help them. But you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink," he added.

U. S. JUDGE DEFERS ON PRINCE EDWARD

Ruling on School Is Put Off Until State Court Acts

By CABELL PHILLIPS
Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 27—Arguments in the Prince Edward County school case were concluded in Federal District Court today. Indications are that public schools will not be reopened and that every major point at issue will go to a higher court.

Judge Oren R. Lewis, who has heard three and one-half days of testimony and oral arguments, said that he would reserve decision on the major constitutional issue involved until it is ruled on by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. This issue is whether the state is under a constitutional obligation to maintain a public school system in each of its political subdivisions.

He said that in no event did he plan to order now the reopening of the closed Prince Edward County schools.

Appeal Seems Certain

As to the other points at issue, it is likely that Judge Lewis' findings, which he said he would make before the next school year begins this fall, will be appealed. The main contention here is whether privately operated schools maintained in Prince Edward County exclusively for white children are public in character.

The case was brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in behalf of certain Negro children. It represents the latest chapter in a long history of litigation to force the county to comply with the 1954 Supreme Court decision requiring desegregation of public schools.

Public schools in the county were abandoned in 1959. Since then white children have attended private schools operated by the Prince Edward School Foundation, supported by donations and by state and county tuition grants. There are no schools for Negro children.

U. S. Order in Effect

A Federal Court order of April, 1960, required the county to provide education for Negro children in public schools on a desegregated basis. It is still in effect but has not been complied with.

In the present case the Negro plaintiffs sought an injunction against state and county officials preventing them from refusing to operate a public school system; from using public funds, including tuition grants, to support all-white private schols, and from disposing of public school property to private purchasers.

Judge Lewis said today that he would probably dismiss the last item in the complaint. He said no testimony had been presented to support the complaint.

How the case will reach the state courts is not clear. The N. A. A. C. P. is not eager to present it. J. Segar Gravatt, counsel for the County Board of Supervisors, said earlier that he might do so, but he appeared less than enthusiastic about it today.

VIRGINIA NEGROES PRESS SCHOOL BID

Sue Prince Edward County Over Education Funds

Special to The New York Times.

STAUNTON, Va., Sept. 8 — Negroes in Prince Edward County made a new move today for the reopening of public schools.

Samuel W. Tucker of Emporia, a lawyer, filed with the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals a request for a writ of mandamus to require the county's Board of Supervisors to appropriate funds for operating the schools.

The request charged that the supervisors had set taxes "at a rate sufficient to raise for educational purposes" enough money for school operation. But, it said, they have refused to appropriate the money despite school board budgets and a state constitutional requirement for public school operation.

Schools Closed in 1959

The petition contended that if funds were appropriated and schools reopened the school board "could be required to permit white and colored children to be taught together."

The supervisors' refusal to vote school funds closed the public schools in 1959 when they faced a court order for desegregation. Since then the county's white pupils have generally attended a system of private schools. Most Negroes have had no formal education.

Counsel for the Board of Supervisors and the County Attorney said an answer to today's petition would be filed with the court in Richmond next month.

In a ruling last month, District Judge Oren R. Lewis barred tuition grants and tax credits for the use toward education in Prince Edward private schools while the public schools were closed. He deferred an opinion on whether the supervisors could be required to appropriate money for public schools pending possible action in state courts. This was initiated by today's petition.

New Orleans Rolls Grow

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8—Enrollment of white increased substantially today at three of this city's six desegregated schools.

This development, coupled with the continued absence of trouble on the second day of classes, raised educational officials' hopes that attendance would approach normal levels next week.

All of the affected elementary schools remained under police guard. But restrictions on automobile and pedestrian traffic at the schools were relaxed somewhat.

City authorities expressed confidence that the crisis was over and that there would be no repetition of the disorder that followed the beginning of desegregation here last November. Most New Orleanians turned their attention from the schools to the threat posed to the Gulf Coast area by Hurricane Carla.

Kennedy Criticized

Leaders of the militant segregationists have had relatively little to say publicly since the resumption of desegregation yesterday extended the grade-a-

year process to four more schools.

Dr. Emmett L. Irwin, chairman of the Citizens Council of Greater New Orleans, spoke out today but his statement concerns schooling in the White House rather than that here.

In a telegram to President Kennedy, he noted reports that a special nursery class was being arranged for Mr. Kennedy's daughter Caroline. Then he commented:

"May I point out that this act on your part looks suspiciously like you are seeking to avoid your offspring being exposed to the same type of desegregation that you have ordered for the rest of the children of the nation.

"Would it not help to demonstrate your sincere belief in the principle of desegregation that you have so repeatedly enunciated and campaigned for if you would desegregate Caroline's education by adding an equal number of colored children to a special class in the White House.

"Nothing short of your child attending an integrated school in Washington, D. C., would be considered exemplary."

Effective Last Year

Dr. Irwin and other segregationists have urged white parents to boycott the desegregated schools in New Orleans. A campaign of propaganda and intimidation reduced attendance at William T. Frantz School from 570 to about fifteen last year after a Negro girl had been enrolled there.

At near-by McDonogh No. 19 School, white enrollment dropped from 465 to zero after the acceptance of three Negro girls.

Frantz reported thirteen whites in school today, down three from yesterday. The one Negro pupil was absent because of illness. McDonogh 19 had six whites, a gain of two, in class with the three returning Negroes and two others admitted yesterday.

Of the four schools who took the initial step toward desegregation yesterday, only one failed to register an increase in white enrollment. This was Judah P. Benjamin, named for the secretary of the Confederate Treasury.

A Decrease of Three

A total of 241 white children were enrolled in Benjamin last year. Eighty-one whites attended yesterday with two Negro pupils, and seventy-eight whites reported today.

McDonogh No. 11, which had 428 pupils last term, had 193 whites and one Negro, a gain of twenty-eight over yesterday. Robert M. Lusher School, with 375 last year, had 189 yesterday and 225 today. Two Negroes are enrolled there.

The greatest increase came at the Andrew H. Wilson School which ended last term with 486 pupils. White enrollment climbed from 320 yesterday to 369. It accepted one Negro this year.

O. Perry Walker, school superintendent of Orleans Parish (county), pointed out that many children were still on vacation and that parents often waited until the first full week of classes before placing their children in school.

White in Negro School

DOVER, Del., Sept. 8 (AP)—A white pupil has enrolled at a Negro high school here. He is believed to be the first white student in the school's history, officials say.

James C. Hardcastle, supervising principal of the William W. M. Henry Comprehensive High School, said there "was no tension whatsoever" yesterday when the 15-year-old white boy enrolled with 600 Negroes.

Mr. Hardcastle declined to reveal the boy's name.

Pensacola Gets Order

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 8 (UPI)—Federal District Judge G. Harrold Carswell today ordered Escambia (Pensacola) County to start desegregating its public schools in the fall of 1962.

Judge Carswell rejected a plan sponsored by the National Association for the Advanced of Colored People that called for immediate lowering of the color barriers in the northwest Florida county that borders Alabama. He gave his approval to the Escambia County school board's plan, which calls for gradual desegregation beginning next year.

The judge ordered that the plan be made applicable to all public schools in the county, including the white and Negro state-operated junior colleges in Pensacola.

He directed the school board to notify parents before Oct. 16 that they could apply for admission or transfer of their children to the schools of their choice, effective next year.

In deciding on each application, the board must apply the criteria set forth in Florida's pupil assignment law, which includes factors other than race.

Negroes Assert Courts Can Force School Tax

The Evening Star
Washington D.C.
4-13-61

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Star Staff Writer

RICHMOND, April 12. — An attorney for Prince Edward County Negroes has told a Federal court that if its desegregation order has been circumvented, the judge can compel the local governing body to levy taxes to operate public schools.

This contention was made yesterday by S. W. Tucker of Emporia in arguments before District Judge Oren R. Lewis. The Negroes are challenging the use of public funds to support a private school for white children in Prince Edward.

They also are attempting to force the county to reopen its public schools.

At the conclusion of a three-hour hearing, Judge Lewis, formerly of Arlington, allowed the plaintiffs to amend their original complaint after he hinted bluntly that some of the new issues raised by them should first be passed on by State courts.

Funds Shut Off

Prince Edward, one of the five principals in the original Supreme Court desegregation decision of May 17, 1954, shut off funds for the operation of public schools two years ago. Since then, the 1,500 white children have been attending the private schools of the Prince Edward School Foundation, while the 1,800 Negro children have been without schools.

The County Board of Supervisors refused to impose a levy for the 1959-1960 school year, Mr. Tucker said. In June of last year, he added, the supervisors approved a package of ordinances and appropriations making $65,000 available for tuition grants for the foundation school and allowing 25 per cent tax credit for donations by individuals for the support of the private school.

These acts, Mr. Tucker pointed out, followed an order by the District Court on April 22, 1960, prohibiting the school board from denying attendance at county schools because of a child's race.

In reviewing the situation, Mr. Tucker asserted:

"If this is not frustration of the court's order, then the word does not have meaning. I don't think this court should be allowed to be made a mockery of."

Cites Supporting Cases

It was at this point that he added, "The courts can force governing bodies to levy taxes to pay off debts. There have been numerous cases to support this, and this court can force the levying of taxes to carry out its orders."

Earlier, Collins Denny, jr., counsel for the school board, and J. Seegar Gravitt, attorney for the supervisors, opposed the Negroes' move to amend their complaint.

Mr. Denny contended the Negroes were attempting to challenge the use of public money for tuition grants in private schools as a violation of the State constitution. He also said they cited the State constitution to show the duty of Prince Edward County to maintain a public school system.

Both of these issues, Mr. Denny argued, should be resolved in the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

Without ruling on the question of jurisdiction, Judge Lewis seemed inclined to agree with this viewpoint.

"Hasn't it always been mandatory that, before the Federal Government proceeds to interpret, a State constitutional issue should be ruled upon by the State?" Judge Lewis asked.

The judge, however, granted the Negroes' motion to amend their complaint and to add Prince Edward County Treasurer J. W. Wilson, jr., as a defendant because that official handles the tax credits which are being challenged.

Judge Lewis set May 8 as the date for hearing evidence in the case, indicating that he would rule at an early date on individual amendments offered by the Negroes.

School Suit Called 'Fantastic' by Byrd

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
4-13-61

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Sen. Harry F. Byrd, D-Va., said Thursday Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy's proposal to force open Prince Edward County, Virginia's, colsed public schools "is fantastic and completely unrealistic."

Byrd, in a statement from his Washington office, urged Kennedy to reconsider "such intemperate and ruthless action."

The senior Virginia senator said the move was an attempt "to punish an entire state because the action of one county displeases the US.. attorney general."

Kennedy, in a motion filed in U.S. District Court here Wednesday, asked the court to prohibit state support of any public school in Virginia until Prince Edward schools are reopened on a desegregated basis. The schools were closed two years ago when federal courts ordered them desegregated.

Byrd said the action proposed by Kennedy "will sew the seeds of intense bitterness throughout Virginia and the South when unity is needed as rarely before." The senator stood mute during last fall's presidential campaign.

STATE OFFICIALS MEET

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. set up an emergency meeting for Wednesday with top-level state officials to consider the Prince Edward crisis.

The 10-year-old Prince Edward case was one of the original five ruled on by the Supreme Court in its historic 1954 school desegregation case.

Private segregated schools for the county's approximately 1,400 white children have been operated by a foundation since the public schools closed two years

Precedent set—

The Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala.
4-27-61

Government sues to reopen schools

RICHMOND, Va., April 27—(AP)—The federal government, in the history-making role of co-plaintiff, has moved to force the reopening of Prince County's integration-closed public schools.

In a motion filed with Federal Judge Oren R. Lewis yesterday, U. S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy asked the court to prohibit state support of any public schools in Virginia until Prince Edward schools are reopened on a desegregated basis.

Kennedy said the government's move to intervene in the case was a departure from custom. He said the governmen has taken part in many school cases as "a friend of the court" but never before has entered such litigation as an active plaintiff.

Attorneys for Negro pupils are scheduled to challenge May 8 the use of public funds to support the private schools set up in the county for white children. The county closed its public schools in 1959 in the face of a federal court desegregation order.

ARGUMENTS ON Kennedy's motion may also be heard May 8.

There was little immediate reaction from state or local officials. Spokesmen for the Negroes expressed satisfaction at the move.

"I should hope that this action, coupled with motions now pending before the court, will get the schools reopened by the Fall term," said W. Lester Banks, secretary of the Virginia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A qualified expression of cooperation came from Dr. W. E. Smith, chairman of the Prince Edward County school board. While he noted he was surprised at the Justice Department's action, he said "we will do whatever the court orders — if we have money."

The county school board has had no funds with which to operate public schools since 1959. While 376 white children have been educated in a private school system, the county's estimated 1800 school-age Negro children for the most part have gone without any schooling.

ANNOUNCING THE government action, Kennedy said Justice Department officials had tried to correct the situation—but without success — through personal contact with local officials.

"We have tried to work this out to permit Negro children to go to school. They are unable to," he said. "Court orders are being circumvented and nullified. Therefore, we have brought this action to protect the integrity of the judicial process of the United States."

Dr. Smith said he had not been contacted by any government officials and knew of no other Prince Edward officials who had.

State and local tuition grants have covered most of the cost of the private school operation for white children. Prince Edward citizens have been granted tax relief in proportion to their contributions to the private schools.

A TENTATIVE MOVE toward re-establishing public schools for Negroes was made last month by the school board with the submission of three budgets—one covering the entire system, another for aid to education (private grants) and another for sufficient funds to take care of the Negro pupils.

In its motion yesterday, the Justice Department asked that county and state officials be ordered to re-establish the public school system.

It also asked that the court bar public support of the county's private schools or any public schools in the state as long as Prince Edward's two high schools and 18 elementary schools remain closed.

"The closing of public schools to avoid compliance with a desegregation decree while schools elsewhere in the state remain open is an unlawful obstruction to the carrying out of such decree, and the diversion of state funds from the closed schools to privately operated segregated schools is an unlawful circumvention of such decree," the motion said.

Open Schools Possibility In Virginia

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—White leaders in Prine Edward County are reported to be privately considering reopening the county's closed public schools.

The schools would be opened legally on a desegregated basis, but in fact probably would be boycotted by nearly all white children in favor of continued private segregated schools.

The proposal was one of two said to be under consideration by leaders following Thursday's federal court decision prohibiting the use of state and county funds to support private education as long as the public schools remain closed.

White leaders are also said to be considering a proposal to keep the public schools closed and support the private education program entirely by individual tuition and donations.

They suggested the possibility of a fund drive throughout the south to aid the program financially.

By reopening the public schools the county would meet requirements of the state's tuition grant law.

Such a move, however, would create additional legal and financial problems for the county, which has already adopted a budget without funds for operation of public schools and levied its taxes accordingly.

Prince Edward Case Excerpts

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 24—Following are excerpts from Judge Oren R. Lewis's memorandum opinion today in the Prince Edward County School case.

The issues raised, in this phase of the Prince Edward County School case, are:

Whether or not Prince Edward County cn close and refuse to maintain its heretofore existing free public school system in order to avoid the racial discrimination prohibited by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Whether or not the defendants, individually or in concert, have deliberately circumvented or attempted to circumvent or frustrate the order of this Court entered herein on the 22nd day of April, 1960.

Whether the State of Virginia or the County of Prince Edward, technically speaking, owns and operates the public schools is of no concern of the children who are being deprived of free public education. The question that must and should be judically determined is: Can the public schools, heretofore maintained in Prince Edward County, be closed in order to avoid the racial discrimination prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment?

Suit Is Indicated

Counsel for all parties having indicated that an appropriate suit would be forthwith instituted in the Virginia State courts, this court will defer its ruling on this question until the Supreme Court of Appeals in Virginia has rendered its decision, provided the said suit is filed within sixty days from this date.

Having thus disposed of the first question before the court, and now turning to the second question, it is likewise necessary and proper to briefly review what has transpired in Prince Edward County subsequent to Jan. 1, 1959. The record thus made is as follows:

The County Board of Supervisors of Prince Edward County, anticipating the May 5, 1959, decision of the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, failed or refused to make any funds available to the Prince Edward School Board for the fiscal and school years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62.

No public schools have been operated in the county since June, 1959.

On May, 16, 1959, certain private citizens obtained a charter for the Prince Edward School Foundation in order that private schools would be available for white children.

Such private schools were conducted during the school year 1959-60 for white children only; no tuition was charged; these schools were supported by private contributions.

Tuition Changes Listed

For the school year 1960-61, the Prince Edward School Foundation charged a tuition of $240 for its elementary students and $265 for its high school students.

On July 18, 1960, the Board of Supervisors of Prince Edward County adopted an ordinance providing for $100 grants in aid of the education of any Prince Edward County child whose parents or guardian applied therefor, who attend or proposed to attend a school that met the requirements of the ordinance.

The Board of Supervisors adopted, on the same day, an ordinance providing for a tax credit not to exceed 25 per cent of the total county real and personal property taxes for contributions made to private nonprofit, non-sectarian schools located within Prince Edward County.

During the school year 1960-61, 1,327 white students enrolled in the schools being operated by the Prince Edward School Foundation, obtained state and county tuition grants, totaling $225 for each elementary student and $250 for each high school student.

During the school year 1960-61, the Prince Edward Foundation received private contributions in the amount of $200,000 which was credited to its building fund, its library fund and its operating fund.

The treasurer of Prince Edward County credited as payment on account of county tax bills the sum of approximately $56,000, all of which was contributed to the Prince Edward School Foundation.

During both 1959-60 and 1960-61 school years practically all of the white school teachers who formerly taught in the public school system in Prince Edward County were employed as teachers by the Prince Edward School Foundation.

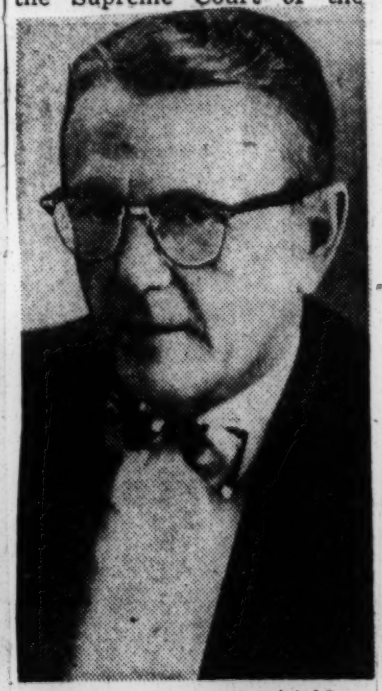
During the 1960-61 school year the Prince Edward School Foundation schools were accredited by the State Board of Education.

Approximately one-third of the Negro school children of Prince Edward County attended training centers. The other Negro school children of Prince Edward County have not received any schooling or training of any kind since the closing of the public schools.

By the adoption of these county ordinances, and the payment of the state tuition grants during the time the schools of Prince Edward County were closed, have any of the defendants circumvented or attempted to circumvent or frustrate the anticipated order of this court, entered pursuant to the mandate of the Court of Appeals?

We think they have.

"The basic decision in Brown v. Board of Education was unanimously reached by the Supreme Court of the United States. Since the first Brown opinion, three new justices have come to the Court. They are at one with the justices still on the court, who participated in that basic decision, as to its correctness and that decision is now unanimously reaffirmed."



Associated Press

Judge Oren R. Lewis

End Result Cited

Without questioning the purpose or motives of the members of the Board of Supervisors of Prince Edward County, the end result of every action taken by that body was designed to preserve separation of the races in the schools of Prince Edward County.

"When a state exercises power wholly within the domain of state interest, it is insulated from Federal judicial review. But such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a Federally protected right.

Approximately $132,000.00 from general tax funds were paid to those residents of Prince Edward County who sent their children to schools maintained by the Prince Edward School Foundation, (a segregated white school). An additional $56,000.00 of tax revenue, in the form of tax credits, was used for this purpose. Like aid was not available to the colored residents of Prince Edward County, for the obvious reason there was no private colored school in existence. By closing the public schools, the Board of Supervisors has effectively deprived the citizens of Prince Edward County with a freedom of choice between public and private education. County tax funds have been appropriated (in the guise of tuition grants and tax credits) to aid segregated schooling in Prince Edward County.

That, to say the least, is circumventing a constitutionally protected right.

We do not hold these county ordinances are facially unlawful. We only hold they become unlawful when used to accomplish an unlawful end, (the perpetuation of segregated schooling in Prince Edward County).

Therefore, an order will be entered herein restraining and enjoining the members of the Board of Supervisors of Prince Edward County, the County Treasurer and their respective agents and employes from approving and paying out any county funds purportedly authorized by the so-called "grant in aid" ordinance, adopted July 18, 1960, and from allowing any tax credits purportedly authorized by the so-called "tax credit" ordinance adopted July 18, 1960, during such time the public schools of Prince Edward County remain closed.

We are next confronted with the question of the lawfulness of the payment of state tuition grants to residents of Prince Edward County during the time public schools are closed.

Virginia Code Quoted

The policy of the Commonwealth of Virginia as enunciated in Section 22-115.29 of the Code of Virginia, is as follows:

"The General Assembly, mindful of the need for a literate and informed citizenry, and being desirous of advancing the cause of education generally, hereby declares that it is the policy of this Commonwealth to encourage the education of all the children of Virginia. In furtherance of this objective, and to afford each individual freedom in choosing public or private schooling, the General Assembly finds that it desirable and in the public interest that scholarship should be provided from the public funds of the state for the education of the children in nonsectarian private schools in or outside, and in public schools located outside, the locality where the children reside; and that counties, cities and towns, if the town be a separate school district approved for operation, should be authorized to levy taxes and appropriate public funds to provide for such scholarships. (1960, c. 448.)"

Thus a "freedom of choice" between public and private schooling is clearly contemplated.

But the state did not intend its "scholarships" would be available in communities without public schools is best evidenced by reference to the regulation of the State Board of Education governing public scholarships. This rule reads as follows:

"Scholarships will be available for pupils of legal school age who are eligible to attend the public schools in the county, city or town in which the parent, guardian or such other person standing in loco parentes is a bonafide resident."

This rule is plain and unequivocal. States scholarships are not available to persons residing in counties that have abandoned public schools.

An order will therefore be entered restraining and enjoining the county superintendent of Prince Edward County, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, their agents and employes, and all persons working in concert with them, from receiving, processing or approving any applications for state scholarship grants from persons residing in Prince Edward County so long as the public schools of Prince Edward County remain closed.

Virginia's Schools

In 1959 Prince Edward County in southern Virginia closed its public schools rather than yield to Federal court orders to integrate. Since then two-thirds of the 1,700 Negro children in the county have had no school to go to and about one-third have attended informal "training centers" run by Negro organizations for short courses in reading, writing and arithmetic.

But the 1,500 white children in the county have been enrolled in so-called "private" schools run by the Prince Edward School Foundation. The foundation charges a tuition of $240 for elementary school students and $265 for high school students. In fact, however, the county and the state foot all but $15 of each tuition bill through grants and "scholarships" to each student. Moreover, persons who contribute to the foundation receive tax credits.

Last April Attorney General Robert Kennedy asked the federal courts to bar the use of public funds for this "private" school system and to force the reopening of Prince Edward County's public schools. Last week in Richmond, Federal Judge Oren R. Lewis handed down his decision.

The judge invalidated the use of state and county funds to finance segregated private schools while public schools are closed. He ruled that the county could not make tuition grants or give tax credits because they represented an attempt to "circumvent or frustrate" court orders to desegregate. And the State of Virginia, he said, could not give "scholarships" to

persons "residing in counties that have abandoned public schools."

Judge Lewis did not rule on the legality of closing the public schools in Prince Edward County. He said the Virginia Supreme Court would decide that question.

His decision on public funds confronts the county with a difficult choice. County officials can try to finance the "private" schools by private donations — which would probably not work for long. Or they can reopen the public schools —which would eventually mean accepting integration. The decision probably will not be made until after an appeal of Judge Lewis' decision which county authorities are expected to make.

Arlington Schools Will Desegregate Athletic Contests

The Arlington School Board has agreed to permit Negroes to participate in interscholastic athletics at desegregated schools in the County, it was learned yseterday.

At a closed session last week, all five Board members indicated they would take official action next month to end the racial restrictions in athletics that were imposed when Arlington school desegregation began in 1959, a source said.

The Fairfax School Board lifted its ban on integrated athletics last year after Negro parents in the County filed suit against the Board in Federal Court. A similar suit is pending against the Arlington Board.

Fairfax las spring withdrew from a regional track meet being held at an Arlington high school because its Negro athletes were not allowed to participate. Arlington later eased its policy to permit the Fairfax Negroets to compete but kept its ban on integrated competition among Arlington students.

The previous Arlington policy had been defended on grounds that a joint resolution of the Virginia General Assembly prohibited integrated sports. However, one Board member noted that Norfolk as well as Fairfax now allow integrade athletic and that Negroes competed in a Statewide track meet las spring.

The Board' agreement was reached Aug. 23.

In another development, the School Board yesterday for the first time awarded its school fire insurance contract on the basis of public bidding, thereby including mutual as well as stock companies. The contract was awarded to the low bidder, Moncure Agency of Arlington.

The Board expects to save almost $12,000 in the next three years under the new program.

Virginia Drive Begun For White Schools

United Press International.

FARMVILLE, Va., Aug. 28.—A $300,000 fund raising drive was opened today to finance private education for white children in Prince Edward County, Va., where a federal court has ruled out the use of public funds for private schooling.

E. Blanton Hanbury, president of the Prince Edward School Foundation, said the organization planned to open its new term Sept. 5 with a $339,000 budget.

The private school system for white children was started when the county abandoned its public schools two years ago in the face of a federal court desegregation order.

A federal district court ruled last week that the county could not permit the continued use of public tuition grants and tax credits for the private schools as long as it kept its public schools closed.

School Bids OK'd For Five Negroes

RICHMOND, Aug. 30 (AP)—The State Pupil Placement Board granted the applications yesterday of five Negroes seeking admission to two predominantly white Roanoke schools.

The board turned down the requests of six other Roanoke city Negroes; four seeking admission to Lynchburg's all-white E. C. Glass High School; five in Roanoke County, and one in Montgomery County.

The two Roanoke schools to which four Negroes were assigned were desegregated previously.

Court Upsets Prince Edward School Setup

But Reopening Of Public Schools Is Not Ordered

RICHMOND, Aug. 25 (AP).—A Federal judge has ruled that public funds may not be used to support private segregated education in Prince Edward County, Va., as long as the county's public schools remain closed.

But Judge Oren R. Lewis, in a 19-page opinion made public yesterday, did not rule on a more fundamental question—whether Prince Edward can be compelled to reopen its public schools.

He said a suit on the State constitutional questions involved in this issue should be brought in State courts within 60 days.

Judge Lewis also ordered the county to perpare plans for the desegregation of the elementary schools of the county if they are reopened, as he had directed April 20, 1960. School authorities were told to submit a written report on the plans by November 15.

Wants Plans Speeded

The said such plans should be expedited so they will be "readily available when and if the public schools" of the county are reopened.

Prince Edward closed its public schools two years ago rather than submit to court-ordered desegregation. Judge Lewis commented that the county and the State of Virginia have tried to thwart this order by providing tuition grants for private segregated schooling.

Besides ordering the county to stop providing tuition grants, as long as public schools are closed, he ruled out county tax credits permitted for contributions to private white segregated schools in the county. Prince Edward was one of the parties to the original suit on which the United States Supreme Court based its 1954 school desegregation decision.

No Negro Schooling

There were 1,327 students enrolled the last school year in private white schools operated by the Prince Edward School Foundation. Although the same grants and tax credits were available to them, the county's approximately 1,800 school-age Negro children have been without formal education.

The private schools charge a tuition of $240 in elementary schools and $265 in high school. Virginia provides tuition grants anywhere in the State of up to $125 for elementary pupils and up to $150 for high school students. Prince Edward allows $100, plus some adjustment for school bus transportation. Judge Lewis' opinion does not affect the grants elsewhere.

County officials have testified approximately $56,000 donated to the private school was allowed as tax credits the first year public schools were closed. Judge Lewis said these and the tuition grants amounted to the appropriation of county tax funds to aid segregated schooling.

Stay to be Discussed

Attorneys representing both plaintiffs and defendants declined to comment on the opinion. It was understood, however, there would be a meeting of State and county representatives soon to discuss the possibility of seeking a stay or an appeal of the decision.

B. Blanton Hanbury, president of the White School Foundation, said the organization "will operate its schools during the coming session according to present plans. Education has been offered our children for the past two years. It will be done this year, and as in the past, it will be done successfully."

A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York praised the decision insofar as it related to the tuition grants and tax credits.

NAACP Comment

But Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel, said, "We believe the court is in error in refusing to enjoin the closing of public schools in the county."

As long as the county does not operate public schools, Judge Lewis said he would prohibit the county from paying out tuition grants or allowing tax credits and would bar county and State authorities from receiving, processing or approving applications for State grants from Prince Edward.

Prince Edward's actions don't jibe with the State's freedom of choice program as applied to private and public schools, Judge Lewis said.

Virginia Judge To Hold Down Racial Suits

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 9 (AP).—A Federal judge told a Negro attorney yesterday he is "determined to keep down" racial litigation in Virginia.

"I think it ought to be settled for everybody's benefit," said Richmond District Judge Oren R. Lewis.

His comments came in a courtroom discussion with S. W. Tucker of Emporia about suits by 39 Negro children seeking admission to white schools in three cmmunities.

The judge gave Mr. Tucker 30 days to amend the suits, "eliminating general allegations" and make them apply to individuals.

"I'm not going to hear them as class suits unless the (United States 4th Circuit Court (of Appeals) says I have to," Judge Lewis said. "I'm only going to hear individual suits."

He denied motions to dismiss the suits. The motions had been filed by school officials in the three affected communities—Richmond, West Point and Stafford County—and the State Pupil Placement Board.

The Negroes have been denied admission to white schools in the three areas. They claim the Pupil Placement Board was using race only as a basis for determining their assignments.

Mr. Tucker contended other school segregation cases, including the 1954 United States Supreme Court decision, were class actions.

"If you think the placement board is set up as a farce or set up as a plan to perpetuate segregation, why don't you file a simple suit saying that?" Judge Lewis asked Mr. Tucker.

"That's what I think we've done," the attorney said.

At an earlier point, Mr. Tucker said the present suits were not challenging the constitutionality of the placement board. If the constitutionality were questioned in the amended suit, Judge Lewis said, he would have to name a three-judge Federal court. The placement board controls most school assignments in Virginia.

More Virginia Schools Desegregate Peacefully

Associated Press

Enrollment of Negro pupils in desegregated schools in Virginia quietly entered its second year yesterday.

There were no reported incidents as 30 more schools opened their classrooms to Negro pupils, and few precautions were taken. Several previously desegregated schools opened last week, also without a flurry.

Altogether, 537 Negroes were due to enroll in 73 schools in 19 Virginia localities.

High schools in Roanoke and King William counties were desegregated without a ripple. At Blacksburg a Negro brother and sister attended classes for Montgomery County's first desegregation.

Thirty-six Negro pupils entering Richmond schools — three of them for the first time—found policemen waiting to quell any trouble, but there was none. Thirty of the pupils entered Chandler Junior High, which was desegregated last year.

The others entered John Marshall High, Westhampton Elementary and Brook Hill School for the Handicapped.

Three Negro pupils entered two Falls Church schools, completing the desegregation of all Northern Virginia localities.

Newport News admitted 14 Negro pupils to five formerly white schools, Stafford County admitted three Negroes, Occoquan Elementary admitted three Negroes and Hampton admitted one Negro—all for the first time.

Public schools failed to open for the third year yesterday in Prince Edward County. The Prince Edward School Foundation at Farmville did open its new $400,000 campus-style facility as a private segregated school. The Foundation will educate the county's 1400 white pupils.

Negro students have been without education since the county shut down its public schools in 1959 rather than desegregate them.

This year the private foundation will have to operate without public money. Richmond Federal Court ruled last month that tuition grants could not be given white students as long as the public schools remain closed. The Foundation currently has a fund drive on to raise money to keep the private white school operating.

IN PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

1,109 parents okey desegregation plan

RICHMOND — Instead of a plan for desegregation, as required by Federal District Court Judge Oren R. Lewis, the Prince Edward County school board has submitted a statistical analysis of the county's school-age population and a report on parents' willingness to send their children to desegregated public schools.

Submission of the so-called plan was followed the next day, Nov. 16, by an order of Judge Lewis affirming his memorandum opinion of Aug. 23, and continuing his jurisdiction over the issue as to whether the public schools may be closed to avoid desegregation until after the final decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia on the suit filed in that court to compel the county board to reopen the public schools, closed since 1959.

The judge also ruled that his restraining order of Aug. 23 banning local and state funds for "private" schools shall remain in effect until 20 days after the Virginia Supreme Court rules on the constitutionality of school closing to circumvent a federal court desegregation order. At that time, he said, the order "shall stand dissolved except upon further order of this Court."

* * *

THE PRINCE EDWARD County school board report of Nov. 15 confesses the incompetency of the board members "to attempt to project their minds to a factual situation beyond which these questionnaires show exist in the county."

According to the board's survey, the parents of 1,096 colored children and only 13 white youngsters would agree to have their children attend desegregated schools. Questionnaires were sent to the parents of 1,168 colored children and 1,229 white children.

The board "supposed that any plan filed by a school board and approved by the court is a plan of some permanence and that all concerned have some reason to place reasonable reliance thereon."

Further, the board asked permission "to consider the matter on the basis of these things which now appear to be facts and to make a report to the court concerning what now appears to be the best manner to open public schools in the county, if funds are made available for their operation, for those children whose parents have indicated that they will attend public schools, if they are opened."

* * *

FOLLOWING A hearing on the NAACP suit to compel the reopening of the schools of Prince Edward County, Judge Lewis, last Aug. 23, issued an order requiring the board to submit a desegregation plan. Previously, in April, 1960, the court had directed the Prince Edward County school board to "make plans for the admission of pupils in the elementary schools of the county without regard to race or color and to receive and consider applications to this end at the earliest practical day."

At the hearing last summer, Collins Denny Jr., counsel for the board, said the 1960 order had not been complied with because the schools were closed and no funds were available for their operation. The county's public schools have been closed since 1959 when the county board of supervisors refused to appropriate funds for public schools rather than operate them on a desegregated basis.

* * *

MEANWHILE, A system of "private" schools, aided by county and state funds, was opened for white children. No schools were available for colored children.

Representing the parents and children in argument before Judge Lewis' court last summer were NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter of New York and S. W. Tucker of Richmond and Emporia, attorney for the Virginia State NAACP.

14d(1) 1961 VIRGINIA

AUGUST
ROANOKE-STATE PUPUL PLACEMENT BOARD
GRANTED 5 NEGROES ADMISSION TO
2 PRE-DOMINANTLY WHITE ROANOKE SCHOOLS

5 Roanoke Negroes Win School Fight

RICHMOND, Aug. 29 (AP) The State Pupil Placement Board granted today the appeals of five Negroes seeking admission to two pre-dominantly white Roanoke schools.

The Board turned down the appeals of six other Roanoke City Negroes; four seeking admission to Lynchburg's all-white E. C. Glass High School; five in Roanoke County, and one in Montgomery County.

Those assigned in Roanoke were: Curtis L. Strawbridge, Jeanette Verona Long, and Jack Thomas Long Jr., to Monroes Junior High, and Clifford Daniel Long and Gerald E. Williams, to Melrose Elementary school.

The two schools previously were desegregated.

Action was deferred on one application from Roanoke City for lack of a birth certificate, a Board spokesman said.

The Board's action was announced as it began hearings of 10 Negroes seeking admission to white schools in West Point and 19 seeking admission to white schools in Stafford County.

The Board previously had denied the transfer applications on which decisions were announced today as well as those it started to hear.

Four of those denied in Roanoke County sought admission to Cave Springs High and one to Clearbrook Elementary. The one in Montgomery County who wanted to attend Blacksburg High now attends Christiansburg Institute. The four in Lynchburg attend Dunbar High.

The denials originally were on the basis of distance and or academic qualifications.

Those denied in Roanoke County now attend Carver High in Salem. The one who was denied admission to Clearbrook Elementary will attend Pinard Court Elementary, now under construction.

VIRGINIA SCHOOLS HELD OBLIGATORY

Richmond Tribunal Declares State Must Run System —Negroes See Victory

By United Press International.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 27—The Virginia Supreme Court held today that the state must operate a public school system.

The ruling was interpreted by attorneys representing Negroes seeking to force the reopening of schools in Prince Edward County as a significant victory for them.

The opinion was rendered in a case not involving Prince Edward County or school desegregation. But, in its opinion, the court held that "Section 129 of the Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the obligation to establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state." This is a key issue in the Prince Edward County suit now pending before the court.

"Today's opinion sounds like I may already have half of the battle won," said S. W. Tucker, chief counsel for the 1,700 Negroes who have been without school facilities in the southern Virginia county since public schools were closed two years ago to avoid desegregation.

White children have attended private schools.

The opinion was given in a suit involving the disposal of school property in Alleghany County.

The Court declared unconstitutional a Virginia law that gave voters the authority to determine whether school property was sold.

The law was passed by a special session of the General Assembly in 1959 as part of the "freedom of choice" approach to school desegregation. It was intended to permit the sale of school buildings and other facilities to private organizations if the communities decided to close public schools.

Mr. Tucker said the decision appeared to leave him only with the burden of showing that the court has authority to order the schools reopened.

State Court Again Rules For Schools

Virginia Decision Seen as Significant In Edward Case

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Virginia's Supreme Court reaffirmed its opinion yesterday that public schools must be operated throughout the State.

The decision handed down in Richmond was not directly related to school desegregation. But the Court's view was significant to the approaching case involving Prince Edward County, where public schools have been closed for two years to avoid desegregation.

Yesterday's decision knocked out a law which requires a locality to hold a referendum to determine whether school property was surplus if 10 per cent of the voters signed a petition.

Tested by Voters

The law was enacted by the General Assembly as a part of Virginia's "freedom of choice" school desegregation program. It was tested by some Alleghany County voters who wanted to stop their school board from building a high school on a site they did not like.

The Supreme Court ruled the law was unconstitutional because it violated Section 133 of the State Constitution, which gives supervision of schools to the local school boards.

These boards could not properly supervise schools, the court reasoned, if their property could be taken away by an unsympathetic electorate.

But the court, in the unanimous opinion written by Chief Justice John W. Eggleston, seemed to go out of its way to point out that Section 129 of the Constituion "imposes upon the General Assembly the obligation to establish and maintain an efficient system of free public schools throughout the State."

Opinion Studied

This led observers to the conclusion that the court was reflecting an opinion which would bear heavily on the Prince Edward County case to be argued before it next January.

Negroes from Prince Edward are seeking to force the County's Board of Supervisors to levy taxes and finance public schools. The County's white students have been attending private schools; the Negroes have no schools.

The Negroes will contend that Section 129 requires that public schools be operated in Prince Edward. The section reads: "The General Assembly shall establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the State."

The Supreme Court in yesterday's decision also referred knocked down much of Virginia's "massive resistance" segregation program.

to its 1959 decision which

In that 7-2 decision, the Court said that Section 129 was "clear and positive" and means "that the State must support such public free schools in the State as are necessary to an efficient system, including those in which the pupils of both races are compelled to be enrolled and taught together, however unfortunate that situation may be."

The consistency of the Court's opinion has led some observers to conclude that it appears inevitable that Prince Edward County will be ordered to reopen its public schools by next September. Some experts feel that the Court's 1959 decision already has ruled out the possibility of abandoning public education.

Judge Lewis' View

When U. S. District Court Judge Oren Lewis dealt with the Prince Edward case last August, he indicated that he thought the State Supreme Court ha ddecided the issue. But he decided to let the case come up for a direct answer.

Lewis had ruled that parents in PPPrince Edward no longer could use public funds in the form of tuition grants to pay for private schools as long as public school remained closed.

Cut off from public funds, the County's white people are now seeking $200,000 for private schooling this year in a state-wide appeal campaign headed by Virginia Democratic Congressmen Watkins M. Abbitt of Appomattox and William M. Tuck of South Boston.

14d(1) 1961

SEPTEMBER OCTOBER

VIRGINIA

NAACP Attorneys Score Another Victory

The Courier Pg 1
Sat 9-2-61
Pittsburgh, Pa

U.S. Court Bars Virginia State, County Funds to Private Schools

RICHMOND, Va.—The so-called private schools for white children of Prince Edward County, Va., will be deprived of all state and county financial assistance under an order to be issued b Judge Oren R. Lewis of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In a memorandum of opinion handed down on Aug. 23, Judge Lewis said he would enter an order banning further payment of tuition grants, either by the county, or the state, to students attending the exclusively white schools sponsored by the Prince Edward School Foundation.

The memorandum also said he would enjoin the Prince Edward County treasurer from granting tax credits to persons making contributions to the lily-white school foundation under an ordinance passed by the county board of supervisors.

THE JUDGE'S actions were in response to a suit filed by the NAACP on behalf of the parents of Prince Edward County colored children who have been without any academic training since the county closed all its public schools rather than comply with Federal court orders to desegregate.

Representing the Negro parents in the four-day trial last month were NAACP attorneys Robert L. Carter of New York City, and S. W. Tucker of Richmond and Emporia, Va.

Judge Lewis deferred ruling on the NAACP petition for an order reopening the county's public schools.

Counsel on both sides, he said, having indicated that an appropriate suit would be filed in the state court, "this court will defer its ruling on this question until the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has rendered its decision, provided said suit is filed within 60 days from this date."

■

PAYMENT OF state tuition grants will be denied "persons residing in Prince Edward County so long as the public schools of Prince Edward County remain closed," the Judge ruled.

These scholarships, he pointed out, were not intended to be available in communities without "freedom of choice" between public schools.

They were intended for public and private schools. In the absence of public schools there is no such "freedom of choice," he said.

■

THE SCHOOL board was again ordered to prepare a plan for desegregation even though the schools have been closed. The judge ordered them to "forthwith proceed with the preparation of such plans, so that they may be readily available when and if the public schools of Prince Edward County are reopened."

During the trial, the school superintendent said they had not prepared a plan on advice of counsel because with the closing of the schools it had become a moot question.

U.S. Judge Deals Blow To Racists

The Call
Pg 1
Fri. 9-1-61
Kansas City, Mo.

BY JACK WALSH

RICHMOND, Va. — (UPI) — A federal judge ruled Friday that Prince Edward county, Va., must stop allowing the use of public funds for private schools so long as its public schools are closed.

U.S. District Judge Oren R. Lewis held that the county was thwarting a federal court desegregation order by permitting the use of county and state scholarship grants and county tax credits for support of the private education setup.

The rural, southern Virginia county abandoned public schools in 1959 in advance of a court order to integrate its white schools. A private foundation has set up schools for most of the county's white children but nearly all of 1,700 school-age Negroes have gone without formal education.

Delays Decisive Rule

Lewis, in a 19-page opinion filed at his court here Friday, August 25, put off ruling on the "basic" question of whether the county can legally keep its public schools closed to avoid integration.

He said the matter should be decided by Virginia's state court and a suit should be filed within 60 days.

Prince Edward officials declined comment on the ruling, but were expected to decide soon whether to ask for a stay of the ruling to appeal.

Officials of the private school foundation said classes would be held as planned this term, beginning Sept. 5. There were indications the foundation might start a drive for private contributions if necessary. The private schools were run exclusively with private funds in 1959-60.

Lewis said there were basically two issues in the case:

"Whether or not Prince Edward county can close and maintain its heretofore existing public free school system in order to avoid the racial discrimination prohibited by the supreme court..."

"Whether or not the defendants individually or in concert have deliberately circumvented or attempted to circumvent or frustrate the order of the court..."

Lewis, ruling in a suit brought by Negroes seeking to force reopening of the public schools, said the Virginia constitution would at first appear to require the operation of a public school system. But he said the defendants have "earnestly contended that public schools in Virginia are not now and never have been operated by the state."

Lewis said other sections of the Virginia constitution also throw doubt on the requirements for public schooling.

"Since final answers to that question require the interpretation of perhaps several sections of the Virginia constitution, the statutes pursant thereto," he said, "federal abstinence is the proper procedure."

The federal judge said the use of general tax funds to maintain a private school setup in Prince Edward was "without question . . designed to preserve separation of the races in the schools."

Segregationists Seek $300,000 To Keep Schools

The Call
Pg 1
Fri. 9-1-61
Kansas City, Mo.

FARMVILLE, Va. (UPI) — A $300,000 fund raising drive was opened Monday to finance private education for white children in Prince Edward county, Va., where a federal court has ruled out the use of public funds for private schooling.

B. Blanton Hanbury, president of the Prince Edward School foundation, said the organization planned to open its new term September 5 with a $339,000 budget.

The private school system for white children was started when the country abandoned its public schools two years ago in the face of a federal court desegregation order.

A federal district court ruled last week that the country could not permit the continued use of public tuition grants and tax credits for the private schools as long as it keeps its public schools closed.

Hanbury, in announcing the statewide appeal for aid in developing a scholarship fund, said parents who can will be expected to pay tuition but "we will have a scholarship program to provide for those who can't pay."

The private school system operated during the 1959-60 school year exclusively with private funds.

Last year the county adopted ordinances cutting taxes about 25 per cent to help parents finance their children's education. Parents also took advantage of state and local scholarship grants made available under Virginia's "freedom of choice" approach to school desegregation.

But U. S. District Judge Oren R. Lewis ruled last Friday that the county had eliminated any freedom of choice for its residents by closing public schools.

Most of the county's 1,300 white school-age children have attended the private school system. But the 1,700 Negro children have nearly all gone without formal education since the schools were closed.

HELP FOR KIDS—Perney Robinson of Farmville (Prince Edward County), Va., gets a goodbye hug from his mother, Mrs. Lucy Robinson, prior to his leaving for Washington, where he will attend school, while living with Mrs. Alberta Thompson (left). He is one of the hundreds of young Negroes who have no school open to them in the county. They are being aided by the Prince Edward Committee of Washington.

In Prince Edward County, Va.

Citizens Aid Students Deprived of Schooling

WASHINGTON (ANP) — To date citizens of two states have organized special programs to provide education for Negro children in Virginia's Prince Edward County, which abolished public schools two years ago to avoid court-ordered integration.

The two known education sponsoring committees are in Springfield, Mass., and Washington, D. C. An educational committee of 25, formed there last month, brought seven of the Prince Edward County Negro children to Washington last week, where they will attend public school. The committee said it expects to bring 22 others to Washington later in the year.

■

COMMITTEE MEMBERS have thus far collected $1,800 to pay tuition and cover the expenses of bringing the seven children from Prince Edward to Washington.

The group was formed and is headed by Dr. Hans G. Furth, a Catholic University psychologist and a member of Washington's Catholic Interracial Council. Mrs. Burma A. Whitted, who helped send Front Royal, Va., children to school here during a 1958 integration crisis, is also a sponsor in the group of 25.

Virginia-Maryland Briefs

Attempt to Open Schools Is Planned

RICHMOND, April 9 (AP).—The Virginia Teachers Association voted yesterday to seek conferences with top Federal and State officials in an effort to have Prince Edward County public schools reopened.

President John F. Kennedy, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond and gubernatorial candidates A. S. Harrison Jr. and A. E. S. Stephens are among those with whom the Negro teachers' group wants to confer.

Attending the VTA meeting were presidents of teachers associations, citizens committees, and parent-teacher associations around the State.

The group voted also to launch a 4-week campaign to increase the Negro vote in Virginia and to increase Negro participation in civic affairs.

Crash Kills One

PEARISBURG, Va., April 9 (AP)—One man was killed when a plane carrying four church-goers crashed into the New River as it attempted to take off from a private strip today.

The body of Frank Dowdy, 38, of Hoge's Store in Giles County, was recovered from the overturned aircraft. Three other persons were hauled to safety by a farmer who lives nearby and heard the crash.

The aircraft, a Piper Tri-pacer, was piloted by Paul Hepler of Pearisburg. He is an automobile dealer and district head of the Mormon Church. The other survivors are Mickey Blevins of Ripplemead and Frank O'Farrell of Pearisburg.

Hepler said a gust of wind flipped the plane into the air as it was driven on take-off. The plane apparently struck a tree as it attempted to gain altitude.

The four men were enroute to a Mormon Church meeting in Marion. Hepler, Blevins and Martin were released after treatment at Giles County Hospital.

Delegate Candidates

RICHMOND, April 9 (AP).—Stuart B. Childress announced yesterday he will run for one of Richmond's seven House of Delegates seats in the July 11 Democratic primary.

Childress, 46, personnel manager and purchasing agent for the Friedman-Marks Clothing Co., is the 10th candidate to announce for the Richmond seats.

Dr. Conley E. Greear of Dungannon has been chosen during a meeting in Gate City as Republican nominee for the House of Delegates from Scott County.

Dr. Greear, a retired dentist and farmer, served in the House six years ago.

Bertorelli Improves

BALTIMORE, April 9 (AP).—State Sen. Joseph A. Bertorelli (D- Balto. First), who suffered a stroke Jan. 7, was released yesterday from University Hospital.

Doctors said Bertorelli would undergo regular physical-therapy treatments while convalescing at his home.

Planning Meeting Set

ROCKY MOUNT, Va., April 9 (AP)—Planning Commission members for five counties will meet here next Wednesday night for exploratory talks on ways of assuring the orderly development of land around the Smith Mountain Dam reservoir.

The meeting has been called by Bolling Lambeth of Bedford, chairman of the Roanoke River Basin Association's special Smith Mountain Committee.

In addition to representatives from the planning commissions of Pittsylvania, Franklin, Bedford, Campbell and Roanoke counties, the meeting will be attended by members of the Association's committee and representatives of Appalachian Power Co.

Lambeth said the meeting will be the first of several devoted to developing plans for the Reservoir which, when Appalachian's two dams at the Smith Mountain Gap and at Leesville are completed, will extend into the five counties.

Although the group "is not committed to any particular program," any plans developed will involve proposals for preserving the value of land around the Reservoir and in-

Pupils Sue For Stafford White School

Eighteen Stafford County (Va.) Negro pupils and their parents have begun a Federal Court battle against county school officials and the State Pupil Placement Board, accusing them of racial discrimination.

In a suit filed in Alexandria Federal Court, the pupils and their parents said the school officials made no effort to stop segregation, and urged the court to require them to submit plans for operating on a non-racial basis and make periodic reports of their progress in accomplishing it.

The suit, filed by attorney Otto Tucker of Alexandria, said the State's Pupil Placement Law, enacted in 1956, has as its purposes and effect "to continue, in general, the discriminatory effect of the pre-existing requirement of the (State) that children in public schools be segregated on the basis of race."

The suit also maintained the pupil placement laws aimed at preventing local school boards "from devoting efforts toward initiating desegregation . . . and from making any prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with the May 71, 1954, decision of the Supreme Court. . . ."

The pupils asked the court to bar the county and State school officials from denying them admission to predominately white schools on the basis of race, to bar them from any action on the basis of race or color, and to order the officials not to apply criteria to Negro applicants which are not applied to white pupils.

Each of the 18, the suit said, has applied for admission to white schools and been denied.

Edward Schools In Court Monday

By Elsie M. Carper
Staff Reporter

Prince Edward County will be in the Federal Courts Monday morning to defend its policy of closing public schools to avoid desegregation.

Judge Oren R. Lewis will hear arguments in the United States District Court in Richmond on a request by a group of Negro students that the schools be reopened.

State and County officials and officers of the Prince Edward School Foundation have been subpoenaed to testify in the hearing that begins at 10 o'clock.

The Department of Justice had sought to intervene in the case on the basis that a Federal Court order calling for desegregation has been nullified by the County in shutting the schools.

U. S. Entry Overruled

Judge Lewis ruled, though, that there was no apparent need for the Federal Government to participate and said that the Government had no right to intervene until the court had first determined that "its orders are in fact being violated or circumvented."

The County was one of five communities in the suit brought before the Supreme Court that resulted in the 1954 decision. When faced with a direct court order two years ago to begin desegregation, the County effectively closed all public schools by refusing to appropriate funds for their operation.

Since that time the 1400 white children of the County have been attending classes provided by the Prince Edward School Foundation. The 1700 Negro children have been without education. Negro leaders of the County turned down an offer by whites for a separate foundation school.

400 Attend Center

About 400 of the Negro children attended school training centers in Negro churches and abandoned buildings last winter. The centers were set up by the Prince Edward County Christian Association, a Negro group, to keep up the morale of the children.

The Virginia Teachers Association has been holding a four-week crash remedial program in reading, writing and arithmetic for about 400 Negro students this summer. The program started July 3 and is being conducted in churches.

There was some indication earlier this year that the County was considering reopening the public schools in the fall. It was expected that the white students would continue to attend the private foundation schools with State and local aid while the Negro students returned to public schools.

Schools Kept Closed

The School board submitted a budget that would have covered the public education of the approximate number of Negro students but the Board of Supervisors, reportedly angered by the threat of Federal intervention, decided to keep the schools closed.

The white students are receiving State and local grants that pay virtually all of the tuition cost for attending the Foundation schools.

Tax rebates of up to 25 per cent of real and personal property taxes are given by the County to taxpayers contributing to the Foundation. County funds also are allocated to the white students for transportation.

Use of Funds Attacked

In addition to asking that the public schools be reopened, the suit requests the Court to halt the use of public funds for a school that excludes pupils because of race.

The complaint, filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of the Negro students, declares that the students are deprived of their rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. Public education is provided for children everywhere in Virginia except in Prince Edward County.

DATA IS SOUGHT IN VA. MIX CASE

La. Attorneys Cousins Pender in Richmond

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Two Louisiana officials were here Tuesday to confer with legal counsel in the complicated case of Prince Edward County, Va., schools, closed two years in a desegregation dispute.

The two are George M. Ponder and Weldon A. Cousins, assistant attorneys general to Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion.

Ponder said they are here to gather information in preparation for a hearing Aug. 4 in New Orleans federal district court on a move to desegregate St. Helena Parish schools.

They conferred Monday with Virginia Atty. Gen. Frederick T. Gray and Asst. Atty. Gen. Robert D. Mcilwaine III. Ponder said they hoped to meet Wednesday with Collins Denny Jr. and J. Segar Gravatt, counsel for the Prince Edward County School Board and board of supervisors.

"There are quite a few aspects in common" in the two cases, Ponder said.

Another hearing in the Prince Edward case is set for Monday in Richmond federal district court.

Schools in Prince Edward were closed two years ago when the board of supervisors declined to make appropriations for continued operation. Since then, white students have attended private segregated schools financed in part by public tuition grants.

The same grants are available to the county's 1,700 Negro school-age children, but few have taken advantage of them.

New Federal Action Seen In Virginia

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — A new federal attempt at intervention in the Prince Edward County school case—this time aimed directly at Virginia—is foreseen by federal sources here.

Reports Friday were that Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy still has under consideration new moves at intervention in the 10-year-old case aimed at forcing open the county's closed schools.

Sources in Richmond indicated the new action might come early next week. A Department of Justice spokesman in Washington, however, declined comment on the reports.

Last month U.S. District Judge Oren R. Lewis denied a government move for intervention in the case as a co-plaintiff.

CLOSED IN 1959

The Prince Edward schools were closed by the county in September 1959 after a federal court ordered the schools desegregated.

A report here indicated the government might attempt to move directly against the state. In the earlier proceeding the government contended it should be allowed to enter the case to protect the judicial processes of its courts.

Direct action against the state could not be ruled out as a possibility, one source here said, particularly in light of two suits filed by the federal government Thursday against the state of Mississippi.

In Mississippi, the government filed suits charging discrimination against eligible Negro voters in two counties.

Should the Justice Department seek to move directly against the state, it might well be done under the equal protection clause of the constitution.

Prince Edward Trial 'Pivotal' NAACP Case In School Struggle

(Courier Press Service)

RICHMOND, Va.—Regarded by the NAACP as a "pivotal case" in the school desegregation struggle, a trial to determine the legality of the action of Prince Edward County in closing its schools opened here Monday.

The Prince Edward School Board had closed the schools in order to evade a Federal Court desegregation order.

NAACP Attorneys Robert L. Carter and S. W. Tucker, are representing Negro school children who are seeking to have the facilities reopened.

Attorneys Carter and Tucker acting on behalf of Eva Allen and other Negro school-age children of Prince Edward County, Va., are stating their case before Judge Oren Lewis of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

• The NAACP action seeks injunctions restraining county and state officials from refusing to maintain and operate a non-segregated public school system as ordered by the Federal District Court and from using public funds to maintain private segregated schools for white children.

On April 27, United States District Attorney Joseph S. Bambacus, acting under direction of the Attorney General, filed a motion in the District Court "for the entry of an order granting the United States of America leave to intervene as a plaintiff in this action and to file its complaint in intervention and to add as parties defendant the persons and corporations named as additional defendants in the complaint in intervention heretofore lodged with the Court."

THE GOVERNMENT'S application for intervention was heard on May 8 and denied by the court in a ruling handed down on June 14.

•Named as defendants in the NAACP supplemental complaint are the following: County School Board of Prince Edward County; T. J. McIlwaine, division superintendent of schools for the county; the county board of supervisors; J. W. Wilson Jr., county treasurer; Garland Gary, Lewis F. Powell Jr., Gladys V. V. Morton, William J. Story Jr.; Leonard G. Muse, Louise F. Galleher and Mosby Garland Perrow Jr., individually and as constituting the State Board Wilkerson, superintendent of public instruction.

The defendants are charged with failing to carry out the mandate of the U. S. Court of Appeals which in May, 1959, ordered the lower court to require desegregation of the Prince Edward County school system beginning in September, 1959.

SCHOOL ROUNDUP:

'Can't make us have schools in Virginia'

RICHMOND, Va. — In an attempt to justify its closing of the public schools to avoid desegregation, the Prince Edward County supervisors said last week in federal court here that the county is not required to operate public schools.

This presentation was made in answer to a plea —by colored plaintiffs—for an injunction to restrain the state and county from refusing to operate public schools in the county.

In addition to the supervisors, the county school board, state board of education and the county treasurer also filed answers.

The Prince Edward supervisors said a county's decision to support public schools by taxes "is not dependent upon any legislation enacted by the General Assembly in recent years."

They said further that since 1796, it has been left to the individual county "whether any local taxes should be levied and collected for the support of public schools within the county."

this one."

Under Secretary Bowles warned the group that Washington housing discrimination is "not just a matter of property rights; it involved the very security of this nation," and has created "an unhappy, explosive, dangerous situation."

Another State Department official told the group that the head of an African nation had recently refused to visit this country because of discrimination his Ambassador had experienced here.

Following the meeting, Angier Biddle Duke, United States Chief of Protocol, disclosed that "a dozen or so," including some of the "most prominent operators in the area," have promised to make housing available to African diplomats and have formed a voluntary committee to sell the idea to other operators in the field.

* * *

DURING THE meeting a survey was offered which showed that out of 211 apartment houses checked, only eight were definitely open to African diplomats.

The buildings surveyed, principally in Northwest Washington near the foreign embassies, contained 24,000 apartments of differing sizes. The eight which followed an open rental policy contain only 1,241 units, in which there are only 3 vacancies at the present time.

The colored plaintiffs are also protesting the use of state financed tuition grants to run the Prince Edward School Foundation — a private system for white pupils.

The supervisors said that neither they nor any county officials participate in the foundation.

Meanwhile the all - colored Virginia Teachers Association sent 32 volunteer teachers to conduct a "crash program" of education in Prince Edward County.

Classes are held in churches and community halls. Some 229 of the county's 1,700 school - less colored children are enrolled.

* * *

MARS HILL College, a Baptist school in North Carolina, decided last week to admit Miss Oralene Graves, 17, as its first colored student. Miss Graves is an honor graduate of Stephens-Lee High School.

Contributing to the decision of the trustees was the fact that Miss Graves' great-grandfather, Joe Anderson, figures in the history of the school and is buried on the campus.

Anderson, a slave, was at one time held in bondage as security for debt the college contracted in financing its first building. When the debt was finally repaid, he was returned to his owner, a college trustee.

Thirty years ago, the college honored Anderson by transferring his remains from the family plot of his owner to the campus.

* * *

TWO GRADUATE schools at Duke University have accepted the applications of three colored students. The Rev. R. L. Speaks, 41, pastor of St. Mark's AME Church in Durham, enters Divinity School in the fall. Two other colored students have been admitted to the law school.

The Chapel Hill, N.C. school board devised a plan to desegregate the first grade next fall. Children in those grades are to be assigned on a geographical basis that will send colored pupils to formerly all - white schools and vice versa.

The school board, with one colored member, voted 4-1 for the plan. White parents still have the option of transferring their children out of integrated classes.

Prince Edward Negroes Reject Offer of Schools

FARMVILLE, Va., June 26 (AP).—Prince Edward County Negro leaders have turned down an offer of the county school board to reopen the county's closed schools this summer for use in a crash educational program for Negro children.

Rejection of the offer was announced by the Rev. L. Francis Griffin, president of the Prince Edward County Christian Association, in a letter to school board Chairman W. E. Smi

Mr. Griffin said sentiment among Negro people of Prince Edward "was overwhelmingly against the use of former public school buildings which have been denied them for the past two years."

Prince Edward supervisors moved only a few weeks ago to keep the public schools shut a third consecutive year, declining to appropriate funds for their operation in the county budget for the next fiscal year.

The supervisors closed all the county's public schools two years ago after a Federal court ordered desegregation. Since then, white children have attended a network of private schools but the vast majority of the county's 1,800 school-age negroes have had no schooling.

supplied by the state and the county. The state provides a $125 grant for elementary school children and a $150 one for high school pupils anywhere in the Commonwealth. In Prince Edward, the county puts up another $100 for each child.

THE FOUNDATION asks $265 per year for each child in high school and $240 for those in lower grades. In either instance, all the parent is obliged to do to keep his child enrolled in the white private foundation school in Prince Edward county is to fork over an additional $15 Some, evidently, have not done so.

All tuition checks are first forwarded to parents requesting them and may, in turn, be cashed by the parents or endorsed over to the foundation.

LAST YEAR, the Foundation had an enrollment of some 1300 students—all-white—and received some $330,000 in tuitions coming from public (state and county) funds. The foundation expects to have about 1390 students this coming school term and expects to receive over $348,000 in tuition funds.

Use of public funds to finance such "private" education has been attacked by colored parents of the county who have steadfastly refused to accept the funds to set up their own "private" system and thus try to defy desegregation orders.

It was such an order that made the county board of supervisors refuse to appropriate funds for public education in 1959 and thus padlock the doors of all the county's public schools. The white pupils have been attending the foundation's schools but colored pupils 1900-strong, for the most part, have been deprived of all formal education since the padlocking.

Tuition Past Due, Prince Edward Parents Are Sued

Special Correspondence

FARMVILLE, Va. — Some of the money the state and Prince Edward county are putting up to educate the county's white children in "private" schools isn't finding its way into school coffers.

That is the indication in action filed in court here last week by the Prince Edward Educational Foundation, operator of the schools.

THE FOUNDATION declared that, in 15 cases, it is owed a total of $843 in unpaid tuition costs for children who went to the all-white private schools last year. Tuition due in the various cases range from $7.50 to $225, the Foundation claims.

Set up to provide education for white children of the county the Prince Edward Educational Foundation operates basically off funds

Pupil Board Transfers 32 Negroes

RICHMOND, July 31 (AP) The State Pupil Placement oBard approved the applications of 32 Negroes today for transfer to white or predominantly white public schools in Norfolk.

The 32 were assigned to seven different schools, two of which have no Negro students.

At the same time, however, the three-man Board turned down similar applications from 81 other Norfolk Negroes and again deferred action on an application from one Negro for admission to Cave Springs High School in Roanoke County.

Under the Board's action, two Negroes will attend R. E. Lee Elementary School this September and three will go to Ingleside Elementary School.

Other assignments, to schools which had been desegregated previously:

Northside Junior High, 15; Norview Junior High, 1; Maury High, 5; Suburban Park Elementary, 4; and Norview High, 2.

The Placement Board's action followed recommendations of the Norfolk School Board.

In Roanoke, meanwhile, Reuben E. Lawson, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said 27 Negro pupils turned down in their bid to enter white schools in four localities have appealed the Board's rejections. And Lawson indicated, should the oBard reject the applications a second time the pupils may appeal to the Federal courts.

All 27 were rejected by the Placement Board during a 3-day session two weeks ago. Twelve of the Negroes live in Roanoke, 11 in Roanoke County, three in Lynchburg and one in Blacksburg.

Prince Edward Negroes Win Right To Challenge Public School Closing

RICHMOND, April 11 (AP)—Prince Edward County Negroes won another legal skirmish today in their long fight to achieve desegregation in public schools.

Judge Oren R. Lewis ruled in United States District Court that Negro complainants may broden their original desegregation suit to include allegations that the County has frustrated a court decision by closing its public schools.

In the supplemental complaint, the Negroes challenge the use of public funds to support private schools for white children in Prince Edward.

Counsel for the County Board of Supervisors, school officials and the State contended that the allegations were not germane to the original suit and that tSate courts should hear the challege on the use of public funds.

The District Court in the original suit enjoined the County from denying admission of Negro children to schools for white pupils because of race.

In granting the motion Judge Lewis said he did so without prejudice to the defendants and said the latter, if they chose, could file motions to strike or dismiss the amended supplemental complaint.

Judge Lewis said motions to strike or dismiss will be heard May 8 "when the court may or may not determine if the allegations are germaine and whether any part or all should be heard by the State courts."

The complainants by their supplemental complaint seek to have Prince Elward enjoined from refusing to operate public schools; expending public funds for direct or indirect support of any private, segregated school; expending public funds which aid any child to attend a private, segregated school; crediting any taxpayer for contributions or payments to any private corporation and conveying, leasing or transferring public school property to a private corporation.

Prince Edward closed public schools in the face of court-ordered desegregation two years ago.

Louisiana Group Studies Private Virginia Schools

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va, April 11 (AP)—A Louisiana delegation studying Virginia's methods of meeting the school desegregation crisis opened the second day of its tour today in this university city.

The five-man group from East Baton Rouge Parish headed here from Farmville, where yesterday it had a close look at the private school system for white children in Prince Edward County.

Today was set aside for a study of the private school here which serves white children whose parents do not wish to send them to desegregated schools.

The visitors said they were impressed by the private schools in Prince Edward, where public schools were abandoned in 1959 as an alternative to court-ordered desegregation.

John S. White, a member of the East Baton Rouge Parish School Board, said the Prince Edward schools reflected "the determination of the citizens of the county to have a private school system."

And, added District Attorney Sargent Pitcher, another member of the touring group, the schools also reflect "a determination not to integrate."

20 SCHOOLS STAND EMPTY IN VIRGINIA

Prince Edward Is Adamant on Refusing Integration

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

FARMVILLE, Va., April 16—On the cloudy afternoon of a raw spring day, a two-story brick building at the corner of First Avenue and School Street stood deserted behind a bare flagpole.

Its windows looked out emptily from beneath the black slate roof as a lone sparrow hopped across the patchy lawn. Other than the distant baying of a hound, there was silence.

No youth ran and shouted on the playing field that stretched away to the rear behind a high steel fence. None filed out noisily through the white paneled entrance and down the concrete steps between the wrought-iron balustrades.

The building was once Farmville High School, one of seven white and thirteen Negro public schools in Prince Edward County. All stand vacant today, empty symbols of the county's decision in 1959 to abandon public education rather than consider even token compliance with a Federal Court desegregation order.

Many Factors Involved

Many factors went into that decision, not the least being the county's own characteristics. It lies in the rolling hills of the central Virginia Piedmont, a part of what is called the "southside." This is an area of heavy Negro population. Segregationist sentiment is strong.

Farmville, the county seat, has 4,239 residents. Once a major stagecoach junction, it now serves as a trading center for tobocco growers, dairymen and timber workers, and is the site of Longwood College.

The attitudes of its whites are much like those of the deeper South. This was the birthplace of the "Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties," the upper South version of the Citizens Council.

The community demands loyalty to its traditions and its leadership, which is militantly segregationist. Moderates were reluctant to discuss their position, even more reluctant to allow use of their names.

Appropriate Irony

Despite the division, no one suggested that the town might be correctly described by the movie title advertised on the marquee of the State Theatre: "Village of the Damned." Some persons did see a note of appropriate irony in the accompanying slogan: "Forget your worries in movieland."

In the struggle over school desegregation in the South, Prince Edward stands out for two reasons. It was one of the five communities involved in the litigation that led to the historic Supreme Court decision in 1954 on hat issue. Ant it is the only county in the United States that denies its children a public education.

On June 2, 1959, the County Board of Supervisors rejected a school board request for funds to operate classes during the coming school year. The action came after the Federal courts had ordered Prince Edward to begin desegregation the next fall.

Since then most of the county's 1,500 white children have attended private schools organized by the Prince Edward School Foundation. Financed by donations last year, the classes are now supported by state and county grants paid to parents.

Annual Grants Given

T. J. McIlwaine, Superintendent of Public Schools, said 1,344 whites and five Negroes were receiving annual state grants of $125 each for elementary pupils and $150 for high school students. They also draw $100 each from the county and some get smaller sums for transportation.

A few of the whites and all the Negroes receiving these funds attend schools elsewhere.

Of the 1,750 Negro children, about 300 had transferred to schools outside the county. About 650 are enrolled in "activity centers." These were established by the Prince Edward County Christian Association, a Negro group, principally to keep them off the streets. The other children are receiving no schooling whatsoever.

Considerable discontent over this situation was found among both races. But none of the persons questioned expected that any attempt to change it would be made except through court action sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Guilt Feelings Cited

"Everybody, at least half consciously, feels guilty about the lack of education for Negroes," said one white resident. "But as long as the whites have the funds to run the private schools, they are going to run them and the public schools will remain closed."

The segregationists contend that the situation is the fault of the Negroes.

In "The Prince Edward County, Va., Story," John C. Steck, managing editor of The Farmville Herald, blames "an arrogant, misguided and uninformed outside Negro leadership, that of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, particularly its Virginia leaders * * *."

The segregationists also point out that a group of whites organized Southside Schools, Inc., to serve as the Negro counterpart of the foundation in establishing private schools. The Negroes would have no part of it.

One of the chief objections was voiced by the Rev. L. F. Griffin, pastor of the First Baptist Church, president of the Christian Association and coordinator of the county N.A.A.C.P. branch. He said the corporation had been organized and chartered without consulting Negroes.

"Would Have Killed It"

"If it had any chance of success, that would have killed it," he asserted.

Of the schoolless children, Mr. Griffin said:

"We're certain that they are being affected by the lack of organized education. Their ability to read is not what it ought to be. A good many are losing interest in school and we anticipate a problem in getting them to return once the schools are reopened."

He was especially critical of his felow clergymen. "In a community in which you have Christian churches, it is amazing that the white churches and their ministers have chosen to ignore the moral issues involved," he said.

There was published speculation recently that the public schools would be reopened next fall, at least for Negroes. This was based on the school board's submission of three estimates to the supervisors, two of which would have included funds for such a step.

"It was not a budget," said Mr. McIlwaine. "It was simply a supplementary report."

Publisher is Quoted

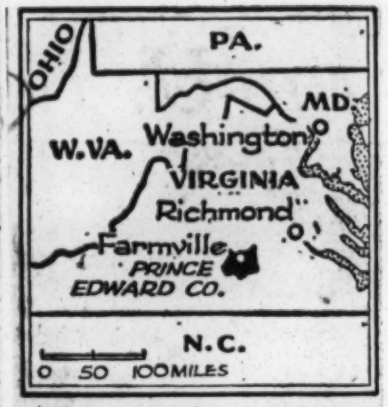
J. Barrye Wall Sr., publisher of The Herald, asserted that "it didn't mean a damn thing." He is generally considered to be a key leader in the controlling segregationist faction. His assessment of the board's intention was supported by others.

Mr. Wall said that whites in Prince Edward fully intended to kee pthe schools closed. He conceded that if they were reopened, some whites would return even if it meant attending desegregated classes.

However, the question of reopening has not been left to the county. The N. A. A. C. P. is pressing legal action in the Federal District Court in Richmond to bring this about.

Moreover, the association's lawyers have challenged the right of the state and county to support indirectly the foundation's segregated white classes through the grants and also the validity of county tax deductions given foundation contributors.

Loss of the grants, said a white moderate, would mean



The New York Times April 17, 1961
ADAMANT: Prince Edward County, Va. (shaded area) would keep schools shut.

that the school closers "will lose the support of the middle and lower class white people who won't be able to afford an education for their children."

But Roy P. Pearson, the foundation's administrator, spoke confidently of the future. "The white children in this county are being educated the way the white people want them educated," he said.

The foundation has 475 students in its one "upper school"—grades eight through twelve—and 901 pupils in the six "lower schools." They are housed in churches, clubrooms and vacant business establishments.

Many here said Mr. Pearson was a competent administrator and noted that he was a retired petroleum company sales and management executive. His sixty-nine teachers came for the most part from the closed public schools.

Foundation schools are accredited by the state but not by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. No definitive assessment as to the quality of instruction can be made from the available information.

they generally keep quiet about

If parents are dissatisfied, they generally keep quiet about it.

"The situation in this county is that almost nobody talks about schools," said a former education official. "My opinion is that they are afraid to talk. They are afraid to say anything about the foundation schools."

New Academy Started

The foundation is constructing a new campus type of upper school—Prince Edward Academy—on the eastern edge of town. It will house 550 students. A $300,000 fund drive started last July to finance it already has brought in checks and pledges of $285,000, according to Mr. Pearson.

"Finer school systems will become more and more prevalent in the South," declared the administrator, a segregationist. "The same situation has prevailed in New England for a couple of hundred years. But there it's been based on the size of the pocketbook rather than democracy."

Whether democracy exists for the dissenters of Prince Edward County is open to question. Of four men who voiced opposition to school closing at a mass meeting in 1955, only one remains in the county. None contends that the three left by choice.

Seventy-five men, including many prominent citizens, learned the price of opposing the militant segregationists after they met in a summer cabin last April to discuss the situation. During the meeting, it was agreed that an effort would be made to reopen the schools, segregated if possible but with some desegregation if necessary.

Members Are Followed

Members of the group were followed and identified as they left the meeting. An account of what had taken place, complete with the names of many of the participants, was then circulated. Because of the resulting intimidation, the leaders of the moderates decided to disband.

"I sense very definite tension and suspicion in the community," said one of these men. "The easygoing pleasantness that is natural to a Southern community is gone."

Another man who had taken part asserted:

"The group that is opposed to opening the public schools for the Negro, at least, is a small but powerful minority. A friend of mine once said 'If we could have five funerals, we would be all right!'"

There are indications that the county has paid in other respects for its intransigence. A prominent Farmville resident said industrial prospects had come, looked and turned away to other areas.

A similar point was made in a special Southern Regional Council report prepared by Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman of Houston, Tex., after studying the county.

"Prince Edward County has undoubtedly suffered economic losses, though segregationist leaders will not admit it," she wrote. "It is, however, unarguable that closed Negro schools have cost the county the buying power of its Negro teachers. In addition, an undetermined number of Negroes now quietly go out of the county to buy whenever they can."

Adamant on Resistance

Mr. Wall contended in an editorial last week that the community would not retreat from massive resistance. He said:

"We do not believe, after five years of controversy, and two years of sacrificial effort, and over half a million dollars donated to maintain education for their children in private schools that the people of Prince Edward are any more interested in being taxed for integrated public schools today than they were five years ago."

This position ignores the warning issued by members of the County School Board who resigned last April rather than sell buildings and equipment to the foundation. In a statement, they said:

"We know that educated citizens are absolutely essential to the very existence of democracy in local affairs as well as in state and national ones.

"If a community leaves uneducated any large portion of its citizens, because they cannot afford its cost, or for any other reason, it inevitably creates for itself enormous problems in welfare, delinquency, crime and unemployment."

If this be true, the promise of the future for Farmville and Prince Edward County may prove to be as empty as its abandoned schools.

New School Chief Sought By County Without Schools

The Evening Star
Washington D.C.
Mar. 15 1959

FARMVILLE, Va., Mar. 15 (Special).—The Prince Edward County School Board, which hasn't operated a public school system for two years, is looking for a new superintendent.

Supt. T. J. McIlwaine, 69, who has headed the system for 43 of the 47 years he has been in it, plans to retire on June 30.

Since 1933, he has headed the two-county school division of Prince Edward and Cumberland, but they will be separated on July 1 because Cumberland continues to operate public schools.

Prince Edward County is now in its second school year without public education. The board of supervisors shut off public funds for schools rather than bow to a Federal court desegregation order for an area where Negro children outnumber white children.

Why, then, would Prince Edward need a superintendent if it has no public schools, Mr. McIlwaine was asked.

"It is an office that is required to be filled under the State Constitution," he said. "It is set up as a part of local government regardless of what the situation might be.

"For the time being, the appointment might be just a standby proposition. We don't know what the Federal courts are going to do in the future."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People now has pending a suit seeking to force the county to reopen its public schools.

At a recent meeting of the United States Commission on Civil Rights in Williamsburg, Va., B. Blanton Hanberry, head of the Prince Edward School Foundation, a private group established to educate white children, said there now are 1,376 children enrolled.

Dr. W. Edward Smith, chairman of the school board, told the commission that during the 1958-9 school year—the last year public schcools were operated—there were 1,562 white children and 1,780 Negro children enrolled.

Mr. McIlwaine was asked what would be the duties of a school superintendent in an area without public schools.

"All tuition grant applications are processed through this office," he said. "We also have the general responsibility for about $2 million worth of school property."

Dr. Smith said 1,325 tuition grants for white children had been processed during the current year—all for Prince Edward School Foundation classrooms. Only five tuition grants had been processed for Negro children, he said, and all were for public schools in areas of Virginia outside of Prince Edward County.

The tuition grant program is part of the State's plan to provide education to any child in a private nonsectarian school or a public school in an area other than the one in which he lives. The purpose of the program is to avoid enforced attendance at integrated public schools.

The grants range up to $250 for elementary school children and $275 for high school students.

The forgotten children of the 'New Frontier': Prince Edward County

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 4-8-6

WASHINGTON

The two-year fight for public schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia, is still raging.

Beginning in 1950, the colored residents of the county have been fighting for school integration. In 1959, the public schools closed rather than integrate.

Sixteen centers have been set up throughout the county manned by supervisors to provide the children with at least a minimum of schooling.

Their story was vividly told this week by Mrs. Helen Baker of the American Friends Service Committee. Mrs. Baker brought 21 of the women supervisors from Prince Edward County here as guests of the National Council of Negro Women.

"This year, 653 children have been placed in centers", Mrs. Baker said, "47 children have been placed in northern schools. 300 have been sent to adjacent counties and other states as far away as Florida, and approximately 600 are lost educational-wise."

The supervisors of the centers are all housewives, as well as mothers and even grandmothers. They range from the ages 18 to eighty.

Miss Estelle Nash, age 18, fortunately graduated from high school before the closing of the public schools. The oldest, Mrs. Althea Jones age 80, is happy to give the children the benefit of her education.

The centers are open three and one-half hours, Monday through Friday. They are located in church basements, three abandoned school houses, fraternity halls, and several abandoned shacks.

Some children use only the front pews of the little country churches. They sit on the church benches or gather around the stoves which is always in front of the church or shack.

Eighty students have desks which have been sent to them by people in Long Island, New York along with 16 blackboards and books.

These supervisors have multiple duties beginning each morning picking up as many of the children as possible in all types of weather, for many of the children live in outlying areas. Some walk at least one mile to one and one half mile each day.

They make the fires in the shacks, carry buckets of water for drinking purposes as well as keep the dipper clean for the children.

Little more than a scant program of reading, singing and discussion is possible because of the inadequate

each supervisor $100.00 and the assistant, if she has one, $50.00. This amount does not even cover the cost of their transportation to the centers.

Since October, the Prince Edward County Christian Association, which is headed by the Reverend L. Francis Griffin, has been able to give supervisors to Washington to study the relationship between the federal government and the Prince Edward County, and to build their morale.

The supervisers are at least high school graduates.

Drastic Action Studied

Private Schools Challenged By U. S.

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
4-27-61

FARMVILLE, Va. (UPI)—The federal government is moving into a unique battle over school integration which has left Negro children without formal educational facilities in this historic old Virginia community since the fall of 1959.

Federal intervention—long hoped for by Negroes and long expected by whites—came late Wednesday in the form of an unprecedented court action started by the U.S. Department of Justice at the instigation of Attv. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Its purpose, briefly, is to force Prince Edward County — which consists of Farmville and its rural environs—to operate a racially integrated public school system.

Two years ago, a federal court decree confronted Prince Edward County with a choice between integrated schools or no public schools. With the determined backing of the dominant white community, the county board of supervisors shut down the public schools, lock, stock and barrel.

ATTEND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Since that time, Prince Edward's 1,500 white children have been attending a well-run system of private schools, staffed by the same professional teachers who formerly were in the white public schools. These private schools are operated by the Prince Edward School Foundation, a non-profit organization established by white business leaders.

The students pay tuition, $240 a year in elementary school, $265 a year in high school. All but $15 of this is covered by "tuition grants" from state and county funds.

The same tuition grants are available to Negro children, and white leaders have offered to help set up private schools for them, too. But the Negro community has refused to have anything to do with this arrangement, which Negro leaders regard as a device for perpetuating segregation.

SOME GO ELSEWHERE

Some of the county's 1,700 Negro children—perhaps a fifth of them—have been sent elsewhere to school. But the vast majority are still in the county, waiting for the public schools to reopen.

The Justice Department, in a petition filed Wednesday with District Judge Oren R. Lewis of Richmond, Va., asked for court orders which would:

—Require county officials to reopen and maintain "a system of public free schools."

—Forbid the county and state to use public tax funds to support, via tuition grants, private schools which have been set up on a "racially discriminatory basis."

—Cut off funds for public schools throughout the state of Virginia until Prince Edward County reopens its public schools on a racially integrated basis.

Government sources in Washington indicated that the third request—the most drastic of the lot in terms of impact on the entire state—was included in the petition for what lawyers call "leverage purposes"—that is, to forestall any maneuvers in the direction of shifting legal responsibility for the Prince Edward situation from county to state officials.

In Farmville, both white and Negro leaders decided to wait and see what the court does before getting unduly excited.

The Negroes had previously filed petitions of their own with Judge Lewis, seeking precisely the same things which the Justice Department asked in the first two points of its petition. The judge has scheduled a hearing for May 8. Thus, the main immediate effect of the new action is to make the U. S. government a co-plaintiff with the Negro petitions.

This is the first time the federal government has taken the role of plaintiff in a school integration case. It participated only as a "friend of the court" in previous controversies at Little Rock, Ark., and more recently in Louisiana.

U. S. Moves to Halt Virginia School Aid

Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Dec. 4-27-61

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The Justice Department today asked a federal court to bar state support of any public schools in Virginia until Prince Edward County, Va., schools are reopened on a recially integrated basis.

The Prince Edward schools shut down after they were ordered integrated in 1959. A system of private schools has been operated for white children.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy announced he has filed a motion in the federal district court in Richmond, asking leave to intervene as a coplaintiff in a desegregation suit originally brought by Negro high school students in 1952.

The Justice Department noted that the schools in the county were closed in June 1959, after the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond ordered the schools integrated.

Since that time, the department said, the county's Negro children have had no formal education, but private schools have been operated for about 1,400 white children with state financial assistance and through contributions from private citizens.

The contributions were described as made in lieu of regular school taxes.

The attorney general said that in line with announced policy, department officials had attempted to correct the Prince Edward situation through personal contact with officials but without success.

He said: "We have tried to work this out to permit Negro children to go to school. They are unable to. Court orders are being circumvented and nullified. Therefore, we have brought this action to protect the integrity of the judicial process of the United States."

The motion filed in Richmond before district Judge Oren R. Lewis asked that county and state officials be required to re-establish the Prince Edward school system, and to enjoin public support of the county's private schools or public support of any public schools in Virginia until the Prince Edward schools are reopened.

"The closing of public schools to avoid compliance with a desegregation decree while schools elsewhere in the state remain open is an unlawful obstruction to the carrying out of such decree, and the diversion of state funds from the closed schools to privately operated segregated schools is an unlawful circumvention of such decree," the government said.

RFK School Mixing Plan Stings Byrd

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
4-28-61

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Sen. Harry F. Byrd, D-Va., said Thursday Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy's proposal to force open Prince Edward County, Va.'s closed public schools "is fantastic and completely unrealistic."

Byrd, in a statement from his Washington office, urged Kennedy to reconsider "such intemperate and ruthless action."

The senior Virginia senator said the move was an attempt "to punish an entire state because the action of one county displeases the U.S. attorney general."

Kennedy, in a motion filed in U.S. District Court here Wednesday, asked the court to prohibit state support of any public school in Virginia until Prince Edward schools are reopened on a desegregated basis. The schools were closed two years ago when federal courts ordered them desegregated.

BITTER SOUTH

Byrd said the action proposed by Kennedy "will sow the seeds of intense bitterness throughout Virginia and the South when unity is needed as rarely before." The senator stood mute during last fall's presidential campaign.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. set

up an emergency meeting for Wednesday with top-level state officials to consider the Prince Edward crisis.

The 10-year-old Prince Edward case was one of the original five ruled on by the Supreme Court in its historic 1954 school desegregation case.

Private segregated schools for the county's approximately 1,400 white children have been operated by a foundation since the public schools closed two years ago. No provision has been made for the county's 1,800 school-age Negroes, some of whom have gone to school in other localities.

U. S. Enters School Case In Virginia

Calls For Reopening Prince Edward Units

By ANTHONY LEWIS

© New York Times News Service

Washington, April 26.—The Justice Department asked the federal courts Wednesday to force the reopening of public schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

Prince Edward closed its public-school system two years ago to avoid desegregation. Since then white children have attended a system of "private" schools financed in large part by public funds. Negro children have had no schools.

Motion Filed In Richmond

The Justice Department acted by filing a motion before Federal District Judge Oren R. Lewis in Richmond. Attorney General Kennedy announced the move here, adding this comment:

"We have tried to work this out to permit Negro children to go to school. They are unable to. Court orders are being circumvented and nullified. Therefore we have brought this action to protect the integrity of the judicial progress of the United States."

Kennedy's action was significant in two respects.

First, the Justice Department asked for permission to intervene in the Prince Edward case as a full-fledged plaintiff. This was the first time it had tried to become an actual party in a school case.

Could Become Participant

Congress has refused to give the Government authority to initiate school-desegregation suits. But if the courts allow the Justice Department to intervene once a case is started, the Department could well become a much more active participant in carrying out the Supreme Court's school decision.

Second, the Government for the first time said the closing of all public schools in a county could be unconstitutional.

The papers filed by the Justice Department said the failure of Virginia to maintain public schools in Prince Edward while doing so throughout the rest of the state denied Negroes in the county the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment.

Circumvention Charged

The Department also argued that maintenance of the "private" schools for white children in Prince Edward with the help of State and County funds was simply a device to "circumvent" desegregation of county schools.

The federal court was asked to:

1. Bar the State of Virginia and State officials from using any State funds for public schools anywhere in Virginia as long as public schooling is not provided in Prince Edward County.

2. Prohibit the use of any State or County funds in the Prince Edward "private" school system.

3. Enjoin the State of Virginia and State and local officials "from failing or refusing to maintain in Prince Edward County a system of free public schools."

One of the original school cases decided by the Supreme Court in its historic 1954 decision against segregation came from Prince Edward County. But it was not until 1959 that the County was directed to admit Negroes to white schools.

Foundation Set Up

Before the opening of the 1959-60 school year the County supervisors voted to abandon public schools. A group of private citizens then set up the Prince Edward School Foundation to run "private" schools for white children.

The fundation charges tuition of $240 for elementary and $265 for high school. But, according to the Justice Department, the County grants each parent of a child in the "private" schools $100, and the State provides $125 per child in elementary and $150 in high school.

Thus all but $15 of the tuition for each child actually comes from public funds. And the County also allows any county resident a credit of up to 25 per cent of his taxes for any contributions to the "private" school system.

From the chairman of Prince Edward's School Board, Dr. W. E. Smith, came the qualified expression that the board will co-operate with whatever the court decides.

Russell, Vandiver Blast School Suit

By ALBERT RILEY and BRUCE GALPHIN

Georgia's U.S. Sen. Richard R. Russell and Gov. Ernest Vandiver Thursday lashed out at federal intervention in a Virginia segregation case as "purely political" and a "shocking . . . abuse of power."

Georgia's senior senator and the governor both were severely critical of U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy for petitioning a federal court to force Prince Edward County, Va., to reopen its public schools on an integrated basis.

Kennedy asked the federal courts Wednesday to prevent the state of Virginia from providing funds for any public school in the state until Prince Edward County bows to a court order and integrates its schools.

Rather than integrate, the rural Virginia county abandoned its public schools more than a year ago.

"If this action . . . is successful, it would remove . . . every last vestige of education from all local control and local operation," Vandiver said in a prepared statement.

"It would in fact tell citizens they must pay taxes to maintain integrated schools whether the people wished to do so or not.

"It . . . would deny local people the means to settle amicably and without violence their own school problems. To do as suggested in the Justice department petition would further aggravite an already explosive situation and would have the effect of forcing the school issue into an irreconcilable conflict for which no acceptable solution could be found."

RUSSELL SHOCKED

Sen. Russell said it is "shocking to see the attorney general of the United States undertake to make laws," especially one that "Congress has twice defeated."

He noted that the Senate twice turned down bills that would authorize the attorney general to intervene in school desegregation suits.

Russell said Kennedy's action can only be inspired by the crassest of political considerations."

Vandiver's statement makes it clear that he feels that Georgia's own "local option" law could be challenged should the Supreme Court back the Justice department's position.

PROVIDES LOCAL DECISION

One of the Georgia legislature's 1961 package of school laws provides for local elections to decide whether school districts would continue operation of public schools.

It was passed after the Supreme Court in cases involving other states outlawed "massive resistance"—closing of schools by the state.

It was assumed that some large systems, such as Atlanta, might desegregate under the law, while rural areas, where segregation feelings run strong, might choose to close their schools.

Tuition grants would be available to Georgia children, whether they lived in segregated or desegregated districts, and whether their public schools were operating or closed.

SEEKS MANDATE

In the Prince Edward case, the Justice Department is asking the court to force county officials to re-open public schools which have been closed since 1959.

The government's brief also asks that Virginia be prevented from spending any funds to operate public schools in some districts while no public schools are maintained in Prince Edward.

The brief may even result in a ruling on the validity of tuition grants, since the government asks the state be barred from giving funds for "private" schools.

Private schools for whites were opened in Prince Edward in 1959. They were supported by donations and from funds taxpayers saved when the county reduced its tax rate. No state tuition funds were accepted.

Since then, however, the tax rate has risen and the private schools are receiving some state funds in the form of tuition grants.

14d(1) 1961 VIRGINIA

OCTOBER
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
PRIVATE SCHOOL - INTEGRATED

Eastland's Son In Mixed School

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—(UPI)—Mississippi Senator James O. Eastland's son is enrolled at a private school which has recently been racially-integrated, it was learned Thursday.

The veteran lawmaker's son attends St. Stephens, a private school at Alexandria, Va., which admitted a Negro boy this fall for the first time.

Senator Eastland is a leader in the South's efforts to remain segregated. He was not available for comment.

Va. Moves For School Placement

State Board Maps Rule to Restore Abandoned Setup

A first step was taken yesterday toward restoring to Virginia localities the right of assigning students to schools. Local school boards lost the power as part of Virginia's now defunct "massive resistance" program to school desegregation.

A committee of the State Board of Education meeting in Richmond prepared a draft of regulations that localities will follow in placing students. The recommendations will be presented to the State Board at its next meeting Jan. 27.

The content of the draft was not made public but it is expected to set up general standards to be followed by local school boards such as the ability and health of a student and the location of his home in relation to the school he wishes to attend.

Under "massive resistance" placement of students was put in the hands of a three-member state board which has made all assignments during the past four years.

Adoption of regulations will permit localities to decide if they want to come under the "freedom of choice" program adopted by the General Assembly to replace "emassive resistance," and make their own assignments.

Only two members of the four man committee were present at yesterday's meeting. Leonard G. Muse of Roanoke, Board president, said that the draft would be submitted to the absent members for approval but that he ex-

IN FARMVILLE, VA., on Jan. 2, some 1,200 persons from throughout the state attended the Pilgrimage for Freedom, ending with a song and prayer service (top photo) on the steps of the Prince Edward County Courthouse, in the interest of the reopening of county schools. Group of program participants (top photo) includes the Rev. Milton A. Reid of Petersburg, president of the Virginia Christian Leadershp Conference; the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, executve director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta; the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, president of the Montgomery (Ala.) Improvement Association, guest speaker at the rally; the Rev. L. photo) on the steps of the Prince Edward gram participants (top photo) includes the Rev. R. C. Williams of Petersburg, president of the Baptist General Association.

pected them to go along.

Muse and State Sen. Robert Y. Button of Culpeper prepared the draft with Woodrow W. Wilkerson, state superintendent of public instruction. William J. Story Jr., superintendent of schools of South Norfolk, and State Sen. Garland Gray (D-Waverly) were absent.

Adoption of the regulations by the State Board of Education at the January meeting will make it possible for localities to handle assignment of pupils for the September 1961 term.

First Negro Enrolls In White Adult Class

An Arlington Negro woman has become the first of her race to enroll in a white adult education class in the County's public school system.

School Superintendent Ray Reid said yesterday the woman paid her $12 fee for one course and was registered in routine fashion under the adult education program.

Reid said he and School Board members were notified of the development, explaining: "We are sentitive to that sort of thing, having been in and out of the courts."

But there was no "special direction" given by the School Board, he said, because none was needed. "It's being treated as a routine sort of thing."

Regular classes were initially desegregated in Arlington through court order. The School Board still retains full authority over the adult education program.

The course for which the applicant enrolled is one for intermediate shorthand, offered Tuesday and Thursday nights at Washington-Lee High School. Storthand is not offered at Hoffman-Boston School where night classes for Negroes are held.

Negroes Map Fight In Edward

FARMVILLE, Va., Jan. 3 (AP)—Legal action aimed at forcing Prince Edward County to reopen its closed public schools appeared imminent today in the wake of a mass protest meeting of Virginia Negroes here.

The Negroes' "pilgrimage for free public school education" drew more than 600 persons to this county seat yesterday, and afterward a Negro leader said a new move to open the schools had been charted.

The action will have to do with "the legal aspect" of the county's 1959 decision to close the schools rather than submit to court-ordered desegregation, Dr. Milton A. Reid, president of the Virginia Christian Leadership Conference, told newsmen. He declined to go into details.

"We have decided on our next step, but we are not disclosing it until it takes more shape," Dr. Reid, a Petersburg, Va., minister who was coordinator of yesterday's "pilgrimage," said. He indicated, though, that some sort of action might be expected within 10 days.

Negroes in Prince Edward have been without schools since the Board of Supervisors cut off funds for public education in 1959. White pupils have been attending a system of private schools.

The decision to attack the legality of the school closure was reached yesterday morning at a closed-door meeting of Negro leaders which preceded the protest rally at the First Baptist Church.

At the 4-hour meeting in the church, Dr. Reid and Dr. Ralph Abernathy, president of the Montgomery, Ala., Improvement Association, assailed the school closings and called on Negroes to use the power of the ballot and economic pressure to end racial discrimination.

Dr. Reid termed the school closings "immoral, ungodly un-Christian and undemocratic" and said they were in defiance of Federal law.

Prince Edward's public schools "are being buried in the weeds and brush because the powers-that-be have chosen rather to disintegrate educationally than to integrate democratically," the minister told the crowd that overflowed the downtown Farmville church.

Both he and Dr. Abernathy declared that Negro votes elected President-elect John F. Kennedy and expressed hope that the Kennedy Administration will "move ahead" in the field of civil rights.

"We must let Mr. Kennedy know we want more out of him than we got out of President Eisenhower," Dr. Abernathy said. "We elected him and we must let him know we are not going to be satisfied with appointments, not going to be fooled because he came to the rescue of Dr. Martin Luther King."

The Montgomery Negro leader, who helped spearhead a Negro boycott against segregated seating on Montgomery buses, said Negroes "want our freedom now—not in the next century."

He urged Prince Edward Negroes not to buy at businesses "where you're greeted by 'Uncle Tom.' Let's push this (segregation) system where it hurts the most—in the pocketbook."

Three white persons—Sarah Patton Boyle and Dr. Thomas Hammond of Charlottesville and Mrs. B. A. Makielski of the Virginia Council of Human Relations—spoke briefly at the meeting in the church.

After the speeches, the Negroes marched in hymn-singing procession to the steps of prayers imploring the reopening of the schools.

U.S. Shuns 'Private' Schools

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) - The Federal Government has turned down a request for free surplus property for the maintenance of all white private schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

This was revealed by Secretary Arthur S. Flemming of the Department of Health, Education and welfare at a press conference.

HEW distributes about $30 million worth of surplus property to private and public schools each month, stated Secretary Flemming.

But it would be contrary to public policy, he said, to donate such equiment to private schools which have been created for the purpose of circumventing a Federal court order against racial desegregation.

Arlington To Enlarge Negro School

By Carole Bowie
Staff Reporters

After lengthy and bitter debate, the Arlington School Board voted 4 to 1 yesterday to resolve the County's most pressing educational problem by enlarging Drew-Kemper Elementary School on its present site.

The Board's action culminates a year-long controversy over the proposed location for 21 classrooms needed to relieve overcrowding at the all-Negro school.

Opponents of the Board's plan have charged that the addition, which would increase the school's capacity from 600 to 1200 students, would create an unwieldy and "educationally unsound unit."

They proposed that the Board build a new elementary school on a separate site in the Douglass Park area.

Board Chairman Barnard Joy yesterday rejected the proposed site, a hilly 8.9-acre tract, is "unsuitable" for school building.

Drew-Kemper, with an enrollment of 927 students, is Arlington's largest elementary school. About 400 of the students are being taught in temporary facilities.

The only dissenting vote was cast by Board Member James Stockard.

He charged the Board with "faulty rationale" and said "while I have never heard a member of our Board advance this point, I would not be at all surprised to learn that the real heart of the objection to the Douglass Park site is fed by racial considerations—not education, costs, or site considerations."

Stockard suggested that locating the new classrooms at Drew-Kemper, which is in the center of the Negro community, rather than on the fringe Douglass Park site, might be interpreted as a defense against integration.

Board members Elizabeth Campbell and Lee Bean hotly defended the integrity of the Board.

Almond Cites Pride in His School Acts

RICHMOND, Va., April 7 (AP)—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond today described his actions in Virginia's fight over school desegregation as the most important contribution he has made to the state since becoming Governor.

"I feel deeply," the Governor said, "that my humble efforts to save public education" constitute the greatest single contribution of the present administration.

His remarks were made during a press conference held for a large group of high school journalists, here for the three-day model General Assembly.

Almond said that as Attorney General and as Governor he "did everything I could to prevent the mixing of the races in the public schools of Virginia."

Kept Schools Open

He said that eventually the state came to the point where the only alternative to desegregation was to close the schools.

"That was too big a price to pay," Almond said.

Had the schools been closed, he added, the people of the state "would have risen up to curse us."

"I had to take a position," he said, "and when I took it, the roof fell in on me, so to speak."

Almond's position was that desegregated schools were better than no public schools at all. He provided the leadership which resulted in Virginia abandoning its "massive resistance" to the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

Course Caused Rift

Under his direction, the Legislature enacted the present "Freedom of Choice" program which allows localities to desegregate their schools and provides tuition grants for students to attend private schools if they do not wish to enroll in desegregated public schools.

The courts followed by Almond drew the wrath of segregationist leaders in the state and opened a rift between he and the Byrd organization. The rift was further widened by Almond's unsuccessful attempt to obtain passage of a sales tax bill to improve the state's fiscal picture.

14d(1) 1961

VIRGINIA

Gift From ACHR Board

$1,000 Voted For Prince Edward County Students

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. —The forgotten class of 1959 was remembered last week when members of the American Council on Human Rights' board of directors voted to contribute $1,000 to the Prince Edward County Christian Association to aid its effort in providing guidance to colored students who have not attended public school for almost two years.

Sat. 3-18-61

The association is headed by the Rev. L. Francis Griffin, a Farmville, Va., minister who has been active in the organization since the state's massive resistance laws turned 1,700 colored pupils out of their classrooms in 1959.

THE $1,000 contribution which was made in answer to an appeal by Miss Dorothy I. Height, a representative of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, came from ACHR's student emergency fund. The fund was begun early in 1960 to aid college students who have suffered financial difficulties because of "peaceful protest demonstrations against America's caste system." This marks the first time that ACHR has extended financial support to public school students.

14d(1)

The action came after Dr. Marjorie Parker addressed the body on "Twelve Years of Cooperative Effort Through ACHR." During her speech she told members that "The American Council on Human Rights was intended to provide a joint and cooperative non-partisan body through which member organizations might assess issues of domestic and foreign policy and legislation as they affected civil rights and human relationships."

CONTINUING, she said that "ACHR has remained in the forefront of the fight for full establishment of human and civil rights for all people. . . United as Negro women who must fill the complex role as mothers, professional workers, breadwinners and housewives, members of ACHR now represent an almost unbelievable concentration of minority group leadership.

Other activities of the one-day confab covered a series of reports on such subjects as the Student Emergency Fund, the Position Paper being prepared for presentation to President John F. Kennedy and progress being made on ACHR's Talent Search for Womanpower.

ACHR is a cooperative organization of five major sororities; Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, Sigma Gamma Rho and Zeta Phi Beta. Its board meets in March and October of each year. The last meeting was in October at the same time ACHR sponsored a Political Workshop and Leaders Conference at Howard University.

Hearing On Public Funds Use April 11

Prince Edward County 'Private' School Cut-Off Asked By Pupils

The Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 3-11-61

RICHMOND—Judge Oren B. Lewis of U. S. District Court has set April 11 for hearing arguments on filing of a supplemental complaint by NAACP attorneys in the Prince Edward school closing case.

1440

Acting for some 1,700 colored pupils who have been without county public school education since September, 1959, the plaintiffs last year filed actions designed to force the Prince Edward Board of Supervisors and education officials to offer public education to all of the county's children.

ALL OF THE county public schools were closed in 1959 and white pupils entered makeshift private schools in order to escape a court order to desegregate the school system.

The supplemental complaint, which must be approved by the court before it can be added to the existing litigation, seeks to block:

1. Use of public funds for direct or indirect support of private schools excluding Negroes because of their race.

2. Repaying from public funds money spent by persons for tuition for private schools barring Negroes because of race.

3. Granting tax credit to any person who pays or contributes funds to any private school that bars Negroes on the basis of race.

The new complaint was submitted to the court Jan. 13. Albertis S. Harrison, state attorney general, and Collins Denny Jr., counsel for the commonwealth and the Prince Edward School Board, respectively, will argue against admission of the supplemental complaint.

Pupil Assignment Plan To Stress Geography

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Negro students in Arlington will be able to attend white schools without resorting to court action, under a proposed local assignment plan—if the white schools serve the areas in which they live.

School Board member James G. Stockard said yesterday the Board has agreed informally to an assignment plan which stresses geography as the controlling factor.

The plan will be formally approved after the County Board adopts a local option ordinance March 25, giving the School Board the placement power now held by the State Pupil Placement Board.

Thus, for the first time, Arlington school officials would voluntarily assign Negoes to white schools because this would be their first opportunity to do so, School Board member L. Lee Bean said. He noted that the Board has sometimes declined to oppose entry of certain Negroes who sued for admission to white schools in the Federal courts.

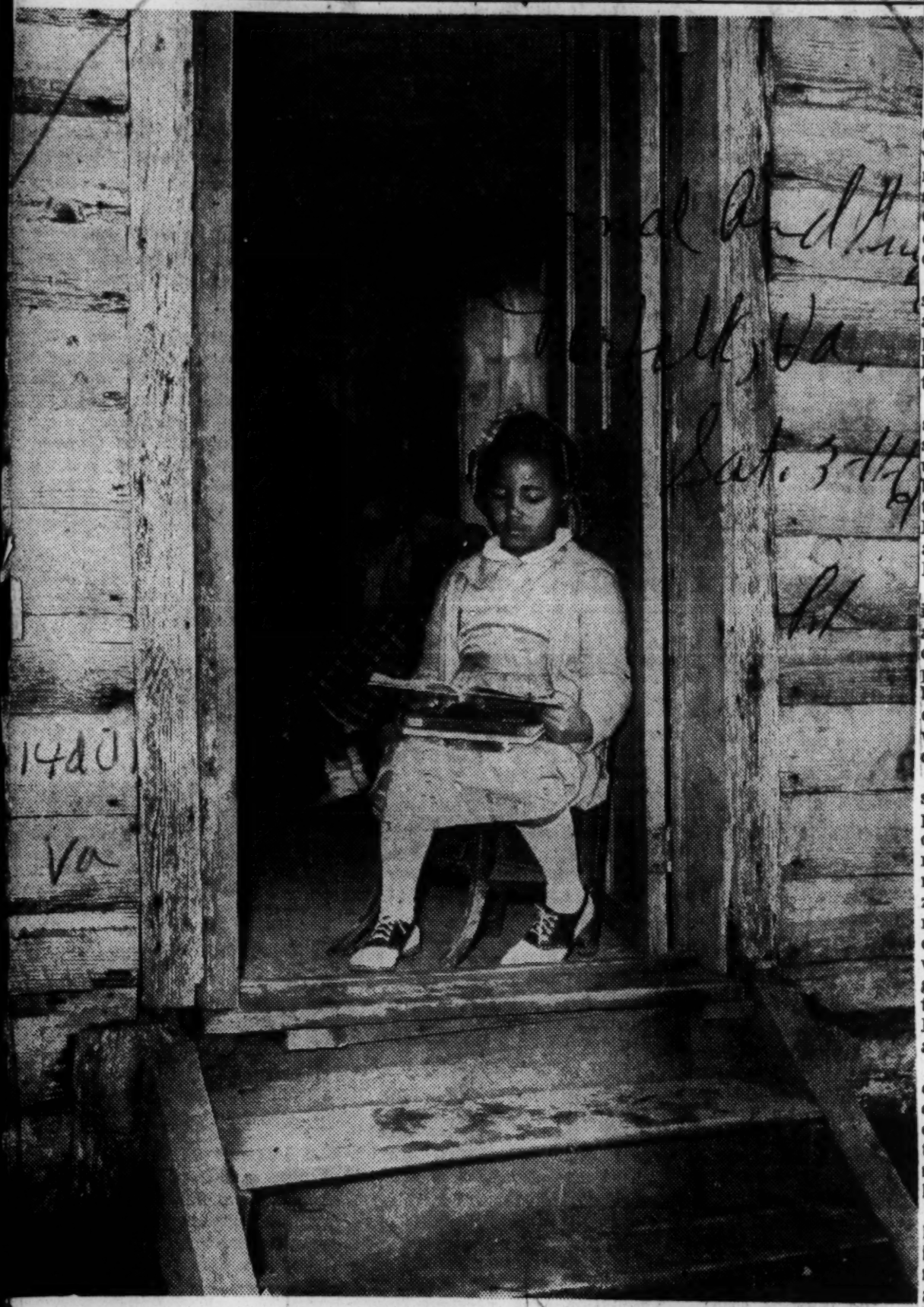
Under the new "ground rules" which are similar to those prepared by the Fairfax County School Board, an Arlington student will automatically attend the school serving his district unless he would be in a racial minority there.

It is assumed that students would prefer to attend a school where they are among the racial majority, and no one would be forced to attend a school in which he is in the racial minority, Stockard said. However, if a Negro pupil lives closet to a white school serving his district and wants to go there, he may apply to attend it by April 5. A school placement officer, not yet named, would then routinely place him in the school of his choice.

In Arlington, about 150 Negroes now live in white school districts. The School Board now is considering shifting school boundaries to equalize the district populations, regardless of race.

Bean said transfer applications will be mailed to all Negroes in the white school districts.

The Tragedy Of Prince Edward County



In any other county of these United States, little Evelyn Edwards would probably be in the second grade. But, because she lives in Prince Edward County, Virginia, Evelyn, who is seven years old ("almost eight"), has never attended a public school. The reason is simple: Prince Edward officials closed down public schools almost two years ago, in defiance of a ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation. Like 1,700 other locked-out colored children in the county, Evelyn would like to attend school as other American youngsters do.

Instead, she attends one of several "centers" operated by the Prince Edward Christian Association, a group formed to meet this unprecedented crisis. But these centers are by no means a substitute for schools. Little Evelyn, shown here sitting forlornly in the doorway of Five Forks Center, resides with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Edwards. She is the daughter of Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Horace Lacy. Her step-father serves in the U. S. Marines and is currently stationed in Japan. (More pictures and story, pages 10 and 11—Guide Photo by Southall Bass III)

Shut Schools Assailed by NAACP Chief

FARMVILLE, Va. March 20 (AP) — A Negro leader has written the Civil Rights Commission that closing of public schools in Prince Edward County, Va., "represents a complete abdication of all that democracy stands for."

"It is very depressing, to say the least, to be constantly aware that we live in the only place in the United States that has no public schools," wrote the Rev. L. F. Griffin.

He put his comments in a special report he said was sought from him when he was unable to attend a Williamsburg conference of the Com- the local co-oroinatdr of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People.

Public schools were closed in Prince Edward two years ago to avoid court ordered desegregation. A system of private segregated schools has been operated for white children. There has been no provision made for Negro children.

Mr. Griffin, in his report, said: "For an oppressed people to continue living under a system designed to relegate them to a subordinate role and second-class citizenship and not seek all legal, moral and democratic methods to correct the evil they would have to be absolute degenerates. We are not ready to submit that all Negroes in Prince Edward County, Va., are degenerates.

". . . We need strong Federal intervention and a clear definitive interpretation of our constitutional law in respect to its applications to our daily needs at the local and state levels."

He said 650 of the Prince Edward Negroes are attending training centers operated by the NAACP. He also said approximately 200 are attending schools outside the county. Twenty-three are being sponsored at Kittrell College's high school division in North Carolina by the Association and 47 are being sponsored throughout the Nation by the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organization.

The viewpoint of the Prince Edward School Board was aired during the Williamsburg meetin gof the Civil Rights Commission. Also outlined was the operation of the Prince Edward School Foundation's private school attended by the white students.

Report $350,000 In Public Aid, Money Go To Segregated School

The afro-American

Suit asks Baltimore, Md. court to bar funds

Sat. 4-29-61 p3

RICHMOND, Va.—Serious concern over the reported use of public funds to support the private, racially segregated school system of Prince Edward was expressed here Saturday by officials of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches.

It was estimated that tax deductions and money from state and county sources used, or planned, for support of the school system total approximately $350,000.

Comments on the Prince Edwards school situation coincide with allegations in a suit filed by the NAACP Jan. 13 in which the court is asked to stop use of public funds for support of the segregated school system.

THE U.S. District Court, Eastern Virginia, has scheduled a hearing on the complaint for February on early spring.

The suit accuses the county board of supervisers and certain other county officials of a "deliberate, intentional and calculated" attempt to circumbent the May 5, 1959, court order that county schools be desegregated.

The plaintiffs charge that on July 18, 1960, the board of supervisers enacted a resolution permitting donations to the schools to be deducted from real estate and personal taxes due to be paid the county.

Also, the supervisors are accused of authorizing payment of $50 for each child attending the private school.

The total paid the school directly was more than $65,000, the suit asserted.

IN ADDITION to money coming from the county, the suit states the Virginia Board of Education has approved grants totaling $100,000 to more than 1,000 white children for the school year 1960-61.

This money is used by the schools operated by the Prince Edward School Foundation, the suit charges.

The suit also asks that the county be restrained from refusing to maintain and operate an efficient system of public free schools.

It also asks the court to do the following:

PREVENT expending public funds for the direct or indirect support of any private school which bars students because of race.

Bar use of public funds to aid attendance of any child to a school which exclude students because of race.

Prevent the crediting of any taxpayer with any money paid or contributed to such a school.

Block the leasing of county public school facilities to any private corporation, association, partnership or individual.

DEFENDANTS IN the suit are the Prince Edward School Board, T. J. McIlwaine, division superintendent; county board of directors, J. W. Wilson Jr., county treasurer.

Also, Garland Gray, Lewis F. Powell Jr., Gladys V. V. Morton, William J. Story Jr., Leonard G. Muse, F. Gallehher and Moby Garland Perrow Jr., all members of the State Board of Education, and Woodrow W. Wilkerson, state superintendnet of public education.

The plaintiffs are represented by Oliver W. Hill, Spottswood W. Robinson, Richmond; Robert L. Carter, New York City; S. W. Tucker, Emporia, Va., and Frank D. Reeves, Washington, D.C.

Pilgrimage For Schools In Va., Attracts 1,100

Chicago Defender p. 3

Chicago, Ill.

FARMVILLE, Va.—The third annual Pilgrimage for Public Schools was climaxed here with a stirring message by Ralph D Abernathy, SCLC official and president of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

1-21-27-61

The pilgrimage was sponsored by the Virginia Christian Leadership Conference, state unit of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr's organization, SCLC. More than 1,000 pilgrims jammed the main sanctuary and lower level of the Church of Prince Edward's leader, L. Francis Griffin.

In addition, many pilgrims listened by 'broadcast' in the Beulah Methodist church, across the street.

Dr. Abernathy challenged those who had come from every corner of the state to 'get with the movement for Freedom or get out of it'. "The Negro community must now refuse to buy segregation in whatever form it is peddled."

The Pilgrimage was called to focus national attention on the only school district in America without public education. Dr. Milton A. Reid, coordinator of the Pilgrimage and president of the Virginia Christian Leadership Conference, said: "The federal government with its seat of authority less than 150 miles from here, has not made a single step to grant relief to the people of Prince Edward.

"We hope Mr. Kennedy will hear about Prince Edward County, because Mr. Eisenhower doesn't know it exists."

Another purpose of the pilgrimage was to aid the Prince Edward County Christian Association in perpetuating the work of their educational centers that are providing classes for 1500 Negro children who are presently out of school.

Virginia school denied U. S. help

The Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The Prince Edward School Foundation has been denied government surplus property on the grounds that it would aid segregation in the Virginia county where schools have been closed since 1959 to avoid integration.

Some $30 million in Government surplus property is donated to public and private schools at all levels each month.

1-21-61

A spokesman for the Foundation said the group had been informed by the state that it was eligible, but the Department of Health, Education and Welfare overruled the decision by the Virginia State Education Agency.

"ANY AID to the Prince Edward School Foundation would not only constitute aid to a private school to the detriment, so to speak, of a public school system" said Secretary Arthur S. Fleming, "but would also discourage efforts to reactivate the public schools in the county."

The HEW secretary further added that he hopes the Department will reject any future requests "in which donation of surplus property would contribute to the abandonment of a public school system rather than its furtherance."

* * *

B. BLANTON HANBURY, Foundation president, charged that the rejection is "purely a retaliatory action." He further accused the Government with "discrimination." The Foundation was set up to provide schooling for white pupils when the schools were shut down in Sept., 1959, rather than obey a Federal court order to integrate. No provisions were made for the education of colored children.

Supreme Court Asked To Strike Virginia Anti-Integration Law

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The NAACP went to the U. S. Supreme Court this week to challenge a Virginia state law that could break the back of the school integration movement.

It would bar the NAACP from sponsoring any litigation.

The statute seeks to drive a wedge between Negro parents seeking integrated schooling for their children, as allowed by the High Court's 1954 school integration ruling, and their NAACP attorneys.

NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter emphasized that the Virginia statute not only jeopardizes NAACP interests, "but is adverse to sponsorship of litigation by any group."

Under the Virginia law being challenged, NAACP lawyers wouuld face suspension and revoca ion of their licenses on grounds that they have receive cases from a "runner" or a "capper."

DEFINITIONS

A "runner" or a 'capper" according to the Virginia law, is any person, corporation, partnership or association acting in any manner or capacity as an agent for an attorney,

NAACP Attorneys Carter and Oliver Hill, of Richmond, Va., argue in their petition (filed Jan. 31) that the state is using the guise of 'regulating the practice of law" as an excuse to stop Negroes from seeking their constitutional rights.

Messrs. Carter and Hill further argue that NAACP members have the right to freedom of association "and to take lawful action to secure the lawful objective of equal citizenship privileges for all persons without regard to their race

"The NAACP is not a legal aid society," Attorney Carter and Hill assert. "It does not give assistance to Negroes merely because they are Negroes or because they are indigent.

"Membership in the Association is not essential for aid to be forthcoming. The NAACP concerns itself solely with the validity of racial discrimination where resolution of the question involved may affect Negroes in general."

This represents one of the last legs of Virginia's "massive resistance" plan to thwart school integration. The plan was composed of network of laws enacted in 1956, most of which have been struck down.

their children to private schools partially financed by the state. Public grants also are helping subsidize the schools.

Virginia's pupil placement law, similiar to one in Alabama which has been held constitutional on its face, has been knocked out by the federal courts because of conflicting state laws. Thus, Virginia resorted to the private school plan.

Gov. Almond 'fought to end against mixing

BY AL STANTON
News Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 18 —"I fought to the end of the road and beyond the end of the road," in resisting school integration in Virginia, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond said here Friday.

The elderly, white-haired governor insisted again and again it was not so much the racial aspect of school integration which worried him and other Virginia leaders, but the "deleterious effect it would have on education in our state."

Although integration has been thrust upon the stae, Virginia is resisting to the extent that only token integration exists, Almond said.

DRESSED in the gray Confederate costume assigned him for the Civil War Centennial commemoration, Gov. Almond made the statements to newsmen at a press conference.

Gov. John Patterson, also dressed in costume, introduced Almond, who is his house guest this week-end.

Almond told newsmen that only 150 Negroes of a total school enrollment of about 800,000 are in integrated schools.

HE SAID he feels Virginia is resisting further integration "with a marked degree of success."

"We are regulating attendance consistent with the framework of the law and in a manner that is non-discriminatory and not in violation of the Supreme Court decision," he said.

Virginia has a school plan which allows parents to send

Ask Court To Halt Anti-Mixing Law

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PTA Supports Bi-Racial Ban In Athletics

Milder Approach To Desegregation Urged in Fairfax

By JOHN LAWSON
Star Staff Writer

A resolution asking the Fairfax County School Board to reconsider its ban on integrated athletics was voted down by the county's PTA Council last night in favor of a milder approach.

Instead, by a vote of 30 to 5, the parent-teacher group decided to work with the school board, white and Negro athletic associations and other authorities "in the planning for and the accomplishment of desegregation of . . . all activities of the system."

The council also overwhelmingly defeated a resolution by the Walnut Hill Elementary School PTA which declared that "segregated athletic events circumvent the intent of the Supreme Court ruling" outlawing segregation in public schools.

One member, Yaro J. Skalnik, president of the Timber Lane Elementary School PTA, said the resolution put the council "in the position of needling the school board." Another, Robert Estabrook, of the Sleepy Hollow Elementary School group, said it would "serve the purpose of muddying the water."

Student Protest

Under consideration was the school board policy, set by a 4-to-3 vote in November, prohibiting integrated schools from fielding teams with white and Negro members. Since the board's action, several hundred high school students have signed petitions protesting the decision.

Two high schools are among the nine integrated county schools. One Negro boy attends Groveton High School and a Negro boy and girl attend James Madison.

The resolution asking for school board reconsideration of the policy was offered by the Hollin Hills Elementary School PTA. It expressed "surprise and concern" at the action and said the council has been interested in the preservation of all aspects of the county school program in compliance with the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

The resolution finally adopted was drawn by the council's executive board. It contained a statement that the school board had "established a forward-looking policy in desegregating our public schools" and mentioned the "many problems relative to the orderly and progressive desegregation of the public school system."

Objection to "Policy"

Lauren Henry, representing the Hollin Hills group, said he would accept the executive board's resolution if it would drop the reference to the "forward - looking policy." He termed the policy "the easiest way out."

One of the council's vice presidents, Taylor Williams, principal of the Luther Jackson Negro High School, called the executive board's resolution "very inclusive." That version, he said, "outweighs all others that have come to our attention."

A representative from Falls Church High School suggested that both the executive board and the Hollin Hills statements be left in, and the council approved the suggestion by a large majority.

In the final vote five PTA groups opposed the resolution, five abstained and five did not vote. Of the council's 92 member groups, 47 were not represented.

Council representatives indicated after the meeting that they might work for a solution applying only to the Northern Virginia region.

Desegregation Plan In Making

Placement Board's Ruling May Bring Lynchburg Suit

LYNCHBURG — Observers of the school scene here on Monday were waiting with interest, if not deep concern, for the outcome of appeals to the Virginia Pupil Placement Board on four colored pupils whose applications for transfers to white schools were turned down recently by the Lynchburg School Board.

The state board was scheduled to act on the appeals on Tuesday, Aug. 22. Few persons expect the state unit to overthrow the ruling by the local board, which has a committee charged with responsibility for proposing a workable — voluntary gradual desegregation program.

ON AUG. 8, Duncan C. ennedy Jr., Lynchburg board chairman, appointed a committee to propose a plan for desegregation of the public schools. He was instructed to make the appointments by a four to one vote after a committee headed by B. C. Baldwin Jr. brought in a report on the advisability of developing a desegregation plan.

Mr. Baldwin now heads the planning committee. Serving with him are the board's only colored member, Carl B. Hutcherson, C. A. Sydnor Jr. and Walter A. Garbee Jr.

THE LATTER opposed the recommendation of the first committee, and now is repre**senting what he terms "the** other side" on the planning

The board's full complemen committee, and now is representing what he terms "the other side" on the planning committee.

The board's full complement is nine members and there is one vacancy. Richard P. Gifford and Dr. John S. Mooris, who did not attend the meeting at which the planning committee was named, had indicated that they favored the decision.

CHAIRMAN Kennedy, who does not vote except to break a tie, also has let it be known that he prefers developing a desegregation plan before federal courts give orders to end segregation.

Mr. Garbee has posed the question of what will happen to 112 colored teachers if the schools are desegregated. The position of the Lynchburg chapter of Defenders of State Soveriegnity and Individual Liberties is that Lynchburg residents should stand firmly against any effort to integrate even one school.

LYNCHBURG HAS a colored population of approximately 11,000 out of an all-over figure of 55,000. Colored pupils number about 2,800, or almost 25 per cent of the school population.

Colored residents are concentrated to a large extent in areas where eight white schools are located, and others are scattered over most of the city, with the possibility that colored pupils might be expeced to ask permission to enroll in all except two public schools.

THE BIG question here on Monday was whether parents of the children who were refused transfers will be willing to wait for development of a desegregation program and its adoption by the local school board if the placement board turns down the appeals.

If the appeals are not sustained, there is strong possibility that the Lynchburg board may have to face what it has sought to avoid: court orders to get on with desegregation now and not in 1962 or some later time.

Negroes Reject Building Offer

FARMVILLE, Va., June 27 (UPI) —A Negro organization attempting to set up a "crash" summer education program for Negroes whose schools have been closed in an integration dispute has turned down the county school board's offer of free use of school buildings.

The Prince Edward County Christian Assn., the Negro organization, said it rejected the offer "because of the overwhelming sentiment of Negro citizens against it."

The Rev. L. F. Griffin, association president, made known the rejection in a letter over the week-end to School Board Chairman W. E. Smith. Griffin did not elaborate on the "sentiment," but added that Negroes hope the public schools, closed along with white schools in the face of court-ordered integration in 1959, would open in September.

A suit seeking to force the county to re-open the schools is pending in Federal Court.

14 Negroes Win School Change

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. June 11 (AP)—Fourteen Negro children who have not previously attended desegregated schools were assigned yesterday to two formerly all-white schools here.

The assignments were made public when final report cards were issued to all students. They brought to 31 the total number of Negroes enrolled in the City's two desegregated schools for the 1961-62 session.

Eight of the students were assigned to Venable Elementary School and six to Lane High School, both of which were desegregated two years ago under a local assignment plan.

Under the court-approved assignment plan in effect here, placement of each student is made by School Superintendent Fendall R. Ellis.

Ellis said the eight elementary school students were assigned on the basis of preference of their parents. All lived outside the district served by an all-Negro elementary school.

The six children assigned to Lane, Ellis said, were chosen under criteria specified by the school desegregation plan, following interviews with their parents.

Arlington Teachers Weigh Integration

Arlington's 1100 white teachers have ben asked to decide whether to admit the County's 90 Negro teachers to their organization, the Arlington Education Association.

The District and Montgomery Education Association already are integrated and the Prince Georges County Teachers Association will ballot in April on admitting Negroes.

Richard G. Neal, executive secretary of the Arlington Education Association, yesterday confirmed reports that ballots were distributed to white teachers at their schools Tuesday. AEA hopes to announce result of the poll by April 7, Neal said.

Admitting Negro teachers has been clouded by "negative statements" of the Virginia Teachers Association, Neal reported.

Statements by VEA executiev secretary Robert F. Williams "have indicated there is a possibility the AEA could be expelled from the VEA if it votes to admit Negro teachers," Neal added.

"I think this is fallacious," he said, explaining that the VEA operates under state policy which allows local option on desegregation."

Five years ago the AEA amended its constitution to delete the word "white" and enable Negro teachers to join, but none did because of the controversy over school desegregation.

Afterward Virginia adopted a "freedom of choice" policy letting localities operate integrated public schools if they chose.

Several weeks ago the Arlington Teachers Association, a Negro group, voted to have one county-wide teachers' organization. Then the AEA's Legislative Representative Council said that although Negro teachers could join the white group, the issue should be referred to the membership.

Colbert Airs School Strike

TUSCUMBIA (AP) — Teachers, students and parents Wednesday looked to Thursday night meetings for a possible solution to a strike which has closed all public schools in the Colbert County system.

Negro teachers Tuesday joined white teachers in a strike to support demands for a guaranteed contract in the county.

School officials said none of the approximately 5,800 elementary and high school students were in public school Wednesday.

The county school system, like many others in Alabama, is having financial problems which trace the proration of state funds —a reduction resulting from declining revenues.

The 146 white teachers and about 60 Negro teachers are demanding assurance that they will draw the same salary this year that they got last year.

The county school board last night asked school principals to set up meetings with parents for Thursday night to request a fee system. It suggested a $10 per student fee for junior and senior high schools and a $5 fee for grammar school students.

The county school board estimated this would produce $30,000 —enough to guarantee full salaries for teachers through the first semester.

With this guarantee, the board said, it could ask the teachers to reopen the schools.

Close Schools Or Mix?

Jefferson Rep. Walter Perry, Jr., has set before the Legislature a bill which at year ending June 30, 1962, would abolish public schools in Alabama. It would eliminate all city and county schools, all school boards. It would keep county and city superintendents to carry out the act.

Perry's proposal would take all the money now earmarked for education, deduct expenses to implement his program, then divide money left annually and issue it to parents or guardians. Each child between ages of six and 18 would receive the same amount as any other child.

Perry . . . Eye On '62

Perry defines the issue as whether to close schools or accept integration. He is probably correct. But the time at which any given school, or all schools, might be ordered integrated is very much a question.

Nobody today has any idea how many suits might be filed in coming months or years, which schools would be affected, how long litigation might take.

In any such case, if an integration issue were raised regarding a given school, and the situation were parallel to cases in other states, the answer is predictable: A federal court order to accept one or more students into a previously all-white school.

It is foolish to expect that this can be stopped through legal maneuver though it may be long delayed.

Alabama has a skillfully-drawn school placement law, held "not unconstitutional" on its face. But that bill very probably will be found to be unconstitutional in application at some time in the future, if used.

This prospect is unwelcome. But in projecting plans for the future, it is folly to obscure reality of the expectable condition.

Rep. Perry's bill has been referred to the legislative screening committee. This group has done splendid work in weeding out bills which would only invite trouble, particularly in the courts.

The Perry bill might not immediately invite trouble. Indeed, at this stage it is difficult to see, if money were prorated to each child's parents or guardians, precisely how such a measure might be found unconstitutional.

The possibility would be that at some future date federal courts up to the high bench itself could hold that states cannot absolve themselves from responsibility for public schooling. Nothing in the constitution requires this. But a court handing down strange decisions could without strain reach such conclusion.

Courts might hold, even if state responsibility for public school maintenance were not judged mandatory, that whenever a state acted as a tax collecting and distribution agency for private school or other non-public use, it became vulnerable in court eyes.

Rep. Perry's measure would not apply to college-level, only to primary and secondary schools.

If the issue is spelled out with accuracy by Mr. Perry, timing of his bill nevertheless raises questions. If one grants the accuracy of his prediction, nevertheless a query would remain whether it is wisdom to abolish schools before a single Alabama school (to date) other than the University had been ordered to integrate.

The placement law and the "Dumas law" permitting setting up single-school separate districts, are predicated on holding the line, school by school if need be, as long as possible. Closing schools ordered mixed, school by school or system by system, could follow any failure of such measures to do the job intended.

But Rep. Perry's proposal would not allow waiting and testing of available laws. Because it would provide wholesale action at a date perhaps long before drastic statewide action would seem called for, opposition is probably going to be strong from many walks—rank and file parents, school teachers, and also from some counties which will view dimly in any event allocating funds on a per-pupil basis of equality.

The state does not need this action at this time, certainly.

Alabama Breaks The Ice On Junior Colleges

WHEN the presidents of Alabama's colleges and universities went before the House Ways & Means Committee last summer, there was a melancholy sameness to their stories. They all needed more money, of course, for raising faculty salaries and employing more instructors, but they also needed it to enlarge their institutions.

Dr. Ralph B. Draughon of Auburn told the state legislators that registration had grown so sharply, it was necessary to deny admission each year to 300 to 500 female applicants.

Dr. Frank Rose of the University described an even worse situation: "We have had to turn away more than 1,000 students for next year."

No doubt, the problem exists to a degree in all of the state-supported institutions of higer learning — the four state colleges as well as Auburn and the University. All have made costly expansions since the war and even more expansion will be necessary merely to keep up with the growing number of college students.

Even assuming the state is able to support a progressive expansion program at these institutions, Alabama still won't have achieved what must be the ideal of public education—that is, an easy opportunity for every high school graduate to attend college.

★

THERE has lately been a growing recognition that what this state needs, in addition to healthy institutions with large and medium enrollments, are more colleges to serve communities that are remote from existing institutions. This recognition was embodied in the legislature's authorization of two new junior colleges, the boards of which Gov. Patterson appointed last week.

One of the colleges will be situated in either Jackson or DeKalb counties, to serve northeast Alabama; the other in Marion, Winston or Franklin counties, to accommodate students who live in that stretch between Florence and Tuscaloosa.

★

WHENEVER junior colleges are studied in this area, Mississippi is the handiest example of excellence. There, the 16 junior colleges account for well over a third of the total college enrollment. Instead of interfering with the four-year institutions, the junior colleges are a natural complement, providing, as one Mississippi educator put it, "a steady reservoir of students for the higher ones."

These 16 junior colleges are so spotted over the state that almost no student need miss college because he can't afford the expense of living away from home.

This convenience is the first and foremost argument in favor of junior colleges, but there are others:

¶ Besides reducing the cost of getting a college education, these two-year colleges raise the cultural and economic levels of the community. They also, a Georgia study found, "inevitably draw new industries, which are attracted by educational opportunities."

¶ The enrollment pressure is eased on the four-year colleges, which are able to concentrate on upperclassmen and graduate students.

¶ A student who has put in two years at a junior college is in a better position to make decisions about his career and the senior college at which to complete his education.

★

IT IS neither wise nor possible for Alabama to plunge into a junior college system on the scale of Mississippi. But these two which have been authorized may serve as a valuable pilot project.

Montgomerians can watch the outcome with as much interest as the residents of northeast or southeast Alabama, for these areas are not alone in their remoteness from existing institutions. There is not a single public-supported college in Montgomery, Birmingham or Mobile that is open to general registration.

Segregation move—

System proposed to name students to state colleges

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 22—(AP)—As a segregation measure, Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion has proposed a West Point-like system of admitting students to Alabama colleges on appointment by members of the Legislature.

The governor and lieutenant governor also would have the right to appoint students under the plan drawn up by Gallion for recommendation to the House and Senate when they convene May 2.

But no student would be admitted to a state-supported college, white or Negro, without a former recommendation from one of the state's two highest elected officials or a member of the Legislature.

His idea, the attorney general explained, is to adopt the same system for college enrollment that the federal government follows in admitting appointees to the service academies. The president, vice president and members of Congress nominate candidates for West Point, Annapolis and the Air Force and Coast Guard schools.

No mention of race

"IF THE FEDERAL system can stand up," Gallion asked, "why couldn't an identical pattern stand up for state colleges? West Point and Annapolis and the other academies are tax-supported schools financed with federal taxes. The colleges are tax-supported schools financed with state taxes."

The attorney general made no mention of racial problems, explaining instead that the purpose of his suggested plan is to meet crowded conditions and faculty shortages at the University of Alabama, Auburn University and the five white and two Negro state colleges.

But he left no doubt that the underlying intent is to keep Negroes out of white colleges. Alabama has a placement act aimed at preserving segregation in grade school and high school classrooms, but no law designed to prevent integration at the college level.

College authorities are fearful of an integration attempt this year in the wake of the enrollment of two Negroes at the University of Georgia.

GALLION'S PLAN WOULD not apply to students already enrolled in college unless they sought to transfer from one to another. That safeguard was written into the tentative draft of the bill in an obvious attempt to prevent a student from moving from a Negro school to white college.

To determine the quotas, each college would estimate in advance of every semester or quarter how many new students could be admitted.

The information would be sent to the governor, and a pro rata number of appointments would be assigned to each member of the Legislature. Prospective students would apply for admittance to the House or Senate member in whose county or district he lives. Similar quotas would be given to the governor and lieutenant governor.

All applications would be conditioned upon passage of a scholastic examination and upon "character and fitness."

If one member of the Legislature had more applications than his quota allowed, and another legislator had appointments to spare, some system could be worked out to transfer them, the attorney general said.

Alabama A&M College Refused Accreditation

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 8 (AP)—The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has accredited 14 Negro colleges and two junior colleges in what officials said was "one of the most significant steps in the history of American higher education."

Dr. William H. McEniry Jr. of Stetson University, formerly of Bessemer, Ala., new president of the association, said yesterday the action opened a new era of equal opportunity for institutions of higher learning in the South.

"The association has now prepared itself to render its complete service to every college and university in our region without regard to race," he said.

"This means in effect that in the college and university world of the South there will be no more second class citizenship."

Five Negro colleges, which had been working toward accreditation, failed to make the accredited list.

They include Alabama A. & M. at Huntsville and Alabama State at Montgomery.

14e(1) 1961

ALABAMA COLLEGES

DEC.
SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Accrediting Group Drops Negro Schools

Alabama State College at Montgomery, along with two other Negro schools in the state, have been dropped from the list of schools and colleges accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools.

State Superintendent of Education W. A. (Bing) LeCroy said Tuesday the three schools have been on probation for the past two years to give them time to correct certain deficiencies. He declined to elaborate other than to say that the situation at Alabama State, accredited in 1935, "could only be corrected by additional funds that would have to be appropriated by the legislature."

LeCroy said a report on why the schools were dropped would be forthcoming from the heads of Alabama State and Alabama A.&M. at Normal and a Gadsden Negro high school, the other two institutions dropped.

The superintendent said the Gadsden school was dropped "because of a mix-up on the amount of training the report to the association showed the principal had. It didn't indicate he had a master's degree as is required by the association."

CONTROVERSY SCENE

Alabama State has been the recent scene of controversy stemming from late registrations of some 400 students. Last month the State Board of Education placed Dr. H. C. Trenholm, the school's president, on an unrequested one year leave of absence, and appointed Dr. R. C. Hatch, dean of the graduate school, as interim president.

This move was made at LeCroy's request following a report to Governor Patterson who ordered an investigation at the school in October.

NO BUDGET

During this same November meeting the board also failed to approve the college's 1961-62 budget request. LeCroy said the budget was received in his department, which has control over all state-supported colleges, too late to be examined and approved for presentation to the board.

Last year Alabama State was the site of racial difficulties when students held several demonstrations against Alabama's segregation laws. This led to more action by the State Board and several students were expelled as leaders in the protests.

14e(1) 1961

ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE

28 New Faculty Members At Alabama State College

Birmingham Herald

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) —Twenty-eight new faculty and staff members have been added to Alabama State College for the 1961-62 school term.

The announcement came from Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the college which is in its 87th year of operation. Dr. Trenholm explained that some of the appointees began with services with the 1961 summer session.

In the department of education, new appointees include Dr. Emma White Bragg, who holds the bachelor and the masters from Fisk University and the Ph. D. from the University of Chicago; Dr. James T. Guines, B. S. at Alabama A. and M. College, Masters and the Ed. D. from the University of Tennessee; Mrs. Mary M. Guines, holding the bachelors from Hampton Institute and the Masters from the University of Tennessee; Dr. Bradley G. Moore, graduate of Alabama State with the Masters and the Ph. D. both from Ohio State University, who is also dean of the College of Education; Mrs. Alma W. West, A. B. Shaw University and A. M., Columbia University; and Dr. Gordon L. West, B. S., Emporia State Teachers College, A. M., University of Wichita and Ed. D., Indiana University. Doctors Moore and West began services during the summer.

Two new appointments are in music. Franklin D. Burton, A. B. Talladega College and A. M. Teachers College of Columbia University; and Norman E. Reid, A. B. Morehouse College.

Two appointments in English include Mrs. Lucille A. Dallas, A. B. Talladega College, M. Ed. Alabama State, assigned to the branch at Mobile ;and the Reverend George M. Curry, who holds both the bachelors and the masters degrees from the Alabama State College. Reuben A. Dallas, former principal of the Kinterbish High School at Panola, a graduate of Alabama State College with the masters from Indiana University, has been assigned in history and mathematics at the Mobile Branch; while at Montgomery a new appointment in mathematics is Daniel T. Stallworth, a graduate of Alabama State College with the M. S. from Atlanta University.

Donald C. W. Graham, a graduate of Fort Valley State College and holding the masters from Tuskegee Institute, is in science and nutrition. In sociology and psychology is Dr. Ralph H. Hines, B. S., University of Illinois, M. A. and Ph. D. ibid. Two additions in commerce are: Mrs. Oretha B. Waller, A. B., Morris Brown and M. A., New York University; and Henry S. Torrence, B. S. Clark College and M. B. A. University of Michigan.

Mrs. Thelma D. Whittaker, B. S. and M. S. from Tuskegee Institute, is a new appointee in home arts, along with Mrs. Naomi Perdue Hunter who holds the same degrees from the same institution. Mrs. Hunter taught at Alabama State from 1935 to 19934 and is now returning.

Also returning to the college after prior service on the faculty are Jerone Auls, B. S. and M. S., Tennessee State University who studied in 1960-61 at University of Iowa; Dr. Dorothy W. Draper, B. S., and Masters in Education both from Alabama State College and D. Ed., University of Pittsburgh, after three years at Texas-Southern University and Dr. Robert C. Hatch, B. S., Alabama State College, A. M., Fisk University, and D. Ed., from Teachers College. Dr. Hatch was on the college staff from 1939 until 1954 when he began full-time service as supervisor in instruction and education consultant for the Alabama State Department of Education. He returns as dean of the graduate fifth-year program.

The new appointment in food service is Miss Jamie L. Moore, B. S. Tuskegee Institute. Also continuing from the summer is Mrs. Hattye G. Anderson, B. S., Tuskegee Institute, as dietitian and supervisor.

On the library staff is Robert J. Heath, a 1960 graduate of Stillman College who studied in 1960-61 at Atlanta University. New or continuing from the summer on the clerical staff are: Mrs. Mary L. Barnes, B. S., Alabama State College; Miss Ida L. Slater and Jo- B. S. and M. Ed., Alabama State College; Miss Ida L. Slater and Joseph Williams ,both B. S. degree graduates of Alabama State College.

'All Under Control' At Alabama College

Commercial Appeal

Registrations Problem OK, Superintendent Says

Atlas 10-17-61

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Oct. 16.—(UPI)—The state Superintendent of Education Monday told Gov. John Patterson "everything is under control" at Alabama State College, where students last week complained many were still awaiting registration five weeks after the semester began.

W. A. LeCroy sent his written report to Patterson after completing an investigation ordered by the Governor. Patterson's office said the Governor had not seen the report and could not comment immediately.

Le Croy told United Press International he had not recommended a special meeting of the state Board of Education, and that "all students who have paid their fees will be registered by the end of the day."

Joe Louis Reed, president of the student government at the Negro School, said there were still many students waiting for classes, "but there has been some progress."

"The students will not be satisfied until everyone is registered and in class," he said.

Dr. H. C. Trenholm, school president, refused to say how many students remained without classes. "I will submit a full report to the superintendent Tuesday," he said.

Many students blamed Trenholm for the delay, claiming the president's recent illness and absence from the school created "confusion and chaos on campus."

At Alabama State— Registration In Full Swing

Birmingham Post

Atlas 10-17-61

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 16 (AP)—Registration was in full swing today at Alabama State College for Negroes, and President H. C. Trenholm said he expected all those who have money for fees to be enrolled by the end of the day.

Student unrest became evident last week as Fall-quarter registration fell behind at the state-owned school while Trenholm was in a hospital.

State School Supt. W. A. LeCroy, asked by Gov. John Patterson to investigate the situation, said the lag was caused primarily by Trenholm's illness and because some students did not have money to pay their fees.

Trenholm said arrangements will be made for those in financial difficulty to give them more time to pay the money.

Dr. Trenholm Pays Tribute At Memorial

Montgomery Advertiser

Sat 10-17-61

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College paid tribute to his late father, George Washington Trenholm, in a special memorial assembly held at the arena-auditorium of the college Thursday, which marked the birthday of the honoree.

George Washington Trenholm, born in Shelby County and a graduate of Alabama A&M College and of the Fenton (Michigan) Normal School was for 19 years principal of what is now the Trenholm High School at Tuscumbia. For 15 years, he was editor-publisher of **"The American Star."** In 1911 he began his service as a member of the staff of the Alabama State Department as a summer "institute" conductor and five years later became a full-time staff member, later being promoted to rank of state supervisor of teacher-training for Negroes. It was in 1920 that he became acting president of what was then the State Normal School (now Alabama State College). In the meantime, he had been awarded an honorary degree from Selma University and had had six summers of formal graduate study at the University of Chicago. The college library has been named in his honor.

In his tribute, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, his only child and his successor to the presidency of the institution, pointed up some of the major developments of the institution under the honoree's administration: (1) the organization of the junior college and of the "6-3-3" plan for the laboratory schools; (2) the development of the quarter system and of the summer session as a full quarter with sequential study; and (3) the physical improvement of the plant to include steam heat, electric lights, a remodelling of Dillard and Stewart Halls, the erection of Jackson Davis Hall, Kilby Hall, and the president's residence; and (4) the provision for dormitory living.

The speaker reminded the 1,100 listeners of their good fortune to be living in this century when through the accumulation of the years and of the previous centuries they can have perspective to enable them to appreciate not only the tangibles of present-day existence but also the great personalities who have made our state, our region, our nation, and our world great. He further urged that they not minimize the great inspiration which comes to us as a bright ray of hope, even as we face our own overwhelming problems, as we think on those who have preceded us. He closed with an appeal that we accept our urgent obligations to understand, to preserve, and to expand our great heritage."

Music for the occasion featured a choral ensemble directed by Raymond I Johnson, with Norman E. Reid at the piano, singing the official hymn of the state of Alabama by Julia Tutwiler and Edna Gockel-Gussen. This selection had been chosen because of the fact that on this same date, Alabama had been admitted to the Federal Union 142 years ago. Miss Delores Martin, of the Laboratory High School, sang Mr. George Washington Trenholm's favorite hymn, "In the Garden." Dr. J. T. Brooks, assistant to the president, gave a statement of the occasion; and the Scriptures were read by Dr. Clinton I. Young, admissions officer, who also gave the invocation.

14e(1) 1961

ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE

DEC.
PROFESSOR LAWRENCE D. REDDICK
AMERICAN ASSN. OF UNIV., PROFESSORS

AAUP Denounces Patterson For Firing Negro Professor

The Montgomery Advertiser
Tues. 12-19-61

By KARL PORTERA

Gov. John Patterson has drawn sharp criticism from the American Association of University Professors for ordering the dismissal of an Alabama State College for Negroes faculty member in 1960.

In a report published in the winter issue of the AAUP Bulletin, Patterson is charged with "acting in haste and in complete disregard of the requirements of the academic due process" for his part in the firing of Lawrence D. Reddick, head of the Alabama State history department.

The State School Board followed the recommendations of the governor and dismissed Reddick on June 14, 1960, on the grounds he was a Communist sympathizer and a racial agitator. He had been associated with the college for five years.

VIOLATES 1940 STATEMENT

The report claims Patterson's order "constitutes a clear violation of the standards and procedures set forth in the '1940 Statement on Academic Freedom and Tenure,' and it also appears clear that the major responsibility for the dismissal and violation rests with Gov. Patterson."

Also drawing the fire from the association is the State School Board, former State Superintendent of Education Frank R. Stewart, and Alabama College President Dr. H. C. Trenholm.

The article is signed by Robert Van Waes, an associate editor of the Bulletin.

Patterson based his charges against Reddick on investigations by the State Department of Public Safety which placed the professor as a speaker before a self-admitted group of "Marxist and other anti-Facist writers, and attending a Get Together With Russia Rally," a group cited as being subversive and communist by the U.S. attorney general.

The report further states that Patterson charged Reddick with being convicted with personal misconduct in Atlanta in 1949 and being associated with racial demonstrations in Montgomery.

Meanwhile the AAUP says, "[Reddick] appears to have played no role in the bus boycott of 195[5] but did follow its developmen[ts] closely . . . Professor Reddick d[e]nies any active participation [in] the student sit-in movement."

It was during the bus boyc[ott] that Reddick became acquainte[d] with Martin Luther King, Mon[t]gomery integration leader, a[nd] authored King's biography, "Cr[u]sade Without Violence."

The 1959 demonstrations [by] Alabama College students again[st] the state's segregation laws ul[ti]mately led to the dismissal [of] nine student leaders, but the r[e]port claims he was only an "i[n]terested and sympathetic spect[a]tor, and no more." It says [he] became linked with the demo[n]strations when he was later calle[d] to court to testify following th[e] arrest of 30 students.

RAPS TRENHOLM'S SILENCE

The AAUP contends that th[e] board should not have taken an[y] action on the matter until "Re[d]dick had been given fair an[d] adequate opportunity for a hea[r]ing and thereby made availabl[e] to him the other components [of] the due process."

Tues. 12-19-61

The report concludes by notin[g] that Trenholm, having been hea[d] of the college for 35 years, "migh[t] well have spent some of the a[c]cumulated good will and his pe[r]sonal prestige in an effort [to] blunt the attack of the governo[r] and the state board. That no e[f]fort of this kind was made [is] one of the saddest aspects o[f] this case."

The report is to be considered further when the AAUP holds its annual meeting in Chicago next April.

Shortly following Reddick's firing, this same group fell in behind him and urged Patterson to reinstate the professor. The AAUP condemned the firing "without permitting him to defend himself."

14e(1) 1961

ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE

NOV.
DR. H.C. TRENHOLM- TO TAKE AN
UNREQUESTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE
JAN.1, 1962

BY STATE BOARD

Trenholm Told To Take Leave

The Montgomery Advertiser
P-1 Wed. 11-29-61

BY KARL PORTERA

Meeting behind closed doors in executive session Tuesday, the State Board of Education ordered the president of the troubled Alabama State College for Negroes in Montgomery to take an unrequested leave of absence. Montgomery Ala

Acting on the recommendation of State Supt. of Education W. A. (Bing) LeCroy, the board relieved Dr. H. C. Trenholm of his responsibility at the college as of Jan. 1.

LeCroy said following the board meeting that the action was taken because of "Dr. Trenholm's poor physical condition."

As his health permits, LeCroy said, the president will be used as a consultant at his regular salary of $12,000 per year.

HATCH APPOINTED

While Trenholm is on leave, the board appointed Dean Robert Clinton Hatch of the Alabama State Graudate School as acting president of the state-supported institution. Hatch will continue to receive his present annual salary of $10,080.

In September, Alabama State became the center of a student revolt because of registration delays. Many students scheduled to be registered the fall quarter still have not been processed.

"IF HEALTH PERMITS"

According to a letter from the president to LeCroy on Oct. 30, there were still over 200 students who were not registered and in class on that date.

Appearing before the board, Trenholm said the reason for this was that he had been ill and was hospitalized during the initial period of registration at the school.

In his written recommendation to the board, LeCroy stated, "For well being, in the best interest of the sake of his (Trenholm) own well being, in the best interest of the college and for the sake of the entire college staff and students, Trenholm should be given at least one year's leave of absence for recuperation and medical attention without the weight of the responsibility as president of the college."

The Montgomery

The superintendent said Trenholm will be back after the leave "if his health permits." He has been president of the college for 35 years.

Advertiser

The board had not voted on Trenholm's leave of absence at the time of his verbal report as to conditions at the school. LeCroy was instructed to notify him.

Wed 11-29-61

The superintendent remarked, "There are no ill felling on any part; Dr. Trenholm is a sick man and needs the rest."

The embattled Alabama State, before the student registration trouble began, was the site of racial difficulties last year.

Students held several demonstrations against Alabama's segregation laws and nine students were ultimately expelled as leaders in the protests by the State Board.

Like other state colleges, Alabama State operates under the supervision of the board.

In other action Tuesday, the State Board approved a new system of apportioning the $2,535,720 Teacher Training Equalization Fund to the four state colleges located at Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston and Troy.

The calculation of the allocations will be based on the total state appropriation to the four state colleges and adjusted to their individual enrollments.

Two new board members recently appointed by Gov. Patterson were sworn in. They are Harvey J. Wright of Guntersville in the 5th District and J. P. Faulk of Samson in the 3rd District.

The board approved the nomination of Judge Charles C. Adams of Alexander City and D. E. Heib of Gadsden to fill two recent vacancies on the Board of Trustees for the Alabama School of Trades.

DIRECTORS NAMED

Directors of three new state-supported Negro trade schools were appointed during the three-hour session.

A. L. Green of Birmingham was named director of the new school in Mobile; E. N. Prater of Gadsden was selected to direct Gadsden's new trade school; and S. C. O'Neal was appointed director of the Huntsville school.

Green and Prater will receive salaries of $7,200 per year, while O'Neal will be paid $7,500.

The board also approved $300 annual raises for the heads of six other existing trade schools. The yearly pay for these directors will be $7,800 plus living quarters.

The $371,706 contract between the state superintendent of education and Tuskegee Institute was adopted by the board. This sum was appropriated by the 1961 Legislature and is to be paid from the Special Education Trust Fund.

This contract is similar to the one between the two parties during the past fiscal year, providing that Tuskegee offer professional schooling in engineering, home economics and agriculture.

The executive session was called by the board for the announced purpose of adopting new textbooks for the schools, but the Alabama State report, on the agenda before the textbook matter, was carried over at LeCroy's request until the board closed the doors.

No announcement was made immediately of the award of new textbook contracts.

Mrs. Bertha W. Williams Founders Day Speaker At Alabama State

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Mrs. Bertha West Williams, retired school principal is scheduled

MRS. BERTHA W. WILLIAMS

to deliver the major Founders Day speech of Alabama State College at 10 o'clock Thursday morning in the college's arena-auditorium.

Founders Day observance has been na traditional highlight event of this institution since 1901 when a sixth-grade class taught by the late Miss Mary Frances Terrell presented a surpirse birthday program as a salute to their president, William Burns Paterson, who was born in Tullibody, Scotland, Feb. 9, 1850.

After the passing of Mr. Paterson on March 14, 1913, the project was expanded into a college-alumni memorial observance and this year will have three associated aspects. Following the public program at 10 o'clock, there will be the annual pilgrimage at noon to the graves of the three deceased presidents of the insitution and of Miss Terrell who originated the observance.

Speakers for these ceremonies will include Sandra Bruce, Lorayne Dobbins, Patricia Montgomery, and Levi Watkins, Jr. Attendents will be John Oliver, John Bray, Cleophus Tolliver ,and Alfonso Campbell, Jr. Representing organizations and classes of the laboratory schools will be Josetta Brittain, James Williams, Doris Dozier, and Thomas Dale — all participants being students in the laboratory schools, of which William H. Coston is principal.

At 7 p. m. in the main reading room of the G. W. Tranholm Memorial Library, the president and faculty will be "at home" to alumni. Plans for this two-hour social period are being developed under a faculty committee composed of Dr. J. T. Brooks, Mrs. Effie Crockett, Mrs. Elizabeth Pindle, Mrs .Doris Sanders, Mrs. Velma Scott, Mrs. Etta Alexander, Mrs. Elmer Reynolds, Mrs. Callie Warren, Mrs. Willease Simpson, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson; John Duncan, Herbert Wheeler, Beverly Booth ,John Cannon, Dr. J. Garrick Hardy, and E. :B. Campbell. Every alumnus in the area is expected to be in atetndance.

Mrs. Williams, the speaker for the morning assembly, comes from a pioneer Alabama family. The sister of the late Dr. A. W. West, she is the widon of Morris Williams, and the mother of four children all of whom are graduates of the college. Mrs. Williams for ten years was principal of the Lomax Elementary School of Montgomery and had eight years of prior service as a teacher in the laboratory school of the Alabama State College. under the presidency of the late Mr. Paterson and the late John W. Beverly.

Mrs. Williams is active in the St. John AME Church and is a past president of the Ten Tifes One Is Ten (Federated) Club.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, along with the entire college family, is urging the public at large to share each of the three phases of the program commerating the 111th anniversary of the birth of Mr. Paterson.

Alabama State To Observe Founder's Day Thursday

Plans have been completed for the 61st Founder's Day activities at Alabama State College on Thursday. The observance, which began in 1901 as a simple birthday tribute to a beloved president, the late William Burns Paterson, has been developed now to include not only the city-wide and campus-wide memorial program, but also a pilgrimage to the Oakwood Cemetery graves of the three deceased presidents and of Miss Mary F. Terrell, who initiated the observance in 1901.

For the 10 a.m. program scheduled for the arena auditorium, the alumni speaker will be Mrs. Bertha West Williams, retired school principal who taught eight years under the administration of Paterson. The traditional poem will be recited by Georgia Smith, of the sixth grade, and the favorite and traditional melody will be sung by Deloris Martin of the ninth grade. Special platform guests will be members of the graduating classes whose diplomas were received at the hands of Mr. Paterson. Almost all of the local graduates have accepted the invitation of the administration and will be present. Other special guests will include a representative from each of the local public schools.

Laboratory school students will speak at noon at the rites at the cemetery and will place wreaths on the graves. Listed as speakers are Sandra Bruce, Lorayne Dobbins, Patricia Montgomery and Levi Watkins Jr. Attendants will be John Oliver, John Bray, Cleophus Tolliver and Alfonso Campbell. Organization and class representatives will be James Williams, Josetta Brittain, Doris Dozier and Thomas Dale.

Between the hours of 7 and 9 p.m. in the main reading room of the G. W. Trenholm Memorial Library, President H. Councill Trenholm, the faculty and staff will be "at home" to all alumni and former students of the institution. This affair is designed to afford a period of fellowship. Receiving with Dr. and Mrs. Trenholm will be the guest speaker of the morning, the president of the local alumni chapter, the national alumni secretary and all faculty members who have had 25 years of service with the college.

150 UPPERCLASSMEN INVOLVED

Governor Orders Immediate Probe Of Registration At Alabama State

Gov. John Patterson Friday ordered the state superintendent of education to make an immediate investigation to determine why a large number of students at Alabama State College for Negroes had not yet been registered for the fall quarter.

The telegram from Patterson to Supt. W. A. (Bing) LeCroy was dispatched after an official at the Negro school confirmed that more than 150 upperclassmen had not been registered yet although classes began Sept. 20.

In ordering LeCroy to look into the matter, Patterson also urged him to take "corrective action" and asked further to determine if the situation warranted the calling of "an emergency meeting of the State Board of Education."

Copies of the telegram went to all nine members of the state board, which controls the operation of the Negro college here.

LeCroy was reported by his office to be attending a school meeting in Marshall County Friday and could not be reached for comment.

In a related development, a student at Alabama State said a protest might be made to Gov. Patterson about the lag in registration.

Dr. Joseph T. Brooks, assistant to the president at the school, confirmed that approximately 15 per cent of the 1,100 students in the sophomore, junior and senior classes had not completed their registration.

However, he emphasized that once registration had been completed the late students would be put on an accelerated schedule.

"We plan to rearrange their schedules and provide for classes four and possibly five days a week to make up for the lost time," Brooks said.

Brooks offered two possible explanations for the mix-up in the registrations:

1. The illness of Alabama State President H. C. Trenholm. Dr. Trenholm has been hospitalized for several weeks and has not yet been released.

2. The employment of a new dean for the school's largest division, secondary education.

Brooks added that 400 new freshman who enrolled in the college this year have all been registered and have been attending classes since Sept. 20.

Patterson Orders Inquiry At College

Alabama State Students Report 'Confusion'

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 13.—(UPI)—Gov. John Patterson Friday asked the state superintendent of education to begin an immediate investigation into charges by students of Alabama State College that almost half the student body still has not registered for classes.

Governor Patterson, en route to Marion for Governor's Day celebrations, told Supt. W. A. 'Bing' Lecroy in a telegram he was to take corrective action if he found the Negro students' charge of "confusion and chaos" at the school correct.

The students said Thursday that although the school opened five weeks ago—Sept. 11—nearly half the almost 1,500 still were waiting to be registered and assigned classes.

The Governor's press secretary, Harry Cook, said Governor Patterson asked Mr. Lecroy to determine the cause of delay and to report whether it was necessary to call an emergency meeting of the state Board of Education, which controls the Negro school.

Mr. Cook said the nine other members of the state Educatlon Board were sent copies of the Governor's telegram.

Students Threaten To Go To Governor

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 12 (UPI)—Students at Alabama State College here warned today that unless the administration completes registration and places all students in classes by Monday, protest may be made to the governor and the state Board of Eduction.

The students claim that although the Negro school opened five weeks ago, Sept. 11, up to half of the nearly 1500 youngsters still are waiting to be registered and assigned to classes.

"The students are definitely restless," Joe Louis Reed, president of the student government, said. "We have been negotiating with the administration to secure a speedup and have met with only little success.

Half Declared Unregistered

"Possibly half of the boys and girls on campus have completed registration and are attending classes. The other half are still waiting. They've been hanging around for five weeks and they're restless."

One student, who declined to give his name, said, "There is complete confusion on campus. The president has been ill and away in the hospital most of the time and no one else seems to want to take the responsibility of getting things going.

"Some of the students have paid their fees and others have not even got that far. There's very strong support to go directly to the governor or the education board unless everything is settled by Monday."

Delay Confirmed

Dr. J. T. Brooks, assistant to the president, confirmed the delay:

"It is quite true many of the students are still waiting to get to classes and we're doing our best to speed things up," he said. "I met with the students this morning and told them so."

Brooks said the school president, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, had been "ill all Fall and can only spend a few days in his office. However, he issued a memo today saying every attempt will be made to register the remaining students by Monday."

The school official disagreed with the figures quoted by the students. "I'd say the number is more like one quarter of the entire body—maybe a little more than 300 students," he said.

ASC Delay In Enrollment Ends Monday

All Alabama State College students "with proper credentials and paid fees will be in scheduled classes Monday," Gov. John Patterson was told Saturday. The message came from State Supt. of Education W. A. LeCroy, who had been asked to look into a situation of slow registration.

LeCroy failed to mention the cause of the delay in registering a large segment of the student body. Classes started 11 days ago for all but freshman students, but about 165 still have not been able to complete their registration.

LeCroy said a complete written report on the situation "will be forthcoming."

Patterson declined comment on the telegram until he sees the written report. He did say he was also awaiting LeCroy's recommendations on whether an emergency session of the State Board of Eduacation should be called to deal with the situation, and a report on what action LeCroy has taken to prevent recurrance of the slow-down.

Meanwhile, a student leader at Alabama State, a state-supported Negro institution here, vowed to continue his fight to speed up the lagging registration of upperclassmen.

Gov. Patterson ordered an investigation of the delay Friday after student unrest became apparent.

The student body president, Joe Louis Reed, a senior from Evergreen, said no mass demonstration is planned "by this office," but that he could not foretell what might happen.

"Whatever action we take," said Reed, "will be educational. It will be for the sake of registration."

Patterson asked LeCroy to look into the matter and advise whether a special meeting of the State Board is justified. The board administers the college, and the governor is ex-officio chairman.

EXPULSION ILLEGAL

14e(1) 1961 ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE

Expulsion Of Alabama State Students Reversed

Birmingham World p. 1
2nd 8-12-61

NEW YORK—The U.S. Court of Appeals this week reversed an Alabama Federal District Court which had upheld the controversial expulsion of nine Alabama State College Negro students for participation in "sit-ins" in February, 1960.

The Fifth Circuit Court, sitting in New Orleans, La., ruled that "due process requires notice and some opportunity for hearing before students of a tax – supported college are expelled for misconduct."

Birmingham 4A

"An extremely important decision," commented Jack Greenberg, NAACP Legal Defense Fund counsel, who argued the case for the students. "This case firmly establishes that there must be adequate hearing before expulsion of a student from a state college for misconduct."

EXPELLED IN MARCH

The students were expelled in March, 1960, for "sitting -in" at the Montgomery Courthouse lunchroom in February, 1960, and for further demonstrations after the "sit-in." They were not tried or convicted by an Alabama state court for "sitting-in."

Nine of the students, including leaders Bernard Lee of Norfolk, Va., St. John Dixon of National City, Calif., and Edward E. Jones of Pittsburgh, Pa., reecived a letter from Alabama State President H. Councill Trenholm on March 5, 1960, in which he stated that the students were expelled on orders from the State Board of Education.

The expelled students then sued the State Board in the U. S. District Court, charging that they had no notice of expulsion nor opportunity to defend themselves. The District Court upheld the Board but in last week's Court of Appeals decision, the Court ruled that the students should be given the names of witnesses who testified against them, a report of their testimony, and an opportunity to present their side of the picture to the Board, including witnesses and written affidavits in their behalf.

NAACP Legal Defense Fund attorneys for the students were Fred Gray of Montgomery, Ala., Thurgood Marshall, Jack Greenberg and Derrick A. Bell of New York City.

Student expulsions illegal, says court

Capro American

NEW ORLEANS — The expulsion of six students from Alabama State College at Montgomery for participation in a sit-in demonstration at a courthouse lunch grill was ruled illegal Friday by the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court ruled, in a split decision, that the constitutional rights of the students had been violated by failure to grant them a hearing before their expulsion.

The six, who were among twenty-nine students who entered the lunch grill at the Montgomery County Courthouse on Feb. 25, 1960, were expelled along with three others who did not take part in the suit.

* * *

THE EXPULSIONS were ordered by the Alabama Board of Education on a mandate from Governor John Patterson because of "conduct detrimental to the college."

An injunction was sought at the time by Fred Gray, attorney for the students, on grounds that lack of a hearing violated their constitutional rights.

The injunction was denied by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., who held that the right to attend a public college or university is not in itself a constitutional right, but rests "on an individual student's compliance with the rules and regulations of the institution."

In overruling Judge Johnson, Judge Richard T. Rives of Montgomery held that the usual practice at the college had been to give a hearing and chance to offer defense before expulsion.

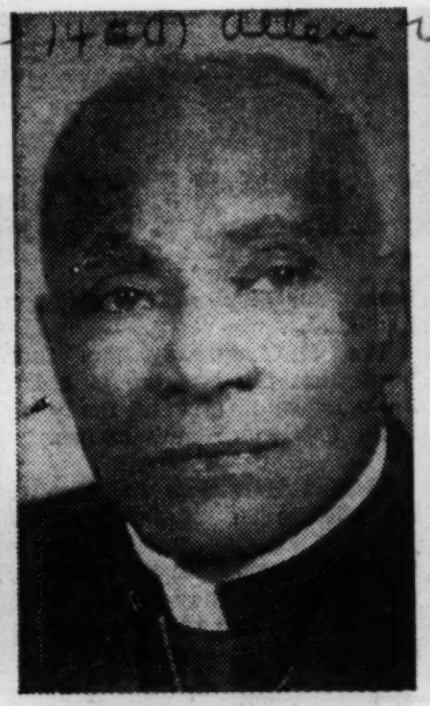
Judge John Minor Wisdom joined in the opinion, but Judge Ben C. Cameron dissented.

The six students named as plaintiffs in the suit were Bernard Lee, St. John Dixon, Elroy Embry, Marzette Watts, Edward English Jones and Joseph Patterson.

Mr. Gray said Friday that he did not know whether any of them would seek to re-enter the school as a result of the appeals court ruling.

"I'd have to get a road map to find them," he said, "I might have to get a satellite."

MRS. HIGGINS
... supervisor



BISHOP HIGGINS
... 7th district prelate

MRS. ALMA POLK
... speaker

The Pittsburgh Courier

Friends of Allen Univ. Raised $51,000 in Drive

Pittsburgh Pa. 14 e(1)

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Speaking before a capacity crowd in the auditorium of Chappelle Administration Building, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, dean of the school of education, Atlanta University, paid a glowing tribute to the African Methodist Church for its contribution to education in West Africa.

Dr. Mann was speaking to the Friends of Allen Assembly on the campus of Allen University, which derives its name from Richard Allen, first Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Friends of Allen and Founders' Day at Allen became synonymous this year when Dr. Frank R. Veal and the Rev. B. G. Glover, pastor, Emmanuel AME Church, Charleston, S. C., united in a drive. Of course, everyone knows that Bishop S. R. Higgins, chairman of the trustees board at Allen, gave the drive his ardent support.

■

BEYOND a shadow of doubt, the Negroes of South Carolina love Allen University. They proved their love last Saturday by raising $51,000 for its support.

The opening prayer was by Dr. E. F. G. Dent, dean of Dickerson Theological Seminary. The scripture was read by dean A. D. Greene, Allen University. Allen University choir provided the music for the occasion under the direction of Dr. John W. Hunt.

Bishop Samuel R. Higgins made the closing remarks and thanked all leaders and workers for what they had done for Allen University.

He strongly urged the brethren to have the women to make their own report. And they did, totaling close to $6,000.

Mrs. Alma A. Polk, director, young people's and children's work for the Woman's Missionary Society of the AME Church, delivered an inspiring address in the afternoon session. She was presented by Mrs. Eleanor Higgins, wife of Bishop S. H. Higgins.

Dr. J. C. James led all presiding elders in that he reported the largest sum of money.

Dr. A. P. Butler announced the date of the 1961 Youth Congress as Aug. 15-19.

Dr .Veal's Successor Confident

Allen U. Prexy Given 'Free Hand'

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S. C. "I am strictly business. We've a job that must be done and that's all I'm here for."

These words came from Dr. Howard E. Wright, 53, newly-elected president of Allen University, during an exclusive interview with The Courier Thursday night.

Dr. Wright, a native of Philadelphia, and holding a long record of administrative and classroom experience, was giving his first interview after election to presidency of the AME-operated college founded in 1870.

He is considered the third layman chosen for the position although AME partisans yet wonder whether he is the third, or second.

■

DR. WRIGHT, who left a secure professorship at North Carolina College in Durham to "accept this chalenge at Allen, spoke to The Courier from newly acquired quarters for the South Carolina AME Church Bishop on Taylor St.

He sold his home in Durham and moved into South Carolina. "I hope I did what was right," he said. He succeeds Dr. Frank R. Veal, for whom he has the deepest respect."

Dr. Veal resigned the presidency last May, saying at the time that his resignation would perhaps prevent Allen's involvement in purely church politics.

■

"WHAT ARE your major problems financial and meeting certain defined educational procedures," he replied. Snubbing church politics, Mr. Wright outlined his own program for getting Allen back in line, out of debt estimated (by others) at sums ranging up to $100,000, and in conformity with requirements of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

"I've been assured of a free-hand," he said. "If I have this, I'm sure we can have Allen University where she belongs in proper time."

He declined, however, to set a definite time; saying he had further studies and researches to make.

He's a graduate of Lincoln (Pa.) University, holds a doctorate from Ohio State, and has worked at Prairie View and Texas Southern, in addition to 11 years at North Carolina College.

All Saints' College Now Open To Boys

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 27. (UPI)—All Saints' Episcopal Junior College will admit male students for the first time ever at the start of its second semester Monday.

The Rev. John M. Allin, president of the college, said the board of trustees agreed to admit male day students to the formerly all-girl school.

Negro Asks To Attend Armstrong

SAVANNAH (AP)—Arthur Samuels 17-year-old Negro boy formerly of Detroit, Mich., said Thursday he had applied for entrance to Armstrong Junior College.

Samuels said he submitted his application last week and was given Armstrong's placement tests Monday. President C. Foreman Hawes had no comment.

Samuels is the second Negro within the past year to apply for entry to the all white junior college. A 26-year-old applicant was turned down last year because under state law he was overage.

Samuels is a graduate of Robichaud High School in Detroit. He came to Savannah recently with his mother and stepfather.

Samuels said he chose to apply to Armstrong rather than Savannah State College for Negroes because the white school is more economical, is closer to his home and the curriculum better suits his needs. He plans to be a teacher.

He said the college told him he would be notified of the results of placement exams within two weeks. Armstrong opens its fall term Sept. 13.

14e(1) 1961

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE

Cook Rules Out Negro In College

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 3-23-61

Cites Age Limits In Savannah Bid

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook Wednesday notified Armstrong College in Savannah that the school would violate Georgia's age-limit law if the school admitted a 26-year-old Negro.

Cpl. Alfred Owens, a Savannah Negro stationed at the nearby Parris Island Marine Corps recruit depot, applied for admission to the junior college's evening school early this month.

He is the first Negro to apply at the junior college, which became a unit of the University System of Georgia about three years ago.

WIRES HAWES

Atty. Gen. Cook in a telegram to Armstrong President Foreman M. Hawes Wednesday said in part:

"It is obvious from this provision of the 1959 act that you and the appropriate authorities of Armstrong College would be in violation of the 1959 provision if applicants are admitted whose ages exceeds 21 or 25 unless they can affirmatively demonstrate that they were prohibited from making application for admission because of their military service in the armed forces of the United States . . ."

REPEAL NOT SIGNED

A bill, introduced by Sen. Charlie Brown of Atlanta, was passed by both houses of the General Assembly this year that would repeal the age-limit law. Gov. Vandiver has yet to sign it into law.

The law has been widely attacked as keeping more white than Negro students from completing college work.

The law provides a 21-year age limit for students seeking a bachelor degree in the University System, and 25 years for those applying to graduate schools of the system.

In Savannah, President Hawes refused to comment on the telegram or the course of Owens' application in view of Atty. Gen. Cook's telegram.

"I have no comment to make on it," he said in reply to all questions.

Age Said To Bar Negro Applicant At Savannah School

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook ruled Wednesday that a Negro was ineligible for enrollment at Armstrong Junior College in Savannah because of his age.

Cook, in a telegram to Armstrong President Foreman Hawes said Alfred Owens, 26, is not eligible for admission to the Georgia University System unless he can prove he was "prohibited from making application earlier because of .... military service."

Owens, a corporal in the Marine Corps stationed at Parris Island, S. C., applied for admission to Armstrong early this month. He completed his college entrance examination, and asked to enroll in the evening session this spring.

Armstrong, a two-year school with an enrollment of more than 1,000 white students, joined the University System two years ago. The school has no dormitories, and is attended mostly by Sanannah residents.

Cook based his opinion on a 1959 Georgia law which prohibits acceptance of applications from students over 21 years of age without previous college credit, or over 25 years of age if they have had previous college training.

The attorney general said unless Owens can "affirmatively demonstrate" he was prohibited from applying earlier, "it is obvious ... that you and appropriate authorities of Armstrong College would be in violation of the 1959 provision' ... .

Negro Marine Asks Entry at Armstrong

Constitution State News Service

SAVANNAH—A 26-year-old Marine Monday became the first Negro to apply for admission to Armstrong Junior College here.

The Negro, Alfred Owens, who is stationed at Parris Island, S.C., applied to enter the all-white institution during the spring. The Marine base is 32 miles from Savannah.

Foreman Hawes, president of Armstrong, confirmed that Owens applied Monday afternoon.

"His application will be treated as all others," Hawes said.

Owens, whose rank and duties with the Marines were not immediately known, is a native of Savannah and a 1958 graduate of Savannah's Beach High School.

Mrs. Millie Schmidt, Armstrong registrar, said Owens had already completed his college entrance examination. She refused to say whether he passed it or whether his admission would be approved.

"I can not say at this time whether he qualifies until his high school record, college board examination and other factors have been considered," Mrs. Schmidt said.

Owens applied for admission to Armstrong's Evening College and stated on his application form an interest in liberal arts and business administration.

Armstrong, which became a part of the University of Georgia System about three years ago, offers two years of college work.

In applying for admission to Armstrong, Owens passed up Savannah State College, an institution for Negroes offering a four year college program here.

Proctor inauguration slated at A. & T. College March 18

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor will be inaugurated as the fifth president of the A. and T. College in special ceremonies Saturday morning, March 18.

The former president of Virginia Union University, where he took his undergraduate training, also served as professor, dean and vice president, at the Richmond institute. Dr. Proctor assumed the position at A. and T. last July 1.

Dr. William C. Friday, president of the Consolidated University of North Carolina since 1957, will deliver the main address at the formal program.

* * *

AT A LUNCHEON for visiting delegates to follow John H. Johnson, president and editor of Johnson Publications, Chicago, will be

DR. SAMUEL D. PROCTOR

speaker.

Other events scheduled for Saturday morning include:

Registration of official delegates, a coffee hour for visitors, both at Cooper Hall and a military review by the joint Air Force and Army ROTC Cadet Corps on the college drill field.

The Saturday events will climax a week-long celebration, which begins March 12.

Dr. John M. Ellison, chancellor of Virginia Union University, will deliver the sermon at the vesper service March 12, beginning at 6:30.

* * *

OTHER events scheduled include a concert by the College Choir, March 13; faculty symposium, March 14, and "The Merchant of Venice," a production by Players Incorporated, March 15.

A student symposium, will be held in Cooper Hall, March 16; and the pre-inaugural events close with a recital by the College Modern Dance Group at 7 p.m. and the Inaugural Ball at 9 p.m., March 17.

A. & T. landmark is being torn down

GREENSBORO, N.C.—The oldest building at A. and T. College is being torn down, removing a college landmark which dates back to the early beginning of the 70 - year - old institution.

Old North Dormitory, constructed in 1894, just a year after A. and T. (then the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race) had moved here from Raleigh, is being razed to make room for a new classroom building.

The structure, used last as a residence hall for girls, has alternatingly served both men and women. The building was built originally for coeds who lived in it until 1901 when the college dropped female enrollment.

* * *

MEN RESIDED in the structure for the next 27 years and when girls returned to the college in 1928, it became again a residence hall for young women.

Except for emergency moves, of a little more than one year each, in 1938 and 1945, coeds have remained there since.

The original cost of the structure was $26,000. The building has been the victim of several fires one of which burned away the entire roof.

* * *

RECOGNIZING THAT the building fell short of modern day safety and health standards, it was ordered closed last spring.

Old North Dormitory was the second building to be constructed on the campus. The first, the original Dudley Hall, was destroyed fire in 1930. A new dormi... for girls will open in the fall.

TIMBER Old North Dormitory at A. and T. College, the oldest building at the college, is being torn down to make room for a new classroom building. The building constructed in 1894 and closed last spring, will be replaced by a new modern residence hall for girls. It will be ready for occupancy beginning with the fall term.

To Head Nigeria Mission?

Journal and Guide P.1

A. & T. President Weighs

Sat. 12-16-61 Norfolk, Va.

Peace Corps Request

Special Correspondence

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Dr. Samuel De Witt Proctor, 38 - year - old Norfolk native and president of A. and T. college here was "prayerfully studying" one of the "most important decision" he feels he will ever have to make as the Guide went to press early Monday.

The youthful educator has been asked to head Americas Peace Corps program in Nigeria and said Friday that he would "pray hard" in deciding whether to accept the invitation or not.

DR. PROCTOR said that Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver asked him to go to the African nation for 18 months to head up the Corps' program there. He said that he would have an answer to the request sometime during this week.

The former president of Virginia Union university who was formally installed in the local position last April, has gained an enviable reputation in North Carolina during his short tenure as an able administrator with new ideas.

ON HIS INVESTITURE as president of A. and T. Dr. Proctor heard himself warmly praised by North Carolina's Gov. Terry Sanford and he has since been named to an important area planning board in the field of higher education.

Peace Corps director Shriver told Dr. Proctor that the post he was being asked to assume was a highly sensitive one. He is tentatively due to announce his decision Wednesday.

IT IS FELT locally that Dr. Proctor had asked to be allowed to delay his decision until Wednesday because of a meeting of A. and T. Board of Trustees set for Tuesday at which he would air the matter.

Dr. Proctor was absent from Greensboro during most of the weekend, attending a meeting at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. No school official expressed himself as able to speak for the president in this matter."

DR. PROCTOR served as president of the Virginia Union university from 1955 until he resigned to accept the position at A. and T.

He graduated from Virginia Union in 1942,, holds the B. D. degree from Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania and the Th. D. degree from Boston university, among others. He is an ordained Baptist minister and is well - known in both educational and religious circles both in the United States and abroad.

14e(1) 1961

Josten's making medal for Proctor inaugural

GREENSBORO, N.C. President Samuel DeWitt Proctor of A. and T. College will have his inauguration commemorated with a specially created medallion by the famed Josten's Jewelry Co.

A. M. Rivera Jr.

As official jewelers to A. and T. College, the Owatonna, Minn., firm employer of the largest colored sales personnel in school jewelry will present the medallion at special rites on March 18.

* * *

DR. PROCTOR, former president of Virginia Union University of Richmond, will become the fifth president at A. and T.

The medallion was designed by A. M. Rivera Jr., one of four Josten salesmen in this area. The others are Charles Stanback, J. E. Pittman and Chester Scoggins.

* * *

IN ADDITION to A. and T. College, other predominantly colored colleges serviced by Josten's are:

Howard University, Virginia State College, Hampton Institute, Maryland State, North Carolina, St. Augustine's, South Carolina State and Morris Brown Colleges;

Tuskegee Institute, Talladega, Alabama A. and M., Alabama State colleges; Johnson C. Smith University, Tennessee State University; Knoxville, Lane, Central State, Delaware State, and Arkansas A. and M. colleges.

40 college heads accept Proctor inaugural bids

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Forty university and college presidents will lead a contingent of delegates representing 120 institutions at the inauguration of Dr. Samuel D. Proctor as president of A. and T. College, March 18.

Dr. George C. Royal, professor of bacteriology and chairman of the Inauguration Committee, released the names of the heads of colleges and universities who had accepted invitations.

* * *

THEY ARE: Dr. Dale H. Gramley, Salem College; Dr. William C. Friday, University of North Carolina; Dr. D. Frederick Wertz, Lycoming College; Dr. J. Earl Moreland, Randolph-Macon College; Dr. Clyde A. Milner, Guilford College;

Dr. Thomas Henderson, Virginia Union University; Dr. Rufus P. Perry, Smith University;

Dr. L. S. Cozart, Barber-Scotia College; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, Morgan State College; Dr. James A. Boyer, St. Augustine's College; Dr. Jerome H. Holland, Hampton Institute; Dr. Willa B. Player, Bennett College;

Dr. Samuel Burnet Hay, Stillman College; Dr. Rudolph Jones, Fayetteville State Teachers College; Dr. Walter N. Ridley, Elizabeth City Teachers College; Dr. S. E. Duncan, Livingstone College; Dr. Albert E. Manley, Spelman College;

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, Virginia State College; Dr. John Tyler Caldwell, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University of North Carolina: Dr. James E. Danieley, Elon College;

DR. LUNA I. MISHOE, Delaware State College; Dr. William K. Payne, Savannah State College; Dr. F. L. Atkins, Winston - Salem Teachers College; the Rt. Rev. Brian J. Egan, St. Bernard College; Dr. L. B. Allen, Bluefield State College;

Dr. Cornelius V. Troup, Fort Valley State College; Dr. Parlett L. Moore, Coppin State Teachers College; Dr. William H. Dennis, Albany State College; Dr. Richard Vernon Moore, Bethune-Cookman College; Dr. P. L. Elliott, Gardner Webb College; the Rev. O. R. Reuben, Morris College; Dr. Alfonso Elder, North Carolina College; Dr. Louis C. LaMotte, Presbyterian Junior College; and Dr. Peter Sammartino, Fairleigh Dickinson University.

A & T College

MOTHERLY ADVICE — Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, right, president of A. and T. College, gets advice from his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert O. Proctor of Norfolk, Va. The two were on hand for the inaugural activities held at the college last week.

International Cooperation Program

Africans Studying Farming at A&T

GREENSBORO, N. C. — A group of 12-agricultural leaders from the new nations of Nigeria and Ghana in West Africa arrived here last week for a special 14-week study period at A&T College.

On hand to welcome the visitors who arrived at the Greensboro-High Point Airport, on Saturday were Mayor George H. Roach and Waldo C. Falkener of the Greensboro City Council and Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, president of the college.

The visitors will be conducted through a concentrated short course with special emphasis on soils, crops, irrigation farming, livestock feeding and management and construction and use of farm buildings and equipment.

■

INSTRUCTION WILL bc conducted by staff members of the A&T College faculty and the A&T College Extension Service under a contract which the college has with the International Cooperation Administration of Washington, D. C.

Dr. W. E. Reed, dean of the School of Agriculture and in charge of the program here, told reporters that this is the first group to start in the project and that five others will join the group later this month.

Other groups from these and other countries will come later in the year.

■

WHILE IN North Carolina the group will visit in several counties to learn about farming practice and living conditions, objectives and organizations of the Extension Service, newer motivation tools for rural people and agricultural subject matter leading to the improvement in managerial practices.

The group was accompanied from Washington by J. W. Jeffries, Mebane, N. C., recently retired district agent for the A&T College Extension Service, who will serve as technical leader.

Among those composing the party were Umaru Ndanako, Emmanuel I. Asa, Alahassan Iloran, Vongen Sanda, Mathew A. Ole, Umaru Gbate, Olaniyan Olaniran, Francis Badejo, Reuben Awopetu and Joshua Jegede, all of Nigeria and Henry E. Thompson and W. F. K. Christian, both of Ghana.

WELCOME!—The first group of 12 agricultural leaders, from the new nations of Nigeria and Ghana, has arrived at A&T College, to begin a 14-week short course under a contract agreement between the college and the International Cooperation Administration, Washington, D.C. In the group are, left to right: W. F. K. Christian, Ghana; Umaru Ndabako, Nigeria; Waldo C. Falkener, City Councilman; Olaniyan Olaniran, Western Nigeria; Mayor George H. Roach and Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, president of A&T.

$88,000 Federal grant awarded to A-T College

GREENSBORO, N. C. — A Federal Health Research Facilities grant of more than $88,000 has been awarded A. and T. College to underwrite added construction and equipment costs for a proposed annex to its chemistry building.

The grant, authorized by the surgeon general of the National Institute of Health, Washington, was announced by Dale R. Lindsay, chief, Division of Research Grants.

DR. SAMUEL D. PROCTOR, president of the College, said on Friday $77,795 of the funds is to be used for construction and fixed equipment.

The balance of $10,281 is earmarked for other research equipment. The grant is being given under matching funds received under a State appropriation.

* * *

AN APPROPRIATION of $450,000 from State funds had already been approved for construction and equipment of the new annex to Hines Hall, the chemistry instruction building. The Federal grant will supplement these funds.

Dr. Gerald A. Edwards, chairman of the Chemistry Department, said the new health research facilities will include areas for the study of animal and human metabolism, constant temperature rooms, dark rooms, a radioisotope laboratory and counting rooms.

2,700 students enrolled at A&T college opening

GREENSBORO, N.C. — A. and T. College has a fall quarter enrollment of more than 2,700 students.

William H. Gamble, director of admissions, told reporters this week that 1,793 males and 920 girls, or a total of 2,713 persons, had registered for the current academic year.

The enrollment had been swelled by the entry of more than 1,039 freshmen, the largest class since 1957.

Three Enroll At Formerly All-White N. C. College

Journal and Guide
Sat 9-23-61 P. 10

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Three colored women were among the 200 students registered for the fall term at Asheville-Biltmore College last week.

Norfolk, Va

The school opened its classroom doors Wednesday on an all-new campus.

THE THREE colored enrollees registered for classes, stood in line with other students to draw books and other materials, and began classes at the previously "all-white" institution.

They are Miss Marjorie Waddell, Miss Etta Mae Whitner and Mrs. Beatrice Delany, all identified as honor students from Asheville area high schools.

14e(1) 1961

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Library School Gets $1,000 Grant

Atlanta, Ga. — The School of Library Service at Atlanta University is one of ten library schools in the United States which will receive a grant from H. W. Wilson Foundation of New York for scholarship purposes, according to Dean Virginia L. Jones. The scholarship of $1,000 will be known as the H. W. Wilson scholarship.

The School of Library Service offers a program of graduate professional study leading to the degree of master of science in library service.

Atlanta U Holds 20th Art Show

ATLANTA, Ga. — Atlanta university has announced its 20th annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture and prints by Negro artists which will open on April 9. Purchase awards amounting to $1,400 will be made in four categories: Oils, water colors, sculpture, and graphic arts.

March 18 is the final day for receipts of entries. On March 27 the Jury of Selection will meet to choose from the entries the works to be exhibited and to designate the prize-winning works. The exhibition will remain open daily through May 7.

In oils there will be four awards, three chosen by the Jury and one by popular ballot of those attending the exhibition. These are $250 for the best landscape, $300 for the best figure or portrait, and $150 and $100 for the first and second awards for oils of any subject.

A.U ANNOUNCES GRANTS FOR SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Atlanta University will have more than half a million dollars in grants for special programs in teacher training for the academic year 1961-62, President Rufus E. Clement reported to the April meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The University is one of thirty-seven American universities chosen by the National Science Foundation for an academic-year institute for high school teachers of science and mathematics and has received from the foundation a grant of $265,000 for this purpose.

Also in 1961-62 the University will offer a Training Institute in Counseling and Guidance which will be underwritten by the federal government under the National Defense Education Act. It is one of 43 institutions chosen for this program.

Other grants from federal funds bring the total to the half-million mark.

Two other special programs financed by grants from the Merrill Trust were reported by President Clement, one the continuation of the in-service program for social science and humanities teachers under which selected persons are brought in with stipends equal to the government stipends for teachers of science and mathematics.

A special program for African students in the School of Business Administration, also financed by the Merrill Trust, will start in the autumn of this year. The University expects to bring over six young Africans who will study in the School of Business Administration and interne in business enterprises in Atlanta during their period of training.

A.U. Named Testing Center For Nat'l Teachers Exams

Atlanta University has been designated as a testing center for the 1962 nationwide administration of the National Teacher Examinations next February, Dr. Paul I. Clifford, Supervisor of the examination announced today.

College seniors preparing to teach and teachers applying for positions in school systems which encourage or require applicants to submit their scores on the National Teacher Examinations are eligible to take the tests. The examinations are prepared and administered annually by Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey.

The designation of Atlanta University as a testing center for these examinations will give prospective teachers in this area an opportunity to compare their performance on the examination with candidates throughout the country who take the tests in the nationwide administrations, Dr. Clifford said.

At the one-day testing session a candidate may take the Common Examinations, which include tests in professional information, general culture, English expression, and nonverbal reasoning. In addition, each candidate may take one or two of the thirteen optional examinations which are designed to demonstrate mastery of subject matter in the field in which he may be assigned to teach.

Applications for the examinations and bulletins of information describing registration procedures and containing representative test questions may be obtained from Dr Paul I. Clifford, Register, Atlanta University, or directly from the National Teacher Examinations, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey. Prospective teachers planning to take the test should secure an application blank and bulletin of information promptly Dr. Clifford advised.

Dr. Clement Back From Africa Trip

President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University has returned to Atlanta after spending three weeks in West Africa, where he visited five countries, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana and Nigeria.

Dr. Clement was one of a party of 12 from the board of the Phelps-Stokes Fund on a study tour of education in those countries. During the tour they celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Phelps-Stokes Fund at Achimot's College in Ghana and held their annual meeting in [illegible].

In addition to participating in the study tour, Dr. Clement talked with the ministers of education in all five countries and, with other members of the Phelps-Stokes Board, visited the major universities, including the University of Dakar, Fourah Bay College in Freetown, the University of Liberia in Monrovia, University College, Ibadan, and the University of Nigeria, both in Nigeria, the University of Ghana at Accra and the Nkrumah Institute of Technology in Kumasi, Ghana.

Dr. Clement also talked with numerous Atlanta University graduates and with prospective applicants for Atlanta University scholarships.

"The trip afforded me an excellent opportunity to look into the economic and political situation in these five countries," Dr. Clement said. "We were privileged to talk with the United States ambassador in every country and with several heads of state — President Tubman of Liberia, President Senghor of Senegal, Prime Minister Balewa of Nigeria, and President Nkrumas of Ghana."

14e(1) 1961

A. U. Awards 79 Degrees Today

Atlanta World 8/

Thurs 8-10-61 14e

The Atlanta University Summer School Convocation will be held at 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, August 10, in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College. Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta will give the convocation address and President Rufus E. Clement will confer degrees on seventy-nine candidates.

Atlanta Ga

Forty-two students will receive degrees from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, one the degree of master of Social Work, seven the degree of master of science in Library Service, twenty-one the degree of master of arts from the School of Education, and four the master of Business Administration. The students come from fifteen states, the District of Columbia, India and Hong Kong.

Receiving the master of arts are Walter Harris, Jr., Hapeville, Ga., Miss John Lam, Kowloon, Hong Kong, in economics, Mrs. Gladys Mae Roberts, Atlanta, Georgia, Emanuel Stephen Shaw, Edison, Ga., and Zelma Lamar Williams, Atlanta, in English; Barbara Ann Jones, Baltimore, Md., and Carl Holmes Jackson, Easton, Md., in French; Mrs. Dora Thomas Marsh, Union, S. C., in history; Lois Elizabeth Banks, Valdosta, Ga., and Elizabeth Theodora Edwards, Concord, N. C., in political science; Samuel Benjamin Lexington, Ga., Samuel Bromfield, Baltimore, Md., Wilford Earl Delaper, Atlanta, Sylvester Roberts, Atlanta, and Mary Eunice Sherman, Whigham, Ga., in sociology.

The master of science in biology will be awarded to Mrs. Doris Montgomery Cook, Birmingham, Ala., Thelma Lee Theresa E. Deamer, Baton Rouge, La., Earl Dixon, Jr., Natalie, Va., James Harold Floyd, Tuscumbia, Ala., and James Mack, Orangeburg, S. C.; in chemistry, Gloria Long Anderson, Memphis, Tenn., Wilton Flemon, Grambling, La., Garnett R. Higginbotham, Jr., Washington, D. C.; in mathematics, Gloria Elizabeth Burge, Rome, Ga., Wayne Paul Chandler, Atlanta, James Cooper, Jr., Nesmith, S. C.; Samuel Mansel Good, Spartanburg, S. C., Leon Gooden, Mobile, Ala., Edward Ozie Grimmett, Birmingham, Ala., Emory Harrison Hopkins, Thomasville, Ga., Arthur Melvin Jones, Atlanta, Gwendolyn Elizabeth Knight, Brunswick, Ga., Wallace Maryland, Jr., Montgomery, Ala., Johnnie Mae Murphy, Charlotte, N. C., Louise Costella Page, Dillon, S. C., Nettie Elizabeth Perry, Newport News, Va., Lula Adell Rhodes, Kinston, N. C., Willie L. Roberts, Baldwin, Fla., John Davis Robinson, Birmingham, Ala., Daniel Tuck Stallworth, Montgomery, Ala., Seymour Steinberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Raymond Morris Wood, LaGrange, Ga.

The degree of master of Social Work will be awarded to Willie Dell May, St. Louis, Mo.

Those receiving the master of science in Library Service are Mrs. Mattie Ellis Bennett, Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. Annie Cornelius Campbell, DeFuniak Springs, Fla., Mrs. Constance C. Cottrell, Atlanta, Johnnie Marguerite Dave, Knoxville, Tenn., Mrs. Gwendolyn Roberts Edge, Atlanta, Mrs. Evelyn Pitts Fancher, Normal, Ala., Lucius Fears, Jr., Atlanta, Mrs. Virdie Alexander Floyd, Bristol, Ct., Mrs. Almeta Exson Gould, Tallahassee, Fla., Shyam Nath Srivastava, Sitapur, India, and Mrs. Doris Dalton Willingham, Atlanta.

Thurs 8-10-6

Receiving the master of arts from the School of Education are Lillian Tressie Matilda Arnold, Jonesboro, Ga., Mrs. Evelyn Leontyne Bush, Jackson, Ga., Daniel Cornell Butler, Greenville, S. C., Mrs. Helen Post Caruthers, Atlanta, George Lee Duckworth, Sandersville, Ga., Henderson E. Formey, Jr., Baxley, Ga., Mrs. Josephine B. Gray, Gray Ga., Mary Alice Gray, Winder, Ga., Charles Walter Hill, Mayfield. Ga., Rosalind Olivia Hinson, DeLand, Fla., Leonard E. Ingram, Madison, Ga., James Clinton Jackson, Atlanta, Mrs. Alice Ward Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio, William Henry Lyles, Royston, Ga., Odell Owens. Jr., Cedartown, Ga., John Arthur Pope, Hawkinsville, Ga., Mrs. Bettye Jeanne Pritchett, Atlanta, Mrs. Margaret Adkins Sherard, Atlanta, Mrs. Anne Epps Stroud, Macon, Ga., Ellis Whitaker, Atlanta, and Mrs. Carolyn Watson Sampson, Donalsonville, Ga.

The master of Business Administration will go to Satish Chander Bhasin, Ferozepur, India, Tribhuwan Prakash Goyal, Bhillai, India, Arvind Kumar Jain, Jaipur, India, and Gadis Nowell, Atlanta.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

A. U. Gives Mayor Honorary Degree

Atlanta Daily World

P.1 Atlanta, Ga

Hartsfield Addresses Atlanta University Graduates; Lauds City Growth

Fri. 8-11-61

14e(1)

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

Atlanta's Honorable Mayor William B. Hartsfield addressed the Atlanta University Summer Convocation Thursday evening at Spelman College's Sisters Chapel, and heaped praise on the Gate City as "a great Southern city growing by leaps and bounds because of racial harmony."

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University president, introduced Mayor Hartsfield and later conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the six-time mayor, who has served as a public servant for nearly 40 years.

The Atlanta University president spoke of Hartsfield as "a prophet with honor in his own country — esteemed by people who know him, admired by people who work with him, and respected by his enemies."

"He has served longer as mayor in a major city than any other chief executive and was recently honored with a Doctor of Laws degree from Oglethorpe University," Dr. Clement said.

Mayor Hartsfield stood draped in his black robe and told the 79 graduates and near capacity audience in modest tones, "I never come into the halls of ivory without gratitude and respect because I never had the opportunity to graduate from anything."

Explaining his formal educational status in a proud voice that showed no signs of apology, Hartsfield said ,"I had to quit school after two years in high school and go to work. So, you can understand my great interest in the preservation of public education," he added.

The mayor told the graduates representing 15 states and the District of Columbia, India and Hong Kong, "It occurred to me the other day as I looked through the city's job application file that I couldn't qualify for a single job because I didn't have the education."

HITS COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM

Explaining his long tenure in office, Mayor Hartsfield said, "The reason I have been where I have so long is that the people in the unit system got me as far as they could go and they couldn't go any further."

Retiring this year's end after having served as Atlanta's first citizen for 24 years, Hartsfield took the opportunity to thank the audience by saying, "Bless you people in Atlanta, you made me mayor and kept me there."

PEACEFUL RACIAL CLIMATE MAKES ATLANTA GREAT CITY

"Here is a great southern city growing by leaps and bounds, and if there is any doubts about what racial harmony can do, look at Atlanta. Atlanta is a premier city of the South—a mecca for investment," Hartsfield said.

The mayor urged the skeptics to look at Atlanta's skyline as a living testimonial of a growing city because of good race relations.

Hartsfield told the attentive audience that "we are going through a political campaign and desegregation of Atlanta's schools August 30. From 300 to 500 newspaper men from all over America and foreign countries will come to our city," he cautioned, "let us hope and pray that the better element of this town will rise to the occasion as it always has."

The 71-year-old mayor whose merits as an administrator won him the presidency of the Georgia and the American Municipal Associations and the honor of being named as one of the 10 most outstanding mayors in the United States, told the mature class of masters graduates, "The one thing that I am most proud of is that no one has ever had to hang his head and apologize for the city administration while I have been mayor."

Hartsfield challenged the throng to "Let's stay together, let's keep this a great southern city."

Fri. 8-11-61

Dr. Clement conferred 42 degrees from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, one degree of Master of Social Work, 11 degrees from the School of Library Service as Masters of Science in Library Service, 21 received the degree of master of arts from the School of Education ,and four the master of Business Administration.

14e(1)

A splendid rendition of Coleridge and Taylor's "By the Waters of Babylon" and Tschaikowsky's "Praise Ye The Lord" was presented by the Atlanta University Summer school Chorus. Prof. Willis Lawrence James directed the group.

Holyoke Students Comment On Stay At Negro College

Greensboro, N. C. — "For the first few days I was afraid to even mention the word Negro. Then the doors seemed to open."

That was the comment of one of six young white women, students at Mount Holyoke (Mass.) College, who spent the last two weeks here as guests of Bennett College and its student body of Negro women.

The six students and one of their teachers were at Bennett under an academic exchange program. Six Bennett students were guests at Mount Holyoke last year. Bennett also has had short-term exchanges with Sarah Lawrence, Ohio Wesleyan, and Skidmore Colleges.

Ellen Aikenhead of Belmont, Mass., one of the Mount Holyoke students, tells of her reaction:

"For the first few days I was afraid to even mention the word Negro. Then the doors seemed to open and I've had many frank discussions with the Bennett girls since. I was surprised to learn that so many Negroes are content to live in the South. I suppose I always had the idea that what we offered in the North was better.

"One girl asked me about segregation in the North and I told her that we certainly have it but that it's a more subtle thing."

Anne Donovan of Longmeadow, Mass., another of the Mount Holyoke students, commented:

"We had all met the six Bennett girls last year when they visited our campus. We're all rooming with Negro girls. We've been treated with real hospitality and invited to teas and dances."

Dr. Player to Africa for Six Weeks

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Dr. Willa B. Player, president of Bennett College, left New York Sunday for Africa as a member of a seven-woman team which will make a study of women's education there.

The group, which will spend six weeks in East and West Africa, will explore women's education opportunities with a view toward making it possible for more African women to further their education in America. Dr. Player is the only college president in the group which is composed of Methodist women.

While in Africa, Dr. Player will also visit Bennett graduates in Nigeria and the parents of undergraduates who come from Ghana, Kenya and Liberia.

It is expected that an exchange program, scholarships and/or grants-in-aid will be established as a means of making it easier for African women to enroll in American colleges. The educators are expected to return early in May.

$10,000 gift for Bennett

GREENSBORO, N.C. — A $10,000 bequest from Mrs. Jeannette G. Johnson of Binghamton, N.Y., to Bennett College will be used to establish the George M. Bell Scholarship Fund, it was announced this week.

Mrs. Johnson, widow of Charles Johnson, former president of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company, stipulated that the income from the legacy be used to assist one or more of its worthy students each year. She and her husband were long-time friends of Bennett.

DR. BELL, 90, for whom the fund has been named, is a retired Methodist minister and has served for 15 years as field agent for the college.

Through his influence, many young women have been directed to the college and through his efforts, they have received scholarship aid. Presently, two sisters, Misses Audrey and Valaida Wynn, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Nettie Crawford of Utica, N.Y., are attending Bennett.

Campbell College Annual Founders Day Observance Begins Sunday

Jackson, Miss.—The J. P. Campbell College will hold the Annual Founders' Day observance beginning February 5th with the Founders' Day Vespers. Bishop Frederick D. Jordan, Presiding Bishop of the 8th Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, will deliver the Annual Sermon at 5 o'clock in the evening in the S. H. Greene Auditorium. Also meeting in connection with this observance will be the Executive Board of the College, and the Presiding Elders' Council on the following evening. Dr. B. J. Nolen Editor of the A. M. E. Christian Recorder, will be the Keynote Speaker during the Annual Celebration, February 7, 11 o'clock in the morning. The Speaker is a native of Hot Springs, Ark. He received a part of his educational training in Arkansas, having graduated from Shorter College in that state, and Wilberforce University at Ohio, also, Marshall College in the state of Texas. The Editor has built many churches and parsonages throughout the African Methodist Episcopal Church as he pastored in the twelfth, eighth, ninth, and sixth Episcopal Districts. Aside from his Ministerial appointments, Dr. Nolen has served as Dean of Shorter and Campbell College of the A. M. E. Church. In 1956 at the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church in Miami, he was elected Editor of the Southwestern Christian Recorder, then, in 1960 at the A. M. E. General Conference in Los Angeles, California, he was elected Editor-Manager to the combined A. M. E. Church paper. The Editor formerly pastored Pearl Street AME Church in Jackson, Miss. During the afternoon of February 7 8:30 o'clock, the Trustee Board and Alumni meeting will be held. The Founders' Day gathering will be entertained during the evening with a program sponsored by the Faculty and Students at 7:30 o'clock.

President Robert M. Stevens extends to all the college community, and visitors throughout the District, and over the A. M. E. connection to share in this celebration that finds the college in its 70th year of operation.

Aid Sought By Church Institution

Mississippi College Needs Aid; It Took In McComb Pupils

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) —An urgent appeal for food and funds for 77 McComb, Mississippi Burglund high school students now enrolled in J. P. Campbell college has been issued by AME Bishop Frederick D. Jordan, chancellor.

The AME-owned school immediately opend its doors to the students who were recently suspended from high school in McComb because of the stand taken for one of their number who protested racial intimidation. They were expelled when they refused to sign papers admitting "guilt" and taking away their democratic right of peaceful protest. Their militant action was supported by their parents.

CAMPBELL COLLEGE president, Dr. Robert M. Stevens, opened the college for theme to complete their high school training. Classes were added and adjusted, extra chairs obtained, students gladly sharing dormitory space and the faculty accepting the additional load with a smile.

However, facing a major food problem limited by the present food budget, college officials are appealing to the general public for assistance Few of the new students are able to pay, although some are paying something.

MRS. ARTISHA Jordan, wife of the presiding bishop and chancellor is calling upon the Women's Missionary Societies of the 8th Episcopal District (Louisiana - Mississippi) of which she is supervisor, and other districts, to designate the Sunday before Thanksgiving (Nov. 19) as "Pound Sunday."

She explained that the "pounds" may be money, canned milk, canned fruits and vegetables, rice, potatoes, grits, flour, sugar or other staples. Food supplies or money may be sent direct to Campbell college, 1500 Lynch street, Jackson Miss.

Central State College Sets 74th Anniversary

Chicago Defender p. 12

14e(1)

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Nearly three-quarters of a century of diligent service to the community, the state, and the nation will be celebrated at Central State college March 18-19, as the members of the college family observe the 74th anniversary of Charter Day.

Cleveland Call

On March 19, 1887, the College received its charter, and immediately embarked upon a policy of community service which it has followed for all 74 years of its existence.

3-(18-24)-61

FEATURE LEADERS

The program scheduled Mar. 18 will feature a host of the college's outstanding personalities who will extend greetings from the organizations which make up the CSC family.

12

Representing groups will be: Dr. W. P. Young, president of the Mahoning County Chapter of the American Association of General Practioners, who will extend greetings from the trustee board; Dr. Lenora Lane, representing the faculty; Miss Nola Hughes, representing the Student Council (of which she is president); Leonard Watts, president of the senior class, will bring his class' greetings; and Mrs Edna M. Batee, General Alumni Association president, will carry her group's message to the assembled guests. Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State college, will act as master-of-ceremonies.

Director of Religious Activities, Dr. Carleton Lee, will conduct a special Charter Day service in the Galloway chapel at 11 a.m. Sunday. At 8 p.m., world-famous soprano, Charlotte Wesley Holloman will appear in concert in Galloway auditorium. Miss Holloman, the daughter of Dr. Charles H. Wesley, has recently returned from England, where she received rave notices from the critics of both England and the continent.

In the past, the Charter Day observances have raised funds which have been put to use as part of the program of improvement and building going on continuously at Central State.

Central State Gets Collection Of Newspapers

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 4-29-61

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Central State College has opened the historical Hopping collection of 19th century and early 20th century Ohio newspapers in its Hallie Q. Brown library for inspection by the public.

p. 20

The collection began in 1802 when Mary and Robert McKnight, great grandparents of the late Raymond Hopping, settled in Greene County, Ohio, and began saving newspapers after circulating them to neighbors.

CENTRAL STATE became the holder of the collection when a descendant, Miss Ruth Hopping of Waynesville, Ohio, mentioned to her flying instructor, Lewis A. Jackson, administrative dean of the college, that an old cemetery and farm house over which they were passing contained much historical material. Because of his interest in history, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Central State president, a noted historian in his own right, was informed of the location and the contact was made.

14e(1) 1961

CITY COLLEGE (BALTIMORE, MD.)

Miss White named City College queen

BALTIMORE

The words "charming, pretty, effervescent" have been used so many times by so many writers about so many different people, that they have lost some of their original lustre.

However, in the case of Miss Dorothy Evonne White, there's only one way to describe her and that's "charming, pretty, effervescent."

Miss White, a very sweet 16, is the young lady that last week was named "Miss City College."

Now young ladies get named as "Miss Something or the Other" all the time, but the naming of Miss White as "Miss City College" comes under the heading of something very special.

* * *

THE FACTS—

City College has a predominantly white student body . . Miss White is colored...she is the first member of her race to be selected for the honor.

When an AFRO reporter called Tuesday to learn the family's reaction to the selection, he was answered with cries of joy.

The reason?

This was the first that Mrs. Dorothy White, the young lady's mother, knew of it.

Later that afternoon, when another reporter, this time a different one, visited the White home at 2403 Chelsea Terrace, a radiant Mrs. White answered the bell.

A few moments later, young Miss White entered and the reporter wrote down these words—

"Charming, pretty, effervescent"...but then we've been through all that before.

Early in the interview, it developed that Miss White has a crush on City College.. Not on an individual, just the school.

She has decorated her bedroom in City's color, black and orange.

The reporter, no art critic he, couldn't visualize a black and orange bedroom, so Miss White showed him the black and orange bedroom.

"Well," said the reporter, "I wouldn't have believed it ...The colors do go together."

One wall is done in solid black with a painting of a football player on it, done in orange.

* * *

MISS WHITE copied the player from a City pennant.

In fact, Miss White is quite talented in the art field, and has completed several paintings.

This brings us to the question of what Miss White plans to do in the future.

"I'll probably go to Morgan and become a teacher. But I don't want to be a teacher all my life and I want to go overseas to study art."

Miss White is a senior at Eastern High School where she is enrolled in the academic course.

The young lady decided to enter the competition for "Miss City College" on the urging of a friend.

Actually, she came very close to not entering at all. At first she said no to the idea, then she changed her mind.

Along with about 30 other girls, Miss White submitted her picture and an application to a committee of ten student leaders.

The list was reduced to 11 and after two interviews with the committee, Miss White emerged with the top prize.

* * *

COME THANKSGIVING, Miss White will be sitting in a special box at the game between Poly and City, at the Stadium reserved for the

MISS DOROTHY EVONNE WHITE
She'll reign as "Miss City College"

president of the student government and his official party.

* * *

AFTER THE dance, Miss White, or should we say "Miss City College," will be crowned at the "Victory Hop" in the City gymnasium.

Not only is Miss White "Miss City College," she was also elected representative for the State of Maryland to the World Fellowship Service at the National Cathedral in Washington.

She is president of the Pandora Club and is vice-president of all Y-Teen Clubs in Baltimore. She is also vice-president of her senior class.

Under the heading hobbies, Miss White lists such pasttimes as swimming, basketball and bowling.

* * *

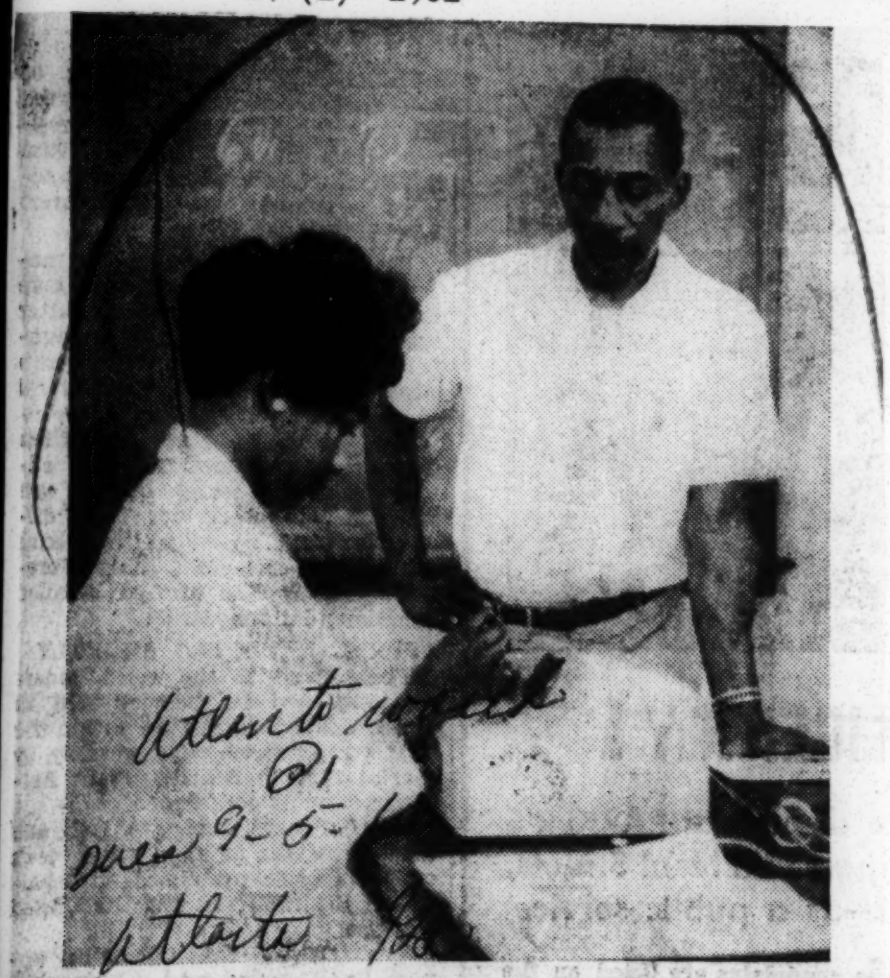
BORN IN Newport News, Va., Miss White has lived in Baltimore since the age of three months. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lee White.

A brother, Renaud, 19, is connected with the Army in Okinawa — a soldier that is — and was recently featured in an Okinawa publication which spotlighted his singing abilities.

Currently, Miss White has a bandage on her right hand, the result of a broken glass encountered when she was washing dishes.

But that won't stop her from being crowned this Thursday night as "Miss City College."

Personally, we don't blame the fellows for selecting Miss White. She's charming, pretty and effervescent.



RESEARCH IN CLARK'S BIOLOGY LABS — Under a grant by her college, Clark senior Mrs. Willie Allen Moss, shown here with Biology Department Chairman Dr. William M. Banks, pursues a study to determine the influence of a hydrogen concentration upon the growth of a micro organism. Results of the investigation will be published upon its completion. A biology major, Mrs. Moss distinguished herself and her college last year when she emerged one of seven top scorers on a nationwide chemistry examination sponsored by Chemical Rubber Company.

The Clark College Singers of Atlanta, Ga., will present folk songs, anthems and spirituals at 4 p.m. tomorrow at the Willis Avenue Methodist Church, Willis Ave. and E. 141st St., Bx., under the direction of Dr. J. deKoven Killingsworth, assisted by Mrs. Gwendolyn Grisson. The program is sponsored by the Willis Avenue Church. Epworth Methodist Church and Trinity Methodist Church, all in the Bronx. The group is a member choir of the United Negro College Fund Series and was recently heard over the NBC network.

14e(1) 1961

DELA ARE STATE COLLEGE

Delaware State to offer study in African, Dr. Mishoe pledges

By CLIFF MACKAY

DOVER, Del. — Delaware State College may be destined to become the first American institution to offer African languages.

That was the promise held forth Sunday by Dr. Luna I. Mishoe during his impressive inauguration as the school's seventh president.

Dr. Mishoe, 44, an internationally known physicist, quickly let it be known that in his administration the sciences would not be given a preferential role over the humanities.

"We know," he declared in his moving inaugural address, "that it is through humanistic disciplines that people come to understand each other and, while peace is the most important single need of the world today, we also know that this precious peace shall be attained only through understanding followed by wise action."

* * *

PRESIDENTS AND delegates from more than 200 of the nation's leading institutions of higher learning were in the colorful processional which marched from Crossley Hall to Memorial Hall.

As if symbolic of the bright new era upon which Delaware State was entering, the sun burst forth from cloudy, rain - filled skies minutes before the processional began.

Using "New Frontiers of Academic Excellence" as his subject, Dr. Mishoe spelled out in detail his dreams for Delaware State in the next decade.

HE PROPOSED:

1. That the present departments of agriculture and home economics be elevated to a combined school of agriculture and home economics, including the privilege of granting degrees in these fields.

2. Enlarge study courses in humanities and social science to prepare an increasing number of Delaware State graduates for the diplomatic corps. This would include an annual world traveler seminar for all senior majors in this area.

3. Expand the division of natural sciences to "new frontiers of mathematics and science" to include the study of celestial mechanics, radiation biology, the spaces of Hilbert and Banach and mathematical bio - physics.

4. Establishment at Delaware State of one of the most modern science centers of the world.

"I am not dreaming here today," Dr. Mishoe asserted. "I have reasons to feel confident that with this faculty of dedicated teachers, devoted as it is to scholarship and teaching, and with this devoted board of trustees, this college will continue to attain new frontiers of academic excellence."

* * *

Placing a golden medallion, symbolic of the school's presidency, about Dr. Mischoe's shoulders, John H. McDowell, president of the school's trustee board, asserted: "We are imbued with high hopes for the future of this institution. We are confident that the coming years will see great advances at Delaware State."

Accepting the investiture, Dr. Mishoe declared: "I accept this charge in the faith that with the continued encouragement, cooperation, and devotion of the board of trustees, the state officials, and my fellow workers, and under the divine inspiration of God we shall move forward to the new frontiers of excellence which this institution so bountifully deserves."

INAUGURAL greetings were brought by Elisha Dukes, Delaware's secretary of state; Dover City Councilman Lester H. Thompson, Sen. J. Caleb Boggs, Fincent Theisen, president, state board of education and President John A. Perkins of the University of Delaware.

The inaugural celebration began Sunday morning with a science symposium over which Miss Harriett Williams, associate professor of chemistry, Delaware State, presided.

Heard were: Dr. Herman Branson, professor of physics, Howard University; Dr. W. R. Schmidt of the DuPont Co., Wilmington; and Warren Berning, chief, applied physics branch, Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

* * *

THE INAUGURAL luncheon followed at 1 p.m. Dr. W. A. Daniel, chairman of the inaugural activities and Delaware State registrar, presided.

Addressing Dr. Mishoe, who taught 12 years at Morgan before his selection as Delaware State president, President Martin D. Jenkins of Morgan State said, a note of regret in his voice:

"I certainly wish you had been an English or a sociology teacher instead of a physicist. You would have been so much easier to replace. My advice to you is don't be afraid to lose your job. Lose it! Then come on back to Morgan."

* * *

OTHER GREETINGS at the luncheon were brought by Mrs. Pauline Williams LeCompte, Delaware State's first college student; Ernest Steward, president, Student Government Association; Harley Taylor, alumni president; Dr. Carl J. Rees, University of Delaware provost; President Daniel Gibson of Washington College, Chestertown, Md.; Dr. Robert Jackson of the University of Delaware.

Delaware State's new president is a native of Horry County, S.C., and a graduate of Allen University, Columbia. He earned a master's degree at the University of Michigan and doctorate in mathematics from New York University.

A member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, Dr. Mishoe is listed in "American Men of Science," and "Leaders in American Science."

INDUCTED — Dr. Luna I. Mishoe receives charge of his office from John N. McDowell, trustee board president, left, as he was inducted Sunday as the seventh president of Delaware State College at Dover. A gold medallion, symbolic of his authority, had been placed about Dr. Mishoe's shoulders just before the investiture.

14e(1) 1961

DILLARD UNIVERSITY

Former Urban League Director

Journal and Guide

Lester Granger To Serve As Dillard U. Professor

p. 10 Sat - 10-14-61 Norfolk, Va.

NEW ORLEANS—Lester B. Granger, long - time executive director of the National Urban League, will become Dillard university"s first Edgar B. Stern university professor.

Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of the university, announced acceptance of the appoint ment Saturday.

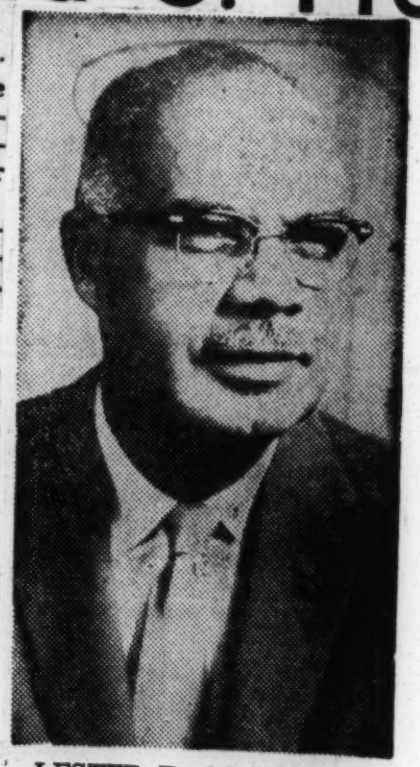
Dr. Granger retired from the Urban League last week. He had been its exeucitve director for 20 years and had been connected with it in various capacities since 1920.

THE STERN professorship was established last year by the children of the late Edgar B. Stern of New Orleans, who for 30 years served as Dillard board chairman. The chair was established with an endowment gift of $210,000 to enable the university to add teachers, scholars and artists of outstanding distinction to its faculty on a visiting basis.

The donors are Edgar B. Stern Jr. of New Orleans, Philip Stern of Alexandria, Va., and Mrs. Audrey Stern Hess of New York City.

DR. GRANGER, who holds honorary degrees from Dartmouth College, his alma mater Columbia university and Oberlin college, is a trustee of the State University of New York Hampton Institute and St. Paul's College. He is a member of the advisory council of the Columbia university School of Social Work and an overseer of the Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare of Brandeis University.

In the field of social work, he has served as president of the National Conference on Social Welfare and last January was elected in Rome to a four - year term as president of the International Conference of Social Work. He has been vice president of the American Association of Social Workers and chairman of its New York chapter.



LESTER B. GRANGER
Taking Dillard Chair

HE WAS A member of the 30-man Rockefeller brothers special panel which this year for America,," and is chairman of the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security of the Department of Labor.

Dr. Granger holds the Navy's distinguished civilian service medal, the president's medal for merit and the national award in race relations given by the Congess of Industrial Organizations.

Granger to Become Stern Professor At Dillard Univ.

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Wed 10-11-61

Dr. Granger holds the Navy's Distinguished Civilian Service Medal, the President's Medal for Merit and the national award in race relations given by the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Birmingham

"Dillard University considers itself extremely fortunate in being able to bring a man of Dr. Granger's stature to the faculty of the university and to the New Orleans community," said President Dent.

The Edgar B. Stern University Professor will assume his duties at Dillard at the beginning of the spring semester

Down town board re-elect Rhodes

DOWNINGTOWN, Pa. — The Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School board of trustees held its monthly meeting last week in the office of its chairman, attorney E. Washington Rhodes.

Four members were re-elected for three years and five officers were re-elected to one-year terms.

Re-elected to three-year terms were Eustace Gay, official of a Philadelphia weekly; Henry C. Carter, attorney; Theodore O. Spaulding, municipal judge; and Mrs. Dorothy B. Taylor, active in Philadelphia civic and political life.

Officers re-elected were Mr. Rhodes, William T. Coleman Sr., vice chairman; the Rev. E. Luther Cunningham, secretary; Mrs. Helen L. Lewis, assistant secretary; and Dr. Thomas D. Clayton, treasurer.

14e(1) 1961

DUKE UNIVERSITY

Three Negroes Are Accepted In Graduate Schools At Duke

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The applications of three Negroes to two graduate schools at Duke University have been accepted.

They will be the first of their race attending the 123-year-old institution.

The Rev. R. L. Speaks, 41-year-old pastor of St. Mark's A.M.E. Church in Durham, will enter the Divinity School in the fall. He held pastorates in Summerfield, N.J., and Philadelphia before taking the Durham position five years ago.

The Duke public information office said two Negroes had been accepted for the Law School, but their names were not available due to the July 4 holiday absence of school officials handling their applications. A statement was promised within a few days.

It was announced last March that Duke trustees had decided to admit qualified applicants without regard to race, creed or national origin, to the graduate and professional schools beginning Sept. 1.

Another church - affiliated college, Baptist-supported Wake Forest, announced last April that trustees authorized deans and faculty members to make their own decisions regarding admission of Negroes to the graduate schools. No applications have beer received to date.

Wake Forest trustees gave nc indication when they might act on segregation in the undergraduate schools of arts and sciences and business.

Undergraduate school facilities have voted to ask the trustees to open the schools to Negroes.

Last February the Board of World Missions of the Presbyterian Church recommended Davidson College accept "up to three" Negro students from the Congo. Davidson President D. Grier Martin said Wednesday inability to assign "qualified candidates" ruled out such a possibility for this fall. He cited the language barrier as a principal drawback as the Congolese speak French and little or no English. He said it was possible that at a future date negotiations would be resumed and qualified candidates assigned to Davidson.

Mars Hill College will admit its first Negro student in the fall. Trustees have accepted 17-year-old Oralene Graves, honor graduate of Asheville's Stephens-Lee High School, as the first Negro student there. The Baptist school is in the process of expanding to a four-year college.

State - supported colleges have been accepting qualified Negroes for several years.

Negro Trio Accepted By Two Duke Schools

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Duke University To Admit Negro Graduate Students

DURHAM, N.C. (AP) — Duke University Wednesday decided to admit Negroes to its graduate and professional schools beginning next Sept. 1.

The Board of Trustees passed a resolution saying that qualified applications may be admitted to degree programs in the graduate and professional schools of the university, effective Sept. 1, 1961, without regard to race, creed or national origin."

The trustees also approved the establishment of a program leading to the award of a new law degree, master of comparative law (M.C.L.). The program will meet the needs of foreign students who already have a law degree but do not have the seven or eight years of university-level work required for the master of law (LL.M.). The M.C.L. will require the equivalent of the European law degree background, a year in residency here, and a master's dissertation.

Dr. J. Deryl Hart, was named president of the university, a position he will hold until a successor to resigned President Dr. Hollis Edens is named. The trustees named Dr. Hart as president retroactive to last July 1, when he was named president pro-tem. A presidential selection committee named last year will continue functioning.

Two trustees, Kenneth M. Brim of Greensboro and J. Welch Harris of High Point, were approved as members of the corporation of the Research Triangle Institute. The research triangle is bounded by the university cities of Durham, Chapel Hill and Raleigh.

Negroes Can Attend Duke's Grad Schools

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Duke Votes To Admit Negroes

DURHAM, N. C. — (UPI) — Duke University trustees voted Wednesday to admit Negroes to graduate and professional school of the Methodist - supported institution in September.

No mention was made of lowering racial barriers at the under - graduate level.

The trustees, without explanation, adopted this resolution at heir regular monthly meeting:

"Resolved that qualified applications may be admitted to degree programs in the graduate and professionl schools of the university effective Sept. 1, 1961, without regard to race, creed or national origin."

A Duke spokesman said the only Negroes to attend the University previously were during summer institutes. He said, however, that a number of non - white foreign students have attended Duke over the years.

Duke University One of South's Great Education Institutions To Admit Negro Students This Fall

New Policy On Race Students Announced By Trustee Board

Durham, N. C., Mar. 18.—Duke University will admit Negro students to its graduate and professional schools for the first time beginning with the next school term in September.

This was the result of a resolution passed by the university's board of trustees Wednesday.

It read, in part, "qualified applicants may be admitted to degree programs in the graduate schol and professinal schools of the university effective Sept. 1, 1961, without regard to race, creed or national origin."

One of the richest and most famous schools in the South, Duke had not previously accepted Negro students, although a few had taken special summer institute courses. The school had admitted a number of non-Caucasion foreign students, however.

Commenting on the board's action, Chairman B. S. Wombel, of Winston-Salem, said this board had been considering the issue of admitting Negro students for the past several months.

Indications were that the first Neegro to be accepted would be in the Divinity School. The Duke school has one application now pending. Divinity School Dean Robert E. Cushman, who praised the board's action, said it would be received and processed as any other.

Cushman expressed "personal gratification" over the trustee's action in changing the admission policy.

But Duke Graduate School Dean, Dr. Allen M. Carter, declined to comment. There was no word from the Law and Medical school officials. Duke also has a graduate school in Forestry and Nursing.

14e(1) 1961

EMORY UNIVERSITY

Emory U. policy is reiterated

ATLANTA, Ga. (NNPA)—Application blanks for admission to all - white Emory University were picked up Friday by two colored youths who left the campus without identifying themselves or disclosing their future plans, officials of the school said.

The Methodist - related private university has reportedly had several applications from colored students during the past few years, but has accepted none.

Emory's president, Dr. Walter Martin, was quoted as saying "Since the beginning Emory has been a segregated institution and the Board of Trustees has taken no steps to change the policy."

Emory Poll Votes Out Integration

Students at Emory University's College of Arts and Sciences voted by a narrow margin for a segregated campus.

In an unofficial student poll, a count found 470 students on record as not favoring integration of the college in the fall quarter of 1961, while 453 students voted for the integration.

About half of the 1,993 students now enrolled in the college participated in the poll, sponsored by the College Council, Emory's student government organization.

The vote has no official effect. A committee from the university's board of trustees was appointed last September to "discuss the racial problem as it relates to the campus," Emory President S. Walter Martin said, but "no action has been taken."

College Council spokesmen said a similar poll may be conducted among students in the university's graduate schools.

Emory Delays Decision To Admit Negroes

After a semi - annual meeting of the Emory University board of trustees Thursday afternoon, Henry L. Bowden, board chairman, issued a statement saying that the group had delayed a decision to admit Negro students until a study report is completed.

The statement said that "A committee from the board of trustees was named some time ago to give consideration to the question of the admission of qualified Negroes to Emory University.

"The committee reported that it had made prolonged and detailed studies of the matter. On account of the many questions and difficulties involved, the committee was not able to present a complete report for this meeting to the board.

"We have requested the committee to continue its study and to render its report at as early a date as possible."

14e(1) 1961

FAYETTEVILLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

PORTRAIT PRESENTED — Dr. J. Ward Seabrook, president-emeritus of Fayetteville State Teachers College, presented to President Rudolph Jones a large portrait of Mrs. Nannie L. Smith, wife of the late Dr. E. E. Smith, the first president of the college. A "big sister" to the students, Mrs. Smith served as registrar and business manager, and donated considerable land to the college. Shown at the left is Dr. Rudolph Jones, and at the right is Dr. J. Ward Seabrook.

14e(1) 1961

FISK UNIVERSITY

Fisk Selects Three For Board

Chicago Defender

Chicago Tribune

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk University announced the election of three new members to the university's board of trustees.

P. 10

The new members are Benjamin J. Buttenwieser and Hancock Griffin of New York, and Walter B. Sharp of Nashville.

Wright said that the new members bring to the university's governing board varied backgrounds and experiences that will be of great value to the university as it prepares for its second century of service to the nation and the world.

"Fisk University, like all colleges in America, must take a close look at its educational program and services if it is to fulfill its obligation to society," Dr. Wright said.

12-27-61

"One way of doing this is to have men on the board of trustees who are dedicated to the important task of educating our young men and women for the times in which we live.

Mr. Buttenwieser is a partner in the New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company. A native of New York, he was educated at Columbia University.

He is on the advisory board of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company of New York, and is a director of the Benrus Watch Company, the United Artists Company and the Venus Pen & Pencil Corporation.

Mr. Buttenwieser is a former assistant high commissioner for Germany, a trustee of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, the Columbia College Council, the American Jewish Committee, the National Urban League, Lenox Hill Hospital (N.Y.), and the Foreign Policy Association.

Mr. Griffin is a member of Kelley, Drye, Newhall, and Maginnes, a New York law firm.

He is a graduate of Williams College and received his law degree from Yale. During World War II he served in the U. S. Navy.

Mr. Sharp, a life-long resident of Nashville, is associate professor of fine arts and chairman of fine arts and music at Vanderbilt University. He is a graduate of Vanderbilt and received a master's degree in fine arts from Harvard University.

He is founder of the Nashville Symphony Orchestra and was the first president of the Nashville Arts Council, the Board of Theater of Nashville, and the Nashville Intermuseum Council.

Mr. Sharp is on the executive committee of the Tennessee Botanical Gardens and Fine Arts Center, Inc., a member of the steering committee of Tennessee Artists League, president of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, a member of the executive committee of the Nashville Community Relations Conference, a trustee of the James I. Vance Memorial Fund and a director of the Southern Regional Council.

Fisk U May Seek White Enrollment

Washington Post Dec. 12-1961

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 17 (UPI)—Fisk University is considering shifting its status as a primarily Negro institution by admitting a large number of white students, it was announced Saturday.

Financial Special For Fla. Normal

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
[12-31-60 Jan. 6-61]

ST. AUGUSTINE, N. C. — Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College recently received a special financial gift from the Household Finance Foundation, according to President R. W. Puryear.

Dr. Puryear also stated that the gift received by the local college was $50 which was based on the institution's enrollment. The Household Finance Foundation recently distributed some unrestricted financial gifts totaling $66,600 to privately supported institutions of higher learning. Individual gifts ranged $50.00 to $1,000 based upon the full-time student enrollments.

White Student Barred at A&M

TALLAHASSEE — A white student at Florida State University said here he had been advised that the State Board of Control had refused him permission to take a sociology course at the all-Negro Florida A. & M. University here.

John Jefferson Poland of Fort Lauderdale said he was advised by letter from Dr. J. Broward Culpepper, executive director of the Board of Control, that his application could

14e(1) 1961

GENERAL

204 Southern, Border States Now Admit Negoes To College

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — Two hundred and four institutions of higher learning in the South, in border states and in the District of Columbia have started admitting colored students since 1935—most of them since 1948. This record was made recently by the Southern Regional Council.

The colleges listed, if not actually integrated, at least have no racial bars to admission. Not covered in the Council report are schools like West Virginia and Kentucky State colleges which have opened their classrooms to white students.

Just as there are only two states, Mississippi and South Carolina, which have neither integration nor court orders to integrate, there are two states—the same two—which have no colleges integrated voluntarily.

(Alabama, which is under court order not to bar colored students from the state university, has none enrolled. Spring Hill college, a Catholic college in Mobile, however, has a policy of non-discrimination.)

111 Colleges Public-Supported

A striking fact, drawn from an analysis of the figures, is that 111, or 54 per cent, of the integrated colleges are supported by public tax money.

Few of these, from the University of Maryland in 1935 to the University of Georgia in 1961, have opened their doors without a struggle.

Far from accepting defeat gracefully, some of these schools still limit colored students to graduate and professional schools or only to courses that are not offered in all-colored, state-supported colleges.

70 Are Church-Related Schools

Seventy of the 204 colleges are church-related schools. They integrated voluntarily with no litigation. Of this number, 30 (or 42 per cent) are run by the Catholic Church.

The Presbyterians operate 18 desegregated colleges in the jim crow belt and the Methodists only nine. Various other denominations (Southern Baptist and Disciples of Christ, mainly) operate the remaining 18.

Twenty-three of the colleges are controlled by private, non-sectarian authority.

Two Charlotte Colleges End Segregated Policies

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — (ANP) — Trustees of Charlotte and Carver colleges, formerly segregated, declared last week that the two institutions are open to all qualified students.

"Race," the trustees said, "is not a factor in determine entrance qualifications."

A DELEGATION of white and Negro citizens, most of them members of the Charlotte - Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations, a group that seeks to promote interracial good will, visited the trustees, Jan. 15 and questioned the racial admission policies of the colleges and the need for continuing both Charlotte and Carver colleges.

Charlotte college, now housed in what was once Central high school, serves a largely white group of students.

Carver college, now in the Second Ward high school building serves Negro students.

Three additional Negro youths have obtained residency and character certifications from the office of the clerk of Fulton Superior Court, stating their intentions to apply for admission to Georgia Tech.

The Booker T. Washington High School seniors were identified as Lawrence Williams, James Elliott and John Patterson.

Four Negroes have filed admission application at Tech, and four others have obtained residency and character certification, which must accompany applications.

Processing of the applications has not been completed.

Atlanta Teacher Seeks To Enter U. Of Georgia Graduate School

Miss Mary Frances Early, John Hope School music teacher, has made application to do graduate work in music at the University of Georgia this summer, according to C. B. Huff, dean of the graduate school.

Miss Early, who has been teaching at John Hope for four years, said she made application about two weeks ago and had transcripts of her college grades mailed to the university. She is a 1957 honor graduate of Clark College in Atlanta and was graduated from the Turner High School.

She said that she had received notice that her application was received, but no word yet on whether she will be accepted.

If admitted, Miss Early would be the third Negro admitted to the University of Georgia since Federal Judge William Bootle ruled that the university could not bar students because of race.

She would be the first to apply to graduate school there since Atty. Horace Ward made an unsuccessful attempt in the early 1950's. Atty. Ward later gained his law degree in Chicago and is now practicing in Atlanta.

Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, the first two Negroes to gain admittance to the university are presently in the midst of final examinations and have pre-registered for the spring quarter, which starts next week.

Huff stated that Miss Early's application is being processed routinely and so far there has been no determination as to acceptance. He further added that proceedure calls for the application to be sent first to the department in which the student wishes to study. Then, he said, it comes back to him with a recommendation.

Negro Colleges' Future Role?

By Bicknell Eubanks
Staff Correspondent of "The Christian Science Monitor"

Dallas

As desegregation spreads in the South, educators ponder the future role of the Negro colleges.

A prominent Negro educator of the Southwest only last week sought to answer the question as he assumed the presidency of his alma mater, Langston University at Langston, Okla.

In his inaugural address, Dr. William H. Hale insisted that he did not intend to preside over the dissolution of the Negro school which is a unit of the Oklahoma tax-supported higher education system.

Liberal Education Cited

He took note of recurring proposals that come up in the Oklahoma Legislature to close the school for economic reasons. Racial segregation has been abolished in the state colleges and universities, although Negroes have not taken full advantage yet of their opportunities to attend white colleges of their choice. Langston University still draws most of the state's Negroes who attend college.

The racial barrier fell when the University of Oklahoma admitted the first Negro to the previously all-white campus in 1948. Now all state colleges and universities are desegregated in practice or principle.

In taking over the presidency of Langston, Dr. Hale was the first graduate of the school to move into that position. He went to Langston from Clark College in Atlanta, where he was chairman of the Social Sciences Department.

Dr. Hale said the concept of liberal education, "the riches of the spirit of higher education in America," is one of the most important things the West can offer to Africa and other areas threatened by communism.

"If we wish to see Africa free," he said, "then we must believe in these things. As of today, we are falling far short of that ideal."

Dr. Hale called for strengthening of the Oklahoma system of higher education, especially Langston University. He called attention to the number of graduates from Langston who leave the state to find jobs. He described it as an "expensive" loss and noted that Oklahoma now has 400 fewer Negro teachers than it did five years ago.

"We can ill afford to let an entire segment of our population grow up in ignorance," he said. "What is not spent on their education will b more than matched by what is spent on jails and prisons."

Another prominent Negro educator also was outspoken on the future of Negro colleges. Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Moorehouse College in Atlanta and president of the United Negro College Fund, said that to ask what would become of Negro colleges as desegregation increases implies an innate inferiority in these institutions.

"It is assumed that the white colleges, regardless of quality, will survive and grow in strength and influence," he commented in the Southern School News, published by the Southern Education Reporting Service. "No such assumption is ever made where the Negro colleges are involved—not even the best Negro colleges.

Major Peril

"Oddly enough, this question is raised not only by well-meaning white people, but by well-meaning Negroes as well. It is an unfortunate question, because it may reflect an attitude that could mean the death of a college now predominantly Negro, however excellent it may be.

"The question may arise from different sources in the Negro and white minds, but the implication is the same. The question reflects the belief that colleges for Negroes, even the best of them, are uniformly inferior to any white college, and that white colleges, even poor ones, are uniformly better than any Negro college. It implies further that nothing that Negro educators have built is good enough to survive in a desegregated society."

Dr. Mays believes that Negro colleges will become colleges serving all the people. To meet their future challenge, these schools must shift emphasis to quality education and not concern themselves primarily with Negro education, according to Dr. Mays.

He insisted that many Negro colleges are better than some white colleges and added that "many of them compare favorably with the best white colleges in their area."

Quality Survival

"These colleges will compete and survive," he said. "I assume the predominantly tax-supported Negro colleges will continue to receive large state appropriations, mainly because of need and in order to ease the pressure of Negroes seeking to enroll in formerly all-white state universities."

He noted that white students seek entrance to several of the tax-supported Negro institutions.

Dr. Mays said that "for some time to come the Negro enrollment in the white colleges of the South will be relatively small. Token integration will be practiced for quite some time in the white colleges, and Negroes will not go to an institution merely because it was formerly all-white. They will go to good institutions."

Dr. Mays said that "as for the future of Negro colleges, it seems clear that the future of the predominantly Negro colleges will depend on need and quality. The ever-increasing enrollments will establish the need. If the quality of work is from good to excellent, they will not only have Negro students enrolled, but white students as well."

Land-Grant Colleges And Their Challenges

By DR. JAMES N. FREEMAN
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No. 15 Of A Series

Science Research Associates of Chicago pose the question, "What sort of individuals make a success as home economics?" The writer reviewed much literature and drew upon his many experiences with home economists, before abstracting material for this article; for agriculturists and home economists collaborate on their many and common problems.

Hence, most departments, schools or colleges of Home Economics associated with Land-Grant Colleges and state universities are located on agricultural campuses or contiguous to these.

Requirements

Home economists are usually people with good health, patience, initiative, a sense of fitness in dress and manner, and a willingness to meet all demands. If they are to do demonstration work, they must have pleasing personalities, be able to adapt themselves to an audience, be a good mixer, and be happy even if among strangers.

Hospital dieticians need a strong body, orderly mind, and high standards of cleanliness. The journalists should possess both a live interest in women and their problems and the ability to write about them with accuracy and style.

A research worker must be a person of scientific interest, with intelligence, a good mind, perseverance, and the ability to work independently. In all branches of home economics, accurate judgment, the ability to work under pressure, skill with the hands, and adaptability are essential.

College Degrees Desirable

A college degree is desirable for the person who wishes to have a career in home economics. Over 300 colleges offer courses in the subject.

For nutrition and food service work, she should take courses in quantity cooking, cafeteria service, marketing, table service, household administration, meal planning, canning, tearoom management, and chemistry. For dietetics, she needs mathematics, institutional cooking, food purchasing, chemistry, physiological chemistry, bacteriology, institutional management and dietetics.

The girl who intends to work with women's clothes must study design, textiles, and sewing.

The person who plans to go into research needs particularly thorough training, usually a master's or even a Ph.D. degree. The future editor of a woman's page should strive to acquire as much training as possible in writing and journalism.

Prospective teachers should take courses in education and psychology. The individual aiming for a home economics career in business should learn something of business methods, business arithmetic, and typing.

Home economics is a tremendous field, and so far we have just considered the jobs open to the highly trained group. There are opportunities for those who have studied home economics in high school and vocational school.

Naturally the best jobs to go to the people with the best education and, consequently, anyone planning to go into the field should endeavor to acquire the most extensive education possible.

Salaries, too, tend to match the home economics worker's educational level, though some individuals of special personality and business ability may attain greater income than college graduates in the field. Salaries in home economics may range as high as $18,000.

Getting Started

Many home economists begin as teachers. There is a rapid turnover because of girls marrying, or desiring to try new branches. This leaves openings for newcomers. Many economists feel that teaching helps to crystallize what they have learned in school, and prepares them for commercial jobs where they apply home economics theory.

In business one must often start as a salesperson and then progress to buyer. The hospital dietician must usually begin as an apprentice for 6 months to a year before she can be considered a full-fledged dietician. For technical journalism, the beginner must start as an assistant in the department of a newspaper or magazine and work her way up to the directorship. Radio and television, which pay the highest salaries of any phase of home economics, have but few openings, and make many demands.

Institution management offers many openings, regardless of education, and it is possible for a young person to start as a bell hop or a waitress and work his or her way up to an executive position by ability, force, character, and personality.

This is difficult, however, and it is better to have as much education as possible before starting. In hotel work it is always necessary to begin in a lowly job and work up. Food and restaurant jobs offer employment to cooks, waitresses, hostesses, and food administrators.

Without a college education the jobs as waitress or cook's helper are about all that a beginner can get. The trained home economist can usually begin as a hostess or an assistant to the food administrator, and work up to the top jobs of directing meal planning and food buying.

Although this is predominantly a woman's field, there are men in almost every branch of it. The best opportunities for men are in hotel and restaurant management, and in research work on foods and textiles.

14e(1) 1961 GENERAL

INTEGRATION: FOCUS ON COLLEGES

Georgia Incident Points Up Slow Progress Over a Long Period

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—After the recent years of unrelenting controversy over segregation in public elementary and high schools, the ground of the racial struggle shifted this week to higher education.

Under the compulsion of a court order, the University of Georgia opened its doors for the first time to Negroes. State officials were relatively restrained in speech and action, and the two Negro students seemed to have won the quiet acceptance of their classmates. Then, suddenly, and evidently with outside instigation, rioting flared and the two Negroes were "temporarily" suspended by the university. On Friday the court ordered that they be readmitted on Monday.

The week's events in Athens, Ga., are a reminder that grade and high school education is not the only area of Southern life in which progress toward the ending of racial discrimination has been slow.

A few figures will indicate the reservoir of discrimination that remains in higher education. The discussion will apply only to public, tax-supported colleges and graduate schools, since constitutional guarantees of racial equality do not apply to private action. In fact, however, private institutions generally follow the dominant local pattern as to racial admission practices.

'Immune' States

Until this week not a single Negro had ever attended the forty-nine public institutions of higher education for white students in four states—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina. These same four Deep Southern states, incidentally, are the only ones which have remained totally immune to integration in public schools.

In the seven other strictly Southern states what might be termed token integration is the status quo. Of the ninety-six public colleges for white students in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, fifty-two can be termed "desegregated." That is, they have actually admitted at least one Negro or have been declared open to Negroes in principle.

The border states make up another significant category. Six of these states have had, at some point in the past, a tradition of compulsory segregation—Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and West Virginia. Today all of their sixty-six "white" institutions of higher education are open to Negroes.

Thus 118 of the 211 public colleges in the seventeen Southern and border states that were once segregated are today open to Negroes, at least in theory. The difficulty with the reckoning is that it does contain a good deal of theory. For various reasons—fear, hidden discrimination in admission regulations, economic pressures, tradition—few or no Negroes may actually attend supposedly integrated institutions.

In Florida, for example, the latest report is that only a single Negro graduate student attends classes with whites. Southern School News, chronicler of desegregation in the South, reports only fifty-four Negroes at white institutions of higher education in Virginia, and eighty-five in North Carolina.

Integrated Classes

On the other hand, the number of Negroes in integrated classes is much higher in some states. It is over 3,000 in Missouri, and over 600 even in the Deep Southern state of Louisiana.

Over-all, figures are not too too impressive. In the seventeen Southern and border states this year perhaps 5,000 Negroes are attending college or graduate school classes in institutions that have more than 500,000 white students.

Just as significant as the enrollment figures today is the history of the struggle to remove discrimination from publicly supported higher education in the South. In two respects that history makes continuing segregation both more surprising and less tolerable than segregation in the elementary and high schools.

First, there is the fact that Supreme Court decisions go back so much further in the field of higher education. The first of the great cases came as long ago as 1938.

Separate but Equal

At that time the doctrine of separate but equal facilities still applied, but in higher education the Supreme Court applied it strictly. It held in 1938 that Missouri could not meet the constitutional requirement by paying Negroes to go to law school outside the state; they had a right to attend a Missouri law school.

Prof. Paul A. Freund of Harvard Law School has noted that the logic of this decision contained within it the seeds of destruction for the separate-but-equal theory. He calls attention to the dissenting opinion of Justice McReynolds—probably the last to take this view of the racial question.

"For a long time," Justice McReynolds said, "Missouri has acted upon the view that the best interest of her people demands separation of whites and Negroes in schools. Under the opinion just announced I presume she may abandon her law school and thereby disadvantage her white citizens without impairing petitioner's [the Negro applicant's] opportunities for legal instruction; or she may break down the settled practice concerning separate schools and thereby, as indicated by experience, damnify both races."

Putting to one side his sociological outlook, Justice McReynolds correctly forecast the reach of Supreme Court doctrine. In subsequent cases concerning higher education the court made it more and more difficult for the states to meet consitutional demands without abandoning segregation.

Finally, in 1950, Chief Justice Vinson said for a unanimous court that a separate Texas law school for Negroes was not equal because, among other reasons, the established white school had "to a far greater degree those qualities which are incapable of objective measurement but which make for greatness in a law school," such as reputation, influence of alumni and traditions.

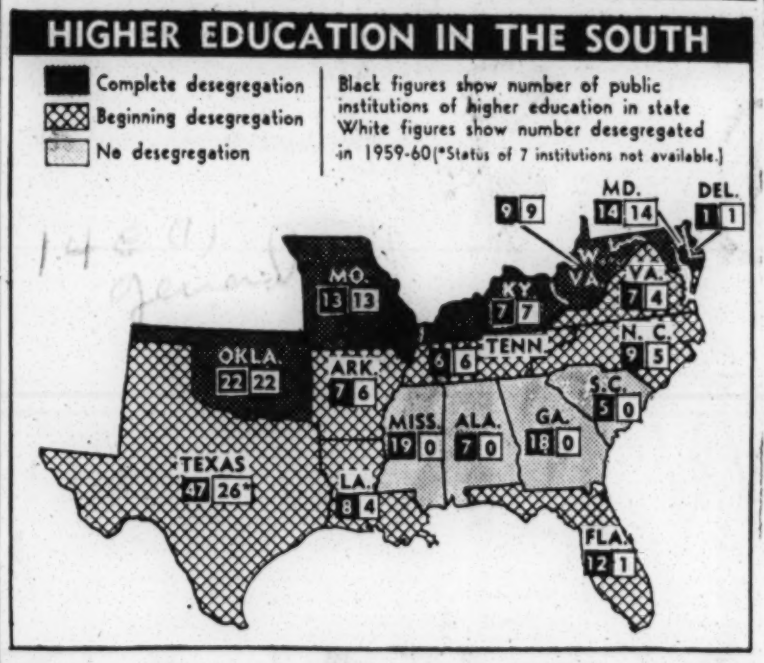
No Gradualism

In addition to that long history pointing to the elimination of segregation in colleges and universities, there is the fact that the Supreme Court's doctrine of gradualism as to integration in schools—the theory of compliance "with all deliberate speed"—does not apply to higher education.

In 1956 the court said explicitly that "there is no reason for delay" in admitting Negroes to state institutions of higher education. It said a Negro applicant to law school was "entitled to prompt admission under the rules and regulations applicable to other qualified candidates."

Despite the warning signals two decades back, and the present judicial demand for prompt action, segregation except for token numbers of Negro students remains the practice in most public colleges for white students in the South.

And there is no sign that the pattern will change with dramatic swiftness. The enormous risks undertaken by one who seeks to break that pattern—witness the situation of the two Negroes at the University of Georgia this week—are reason enough for the slowness of progress. Add to that factor the inertia inevitable in altering ingrained social forms, and the sluggishness of litigation, and the tenaciousness of segregation in higher education is understandable.



Statistics from U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

Integration Deepens In Deep South

By Bicknell Eubanks

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas

Public attention centers on disturbances in Georgia where the state university and state officials seek to smooth the path of integration. But hundreds of Negroes are attending tax-supported colleges and universities throughout the South, including some institutions in those areas considered the deepest part of the Deep South.

Southern colleges seldom make public any breakdowns by race of their enrolled students. This makes it difficult to arrive at a true figure. But a survey in 1958 indicated that somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000 Negroes were on the campuses of public universities and colleges which before had been exclusively white.

This figure is estimated currently at close to 2,000. Of the 228 predominantly white tax-supported colleges and universities in the region, 138 in 13 states are desegregated in practice or principle.

Fifteen Desegregated

Fifteen of the 49 predominantly Negro schools are desegregated.

This makes 153 of 277 institutions of higher learning that accept students of another race, according to the Southern Education Reporting Service.

Surprisingly, according to figures supplied by the SERS, the State of Louisiana reports 634 Negroes are attending five of the 13 state-supported colleges and universities that are predominantly white. This includes 59 Negroes at the main campus of Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, 229 at the LSU campus in New Orleans, 126 at McNeese College in Lake Charles, 15 at Southeastern Louisiana College in Hammond, and 205 at the University of Southwestern Louisiana in Lafayette.

Integration Quiet

Integration of the Louisiana colleges and universities has been quiet — almost secretive. Three of the schools no longer keep records on the number of Negroes among the student body.

Southwestern Louisiana, McNeese, and Southeastern Louisiana are in their fifth year of integrated classes. None has reported any incidents, and Negroes are not restricted in the use of facilities.

In addition, there are several private colleges which have quietly integrated their student bodies.

Other southern states which have gone with desegregation at the college level include Arkansas and Texas. Arkansas has had integration of its public colleges since 1954. In Texas, desegregation ended at the University of Texas in 1950. About 150 Negroes are now enrolled at the school. The school no longer reports by race.

North Texas State College, in the heart of the cotton belt of north Texas at Denton, has the largest number of Negroes of any college in the state. About 250 Negroes are enrolled at NTSC. It is the only state college which has Negroes participating in intercollegiate athletics.

Only Texas A&M and Tech, among the major state colleges remain segregated in policy. North Texas has integrated dormitories for women but none for men. The University of Texas is seeking to work out a dormitory policy which would include Negroes.

Desegregation Expands

North Carolina has had desegregation to some extent since 1951, when the first Negro entered the University of North Carolina Law School in Chapel Hill. Of the state's 17 tax-supported colleges, six now accept students of both races.

In Tennessee desegregation of public colleges has begun to expand.

The University of Tennessee has admitted Negroes to graduate, professional, and special levels under court order since 1952. Up to November, 1960, it had not admitted them as regular undergraduates on the Knoxville campus, but six Negroes were taking undergraduate courses.

Only three southern states remain complete segregated. They are South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Separate Colleges Criticized

U. S. Accused of Being Jim Crow's Silent Pal

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights said here that the Federal Government itself had been "a silent partner in the creation and perpetuation of separate colleges for Negroes" in six Southern states.

In a lengthy report based upon a year's study, the six-member-bipartisan commission recommended that all Federal funds be cut off from any publicly supported college or university which discriminates against race, color, religion or national origin.

The six states called "resistant" to integrated higher education were listed as Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, with the first four dubbed the hard core of resistance.

FLORIDA HAS permitted some Negroes to enter one college, and Louisiana some in four—but both only after Federal court orders forced the action. Georgia recently permitted two Negroes to enroll under court order in its state university, but later they were suspended.

A new court order demands their return to classes Monday.

Meanwhile, according to figures issued by Dr. Elizabeth R. Cole, who directed the report's preparation, this was how Federal money to the six states publicly supported colleges and universities was distributed in 1958, the latest year for which complete figures were available:

Alabama: $4,003,454 for white institutions; $34,952 for Negro; Florida: $3,662,408 vs. $48,882; Georgia: $4,812,048 vs. $34,557; Louisiana: $2,993,880 vs. $41,053; Mississippi: $3,535,663 vs. $49,118; South Carolina $2,356,581 vs. $5,539.

While such funds generally are distributed in the various states by the legislatures, Sunday's report asserted that the "Federal Government has been a silent partner in the creation and perpetuation of separate colleges for Negroes."

14e(1) 1961 GENERAL

LIST OF UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND JUNIOR COLLEGES WHICH, ST SOME PERIOD BETWEEN 1935 AND THE PRESENT HAVE DROPPED "WHITE- ONLY" ADMISSION POLICIES

These Are Desegregated

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md

Dat. 5-19-61

Herewith is a list of universities, colleges and junior colleges which, at some period between 1935 and the present, have dropped "white-only" admission policies.

ALABAMA — Spring Hill, Mobile.

ARKANSAS — Arkansas A. and M., College Heights; Arkansas College, Batesville; Arkansas Polytechnic, Russellville; Arkansas State, State College; Arkansas State Teachers, Conway; College of the Ozarks, Clarksville; Henderson State Teachers, Arkadelphia; Southern State, Magnolia; University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

DELAWARE — University of Delaware, Newark.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — American University, Catholic University, D.C. Teachers College, Dunbarton College of Holy Cross, George Washington University, Georgetown Visitation Junior College, Immaculata Junior College, Trinity College.

FLORIDA — Barry College, Miami; Dade County Junior, University of Florida, Gainesville; University of Miami.

GEORGIA — Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur; University of Georgia, Athens.

KENTUCKY — Asbury College, Wilmore; Ashland Junior; Bellarmine College, Louisville; Bethel College, Hopkinsville; Brescia College, Owensboro; Berea College; Centre College, Danville; College of the Bible, Lexington; Eastern Kentucky State, Richmond; Georgetown, Lees Junior; Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary; Midway Junior; Morehead State, Murray State, Nazareth College, Louisville; Paducha Junior, Pikesville Junior, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville; Union College, Barbourville; University of Louisville, University of Kentucky, Lexington; Ursuline College, Louisville; Villa Madonna College, Covington; Western Kentucky State, Bowling Green.

Dat. 5-19-61

LOUISIANA — John McNeese State, Lake Charles; Louisiana State, Baton Rouge and New Orleans; Loyola University, New Orleans; St. Mary's Dominican College, New Orleans; Southeastern Louisiana State, Hammond; University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette.

MARYLAND — Baltimore College of Commerce; Baltimore Junior College; College of Notre Dame, Baltimore; Goucher College, Baltimore; Hagerstown Junior College; Hood College, Frederick; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Loyola College, Baltimore; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mt. St. Agnes, Baltimore; Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg; Peabody Institute, Baltimore; St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg; St. John's College, Annapolis; St. Mary's Seminary Junior College; Frostburg State Teachers, Salisbury State Teachers; Townson State Teachers, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis; University of Maryland, College Park and Baltimore; Washington College, Chesterton; Western Maryland College, Westminster.

MISSOURI — Central Missouri State, Warrensburg; Culver - Stockton College, Canton; Harris Teachers College, St. Louis; Joplin Junior College, Junior College of Kansas City; Northeast Missouri State Teachers, Kirksville; Northwest Missouri State Teachers, Maryville; St. Louis University; St. Joseph Junior College; Southeast State College, Cape Girardeau; Southwest State College, Springfield; University of Kansas City; University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla; Washington University, St. Lous; Webster College, Webster Groves.

NORTH CAROLINA — Belmont Abbey College, Belmont; Black Mountain College; North Carolina State, Raleigh; Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont; Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Warren Wilson Junior College, Swannanoa; Woman's College, University of North Carolina, Greensboro; Southeastern Theological Seminary, Wake Forest.

OKLAHOMA — Cameron State Agricultural, Lawton; Central State, Edmond; Conners State Agricultural, Warner; East Central State, Ada; Eastern A. and M., Wilburton; Murray State Agricultural, Tishomingo; Muskogee Junior, Northeastern A. and M., Miami; Northeastern State, Talequah; Northern Junior, Tonkawa; Northwestern State, Alva; Oklahoma Baptist, Shawnee; Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha; Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore; State University of Agriculture, Stillwater; Panhandle A. and M., Goodwell Phillips University, Enid; St. Gregory's, Shawnee; Southeastern State, Durant; Southwestern State, Weatherford; University of Oklahoma, Norman.

TENNESSEE — Austin - Peay State, Clarksville; East Tennessee State, Johnson City; Madison College; Maryville College; Middle Tennessee State, Murfreesboro; Memphis State, Peabody, Nashville; Scarrit College for Christian Workers, Nashville; Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookesville; Tusculum, Greeneville; University of the South, Sewanee; University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Vanderbilt, Nashville.

TEXAS — Amarillo College, Austin; Sherman, Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Dallas - Theological Seminary; Del Mar, Corpus Christi; DeMazenod Scholasticate, San Antonio; Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin; Frank Phillips College, Borger; Gainesville Junior, Howard County Junior, Big Spring; Incarnate Word, San Antonio; Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont; Laredo Junior, Lutheran Concordia, Austin; Midwestern, Wichita Falls; McMurry College, Abilene; North Texas State, Denton; Odessa College, Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio; Pan American College, Edinburg; Paris Junior, St. Edward University, Austin; St. Mary's University of San Antonio; San Angelo College, San Antonio College, Southern Methodist, Dallas; Southwest Texas Junior, Uvalde; Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Forth Worth; Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville; Temple Junior; Texas Christian University, Fort Worth; Texas Lutheran, Seguin; Texas Southmost College, Brownsville; Texas Western, El Paso; Texarkana College; Trinity University, San Antonio; University of Dallas; University of Texas; Victoria College; Wayland Baptist College, Plainview; Wharton County Junior.

VIRGINIA — Bridgewater College; College of William and Mary, Norfolk and Willamsburg; Eastern Mennonite, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond; Protestant Theological Seminary, Alexandria; Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary; Union Theological Seminary, Richmond; University of Virginia, Charlottesville; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.

WEST VIRGINIA — Bethany College; Concord College, Athens; Davis and Elkins, Elkins; Fairmon State; Glenville State; Marshall College, Huntington; Potomac State Junior, Keyser; Salem College; Shepherd College, Shepherdstown; West Liberty State; West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery; West Virginia University, Morgantown; West Virginia Wesleyan, Buckhannon.

14e(1) 1961

Desegration In Higher Education --A Special Report

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
14-E-D Gilmer
Sept 9-16-61
Sept 23

ATLANTA—Listed below are formerly all-white colleges and universities of 17 Southern and border states. and the District of Columbia, which have desegregated since 1935 (when the University of Maryland admitted a Negro to its Law School) plus a few opened integrated in recent years*. Most of these schools did not desegregate until after 1948.

Some still restrict Negro students to graduate and professional schools while others accept them at all levels. A few of the institutions listed may not yet have enrolled a Negro; however, their governing bodies have announced a non-racial admission policy.

THE LIST is based on information in the files of the Southern Regional Council and may not be complete. Periodic reports in Southern School News have been a principal source.

Legal Control

ALABAMA

Spring Hill College, Mobile ---------- Roman Catholic

ARKANSAS

Arkansas A. and M. College, College Heights ---------- State
Arkansas College, Batesville ---------- Presbyterian
Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville ---------- State
Arkansas State College, State College ---------- State
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway ---------- State
College of the Ozarks, Calrksville ---------- Presbyterian
Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia ---------- State
Southern State College, Magnolia ---------- State
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville ---------- State

DELAWARE

University of Delaware, Newark ---------- State

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

American University ---------- Methodist
Catholic University of America ---------- Roman Cathodic
District of Columbia Teachers College (a merger of Wilson Teachers College and Minor Teachers College) ---------- Municipal
Dunbarton College of Holy Cross ---------- Roman Catholic
George Washington University ---------- Private
Georgetown University ---------- Roman Catholic
Georgetown Visitation Junior College ---- Roman Catholic
Immaculata Junior College ---------- Roman Catholic
Trinity College ---------- Roman Catholic

FLORIDA

Barry College, Miami ---------- Roman Catholic

GENERAL

Dade Sounty Junior College, Dade County ---------- State
University of Florida, Gainesville ---------- State

GEORGIA

Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur ---- Presbyterian
University of Georgia, Athens ---------- State

KENTUCKY

Asbury College, Wilmore ---------- Private
Ashland Junior College, Ashland ---------- Municipal
Bellarmine College, Louisville ---------- Roman Catholic
Bethel College, Hopkinsville ---------- Southern Baptist
Brescia College, Owensboro ---------- Roman Catholic
Berea College, Berea ---------- Private
Centre College of Kentucky, Danville ---------- Presbyterian
The College of the Bible, Lexington ---- Disciples of Christ
Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond ---------- State
Georgetown College, Georgetown ---------- Southern Baptist
Lees Junior College, Jackson ---------- Presbyterian
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville ---------- Presbyterian
Midway Junior College, Midway ---------- Private
Morehead State College, Morehead ---------- State
Murray State College, Murray ---------- State
Nazareth College, Louisville ---------- Roman Catholic
Paducah Junior College, Paducah ---------- Municipal
Pikesville Junior College, Pikesville ---------- Presbyterian
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville ---------- Southern Baptist
Union College, Barbourville ---------- Methodist
University of Louisville, Louisville ---------- Municipal
University of Kentucky, Lexington ---------- State
Ursuline College, Louisville ---------- Roman Catholic
Villa Madonna College, Covington ---------- Roman Catholic
Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green ---- State

LOUISIANA

John McNeese State College, Lake Charles ---------- State
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge ---------- State
Louisiana State University at New Orleans ---------- State
Loyola University, New Orleans ---------- Roman Catholic
St. Mary's Dominican College, New Orleans ---------- Roman Catholic
Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond ---------- State
University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette ---- State

MARYLAND

Baltimore College of Commerce, Baltimore ---------- YMCA
Baltimore Junior College, Baltimore ---------- City
College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore ---------- Roman Catholic
Goucher College, Baltimore ---------- Private
Hagerstown Junior College, Hagerstown ---------- County
Hood College, Frederick ---------- Private
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore ---------- Private
Loyola College, Baltimore ---------- Roman Catholic
The Maryland Institute, Baltimore ---------- Private
Mt. St. Agnes College, Baltimore ---------- Roman Catholic
Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg ---------- Roman Catholic
Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore Baltimore ---------- Private
St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg ---------- Roman Catholic
St. John's College, Annapolis ---------- Private
St. Mary's Seminary, Junior College, St. Mary's City ---------- State
State Teachers College, Frostburg ---------- State
State Teachers College, Salisbury ---------- State

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

State Teachers College, Towson ---------- State
United States Naval Academy, Annapolis ---------- National
University of Maryland, College Park and Baltimore Divisions ---------- State
Washington College, Chestertown ---------- Private
Western Maryland College, Westminister ---------- Methodist

MISSOURI

Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg ---------- State
Culver-Stockton College, Canton ---------- Disciples of Christ
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis ---------- Municipal
Joplin Junior College, Joplin ---------- Municipal
Junior College of Kansas City ---------- Municipal
Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirkville ---------- State
Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville ---------- State
St. Louis University, St. Louis ---------- Roman Catholic
St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph ---------- Municipal
Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau ---------- State
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield ---------- State
University of Kausas City, Kansas City ---------- Private
University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla Divisions ---------- State
Washington University, St. Louis ---------- Private
Webster College, Webster Groves ---------- Roman Catholic

NORTH CAROLINA

Belmont Abbey College, Belmont ---------- Roman Catholic
Black Mountain College, Black Mountain ---------- Private
North Carolina State College, Raleigh ---------- State
Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont ---- Roman Catholic
Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer ---------- Methodist
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill ---------- State
Warren Wilson Junior College, Swannanoa --- Presbyterian
Woman's College of University of North Carolina, Greensboro ---------- State
Southern Theological Seminary, Wake Forest ---------- Southern Baptist

OKLAHOMA

Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton ---------- State
Central State College, Edmond ---------- State
Conners State Agricultural College, Warner ---------- State
East Central State College, Ada ---------- State
Eastern Oklahoma A. and M. College, Wilburton ---------- State
Murray State Agricultural College, Tishcmingo ---------- State
Muskogee Junior College, Muskogee ---------- Municipal
Northeastern Oklahoma A. and M., Miami ---------- State
Northeastern State College, Tahlequah ---------- State
Northern Oklahoma Junior College, Tonkawa ---------- State
Northwestern State College, Alv ---------- State
Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee --- Southern Baptist
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City ---------- Methodist
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha ---------- State
Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore ---------- State
Oklahoma State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, Stillwater ---------- State
Panhandle A. & M. College, Goodwell ---------- State
Phillips University, Enid ---------- Disciples of Christ
St. Gregory's College, Shawnee ---------- Roman Catholic
Southeastern State College, Durant ---------- State
outhwestern State College, Weatherford ---------- State
University of Oklahoma, Norman ---------- State

TENNESSEE

Austin Peay State College, Clarksville---State
East Tennessee State College, Johnson City---State
Madison College, Madison College---Private
Maryville College, Maryville---Presbyterian
Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro---State
Memphis State University, Memphis---State
Peabody College, Nashville---Private
Scarritt College for Christian Workers, Nashville---Methodist
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville---State
Tusculum College, Greeneville---Private
University of the South, Sewanee---Episcopal
University of Tennessee, Knoxville---State
Vanderbilt University, Nashville---Private

TEXAS

Amarillo College, Amarillo---Municipal
Austin College, Sherman---Presbyterian
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin
---Presbyterian
Dallas Theological Seminary, Dallas---Private
Del Mar College, Corpus Christi---Municipal
DeMazenod Scholasticate, San Antonio---Roman Catholic
Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin
---Episcopal
Frank Phillips College, Borger---District
Gainesville Junior College, Gainesville---Municipal
Howard County Junior College, Bg Spring---County
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio---Roman Catholic
Kilgore College, Kilgore---District
Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont---District
Laredo Junior College, Laredo---Municipal
Lutheran Concordia College, Austin---Lutheran
Midwestern University, Wichita Falls---Municipal
McMurry College, Abilene---Methodist
North Texas State College, Denton---State
Odessa College, Odessa---District
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio---Roman Catholic
Pan American College, Edinburg---Municipal
Paris Junior College, Paris---County
St. Edwards University, Austin---Roman Catholic
St. Mary's University of San Antonio, San Antonio
---Roman Catholic
San Angelo College, San Angelo---Municipal
San Antonio College, San Antonio---Municipal
Southern Methodist University, Dallas---Methodist
Southwest Texas Junior College, Uvalde---District
Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth
---Southern Baptist
Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville---State
Temple Junior College, Temple---Municipal
Texas Christian University, Brite College of the Bible,
Fort Worth---Christian
Texas Lutheran College, Seguin---Lutheran
Texas Southmost College, Brownsville---Municipal
Texas Western College, El Paso---State
Texarkana College, Texarkana---Municipal
Trinity University, San Antonio---Presbyterian
University of Dallas, Dallas---Roman Catholic
University of Texas, Austin---State
Victoria College, Victoria---Municipal
Wayland Baptist College, Plainview---Southern Baptist
Wharton County Junior College, Wharton---County

VIRGINIA

Bridgewater College, Bridgewater---Brethren
College of William & Mary, Williamsburg and Norfolk
Divisions---State
Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg---Mennonite
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond---State
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia,
Alexandria---Episcopal
Richmond Professional Institute of the College of
William & Mary, Richmond---State
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond---Presbyterian
University of Virginia, Charlottesville---State
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg---State

WEST VIRGINIA

Bethany College, Bethany---Private
Concord College, Athens---State
Davis and Elkins College, Elkins---Private
Fairmont State College, Fairmont---State
Glenville State College, Glenville---State
Marshall College, Huntington---State
Potomac (Junior) State College of West Virginia
University, Keyser---State
Salem College, Salem---Seventh Day Adventist
Shepherd College, Shepherdstown---State
West Liberty State College, West Liberty---State
West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery---State
West Virginia University, Morgantown---State
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon---Methodist

14e(1) 1961

Where To Go To College

Afro American magazine Sat. 9-23-61 p1

Because tax supported intsitutions pay nearly 50 per cent of public education, it is important for children in the southern states to know what schools are open to all.

FLORIDA

Except for the University of Florida, which has admitted one colored student, none of the three senior Florida colleges have been integrated.

Rosenwald colored junior college has 65 students; Brevard County, 300; Washington County, 208; Suwanee River, 90; Hampton, 193; Roosevelt, 208; Gibbs, 604; Volusia County, 1,122.

* * *

KENTUCKY

All eight tax - supported colleges and universities in Kentucky are desegregated, including: University of Kentucky. 150 colored; University of Louisville, 250; Eastern Kentucky State, 12; Morehead State, 15; Murray State, 75; Western Kentucky State, 22; Paducah Junior, 24.

Kentucky State has 591 colored students and approximately 50 white. The white students attend the evening school operated jointly by Kentucky State and the University of Kentucky.

Of the 166 elementary schools in the State of Kentucky, all but 19 are desegregated.

COLLEGES

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — President Marvin Wachman of **Lincoln University** has assigned Dr. H. Alfred Farrell as acting director of alumni affairs and Louis S. Putman as director of public information.

The Afro American

PETERSBURG, Va. — Gershon B. O. Collier, ambassador to the United Nations from Sierra Leone, West Africa, spoke at **Virginia State College** last week. It was his first public address since arriving in the U.S.

Pat. 10-14-61

HAMPTON, Va. — The anniversary of Nigeria's first year of independence was celebrated at **Hampton Institute** by two students from the West frican country last Sunday. Samuel Bamgbade and Chikwuka Okwumabua were joined by 28 other foreign students at a dinner.

* * *

COLUMBIA, S.C. —**Benedict College** last week became the first colored institution of higher learning to join the South Carolina Educational Television Network. Classes are being televised Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

* * *

DENMARK, S.C. — Ralston M. Kelly, mathematics and science teacher at **Voorhees School and Junior College** in 1953 and 1954, has returned to the local institution as academic dean. In the interim he has held several high school and college posts.

Bad News

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — "Jubilee Day" was marked recently at **Fisk University.** A highlight of the observance in honor of former Fisk Jubilee Singers, was a benefit concert featuring tenor Roland Hayes.

p. 16

JACKSON, Miss. —Registration for Saturday classes at **Jackson State College** got underway in Johnson Hall Auditorium Oct. 7 and continues through Oct. 14.

* * *

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. —A record 491 students, including 158 freshmen, have enrolled at **Stillman College.** Some 19 states and three foreign countries —Ghana, Congo and the Republic of Panama AT **Stillman College.** Some 19 are represented.

* * *

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —President L. H. Foster announced that 61 persons nave been added to the faculty and staff at **Tuskegee Institute.** The changes, he said, are designed to give "**maximum individual attention to the learner,**" the school's 2,244 students.

* * *

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Some 102 **Florida A. and M. University** seniors will intern in 31 schools in 15 counties as practice teachers during the first semester. The internship program ends Dec. 19.

* * *

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — The Netherlands String Quartet will initiate the lyceum series at **Fort Valley State College.** C. V. Clay Sunday. The Dance Drama Co. will be the next attraction, scheduled by the lyceum committee for Jan. 30.

GENERAL

ALBANY G.a. — The Southeastern office of World University Service recently sent **Albany State College** a letter of commendation for the contribution it has made in furthering international understanding during the past academic year.

* * *

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Charles Pratt, a candidate for the Ph.D. at the **University of Oklahoma,** has been named professor and chairman of the Department of Chemistry at **Savannah State Coilege.** C. V. Clav and Marion D. Mendenhall also have joined the chemistry department.

* * *

NEW ORLEANS — Gulf Oil Corp. has presented **Dillard University** a $1,000 unrestricted grant for use by its Department of Education. Earlier this year, a Howard University professor, H Naylor Fitzhugh, was awarded a $2,000 grant.

* * *

NEW ORLEANS —Ground breaking ceremonies for a $500,000 air-conditioned Student Center was the highlight of **Xavier University's** Foundation Week which began Sunday. The center is the first of four buildings in the university's development program.

14e(1) 1961

GENERAL

Total Of 8 Now Seeking Entry At Georgia Tech

Pensacola ordered to file mixing plan

ATHENS, Ga. — Last week, for the first time, Miss Charlayne Hunter ate in a University of Georgia cafeteria like any other student. Also last week, she and Hamilton Holmes — the only other colored student enrolled — registered for the spring quarter.

Both incidents were greeted with a calm that was far different from the riot and disorder that marked their January arrival on the campus.

A federal court ruled that Miss Hunter, who lives on campus, has the right to eat on campus.

* * *

MISS HUNTER entered Snelling Hall cafeteria accompanied by two other coeds and one white male student. A few of the 100 diners looked up only briefly from their meals. They made little comment and started no disorder.

This matter-of-fact manner was reflected when Miss Hunter and Mr. Holmes registered. A pre-medical student, Mr. Holmes will take zoology, general physics and political science.

A journalism student, Miss Hunter will take introduction to advertising, public opinion, a literature course and tennis.

* * *

MEANWHILE, in Atlanta, three colored high school seniors fulfilled residency and character certificates as a first step toward registering for George Tech.

They are Lawrence Williams, James Elliott and John Patters. Jesse Hill Jr., local insurance executive, vouched for their character before Fulton Superior Court Clerk J. W. Simmons.

Eight students preceded the three last week in applying for admission to Tech.

* * *

ALSO IN ATLANTA, state Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said that Cpl. Alfred Owens, 26, is too old to go to Armstrong College.

Cook notified college officials that a 1959 law prohibits the admission of applicants older than 21, or 25 if they have been prohibited by military service from making admission.

Coporal Owens is in the Marine Corps at Parris Island, S.C., which is near Savannah. He applied for evening school.

A bill has been introduced to kill the age-limit law. It is described as hampering more white than colored students.

* * *

THE PENSACOLA, Fla., school board has been ordered by a Federal judge to file a desegregation plan with him within 90 days. Judge G. Harrold Carswell ruled that the Pensacola (Escambia County) board had made school assignments on a racial basis.

The suit was filed last February by the NAACP which pointed out that one of the 12 plaintiffs lived within a block of all an-white school.

The NAACP also called for the assignment of teachers on a desegregated basis. Judge Carswell would not rule on that phase of the suit.

* * *

IN NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y. the NAACP attacked a school board request for a delay of a Federal court order to submit a desegregation plan by April 14.

Thurgood Marshall, opposing the school board, said that the request for a delay was a ruse to "gain a year or more."

He said further that if the delay were granted, "I don't know how it will be interpreted by members of the community."

* * *

IN NEW ORLEANS, A.P. Tureaud filed a motion for plantiffs in the St. Helena Parish school case. The suit seeks to nullify legislation which allows local school boards to call elections in which voters could authorize the closing of public schools.

Now that the Supreme Court has overturned various Louisiana laws against desegregation, the New Orleans school board is expected to have fewer money problems in school operation.

Before last week's ruling, state officials had refused to sign pay-checks for teachers and other school workers.

* * *

AN ATLANTA teacher, Miss Mary Frances Early, has applied for admission to the University of Georgia graduate school this summer.

Dean G. B. Huff has acknowledged receipt of the application and noted that it is being processed "routinely."

Miss Early, who hopes to begin courses leading toward a master's degree in music, has taught at John Hope School for four years.

An honor graduate of Clark College, she is also a graduate of Turner High, the same Atlanta school where Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Homes — the first of their race at the University of Georgia — won diplomas.

* * *

THE PEOPLE of Lockney, Texas, go to the polls Saturday to decide whether to integrate their school or pay higher taxes to send some 20 colored pupils to school in another district.

School District officals announced that colored pupils from Lockney, Silverton and Petersburg enrolling in their schools in the fall will pay an increase of $25 per student.

* * *

AND IN Asheville, N. C., the public schools were urged to teach a course in race relations.

"The antebellum days of white supremacy and serfdom are gone with the wind," declared Dr. Douglas M. Branch of Raleigh at the first session of the 77th annual North Carolina Edu- treasurer of the Baptist State Convention called on teachers to guide young people "to distinguish between liberty and license, between wrong right responsibilities."

Land-Grant Colleges And Their Challenges

By DR. JAMES N. FREEMAN
Head of Department of Agriculture
Lincoln University—Jefferson City, Mo.

No. 14 of a Series

Some persons naturally find themselves creating new menus as they prepare old and familiar's worth of felt, ribbon and extremely attractive bit of millinery out of last year's old hat or they can take three dollar's wotrh of felt, ribbon and trimming and create a hat from which a person is willing to pay $50. Still others can fash on a smart and casual dress rom a man's discarded suit.

If anyone of these people is gifted, has the ability or has a strong and consistent fascination in any of these activities, perhaps a career and training in a field in home economics s desirable.

Job Selection Important

A person may find satisfaction as a dietician for a big hotel, restaurant, department store, school cafeteria, college, or for a hospital. She may be a homemaking editor for a magazine; a home demonstration agent in rural and urban areas; a specialist in child care; a nutritionist for a chain store, an airline, for other industrial or commercial concerns or for government installations.

Another person may find her place as a research s ialist and find pleasure in working with the test tube or microscope in a college laboratory or the testing department of a manufacturer. Perhaps another would enjoy capably broadcasting homemaking techniques before the radio and television audiences.

If any of these areas of home economics appeals to one and one has a keen interest in the homemaking arts, then she will find great satisfaction in a career as a home economist. However, the selection of any area for a career should be based on careful study and a program of educational and vocational guidance. Such selection may begin when one is in the seventh grade.

The Positions Vary

One of the delights of home economics as an occupational field is the many different types of work opened to persons trained in homemaking. Such occupational briefs are set forth by "Science Research Associates" of Chicago Ill:

THE NUTRITIONIST works in schools, industries, and welfare agencies, planning ways for people to get an adequate diet on various income levels. In social welfare agencies, she advises on budgets for food, rent, clothes, and expenses of low-income families. She does little actual work with her hands, but instead solves other people's problems by applying highly specialized knowledge to each situation.

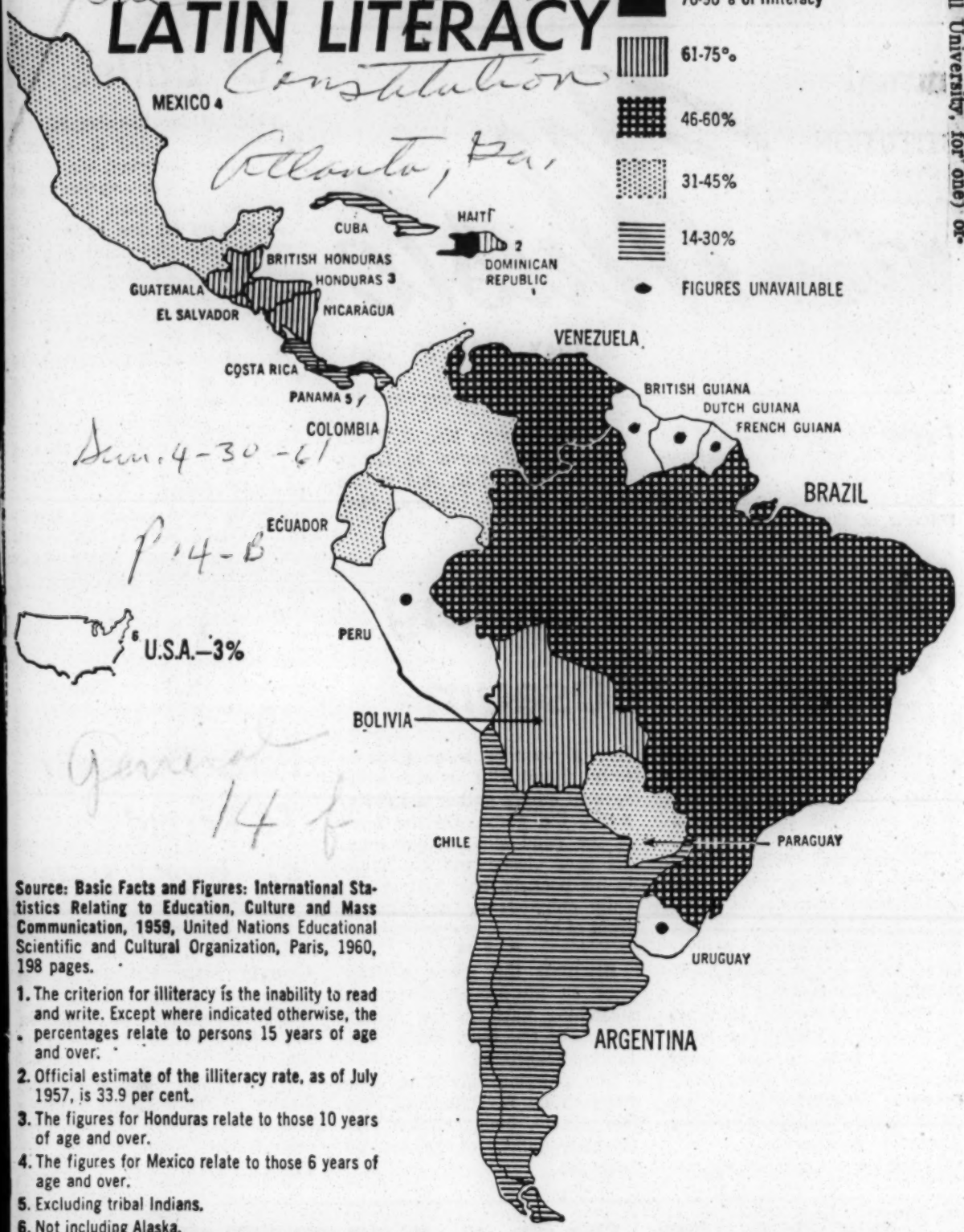
Also interested in helping others by giving them expert advice is the EXTENSION WORKER. She works in rural areas and small towns, aiding families to solve their problems as individuals, family groups, and members of a community. Her main purpose is to get groups together and teach them homemaking, sewing, cooking, and the principles of nutrition.

THE SPECIALIST IN CHILD CARE AND GUIDANCE finds employment in nursery schools, welfare agencies, colleges, children's hospitals, and agricultural extension service, guiding the emotional, physical, and mental development of children.

DESIGNERS, BUYERS, and MERCHANDISERS work with fabrics, clothes, household equipment, or home furnishings. Sometimes they design the articles, sometimes they sell goods behind the counter in order to find out what and why people buy. From selling jobs they usually advance to become buyers or personal shoppers. Often home economists become stylists and fashion advisers.

For those who wish to work with food there are countless opportunities to become a dietician or a food service director. DIETICIANS work in hospitals

SPECIAL REPORT: LATIN LITERACY



Source: Basic Facts and Figures: International Statistics Relating to Education, Culture and Mass Communication, 1959, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, 1960, 198 pages.

1. The criterion for illiteracy is the inability to read and write. Except where indicated otherwise, the percentages relate to persons 15 years of age and over.
2. Official estimate of the illiteracy rate, as of July 1957, is 33.9 per cent.
3. The figures for Honduras relate to those 10 years of age and over.
4. The figures for Mexico relate to those 6 years of age and over.
5. Excluding tribal Indians.
6. Not including Alaska.
7. Estimates based on a sample survey. The figures for the United States relate to those 14 years of age and over.

OBSTACLE TO DEMOCRACY: MILLIONS CAN'T READ

With Fidel Castro's successful repulsion of the small force of counter-revolutionaries, his influence, observers say, is apt to spread to the millions of hero-worshipping Latin Americans west and south of his near-Florida domain.

But the United States has launched a new aid

EMPHASIS: PEOPLE

program, enthusiastically supported by President Kennedy, to counteract the Castro influence.

* * *

IN DOING SO — in attempting to raise the economic, political and social standards of millions—the United States must face the facts of past antagonisms, underprivileged populations, the scars of dictatorship and—not least—illiteracy.

The democratic process thrives best among literate, informed people.

As brief study of the map above demonstrates, illiteracy is high in Latin and South America, averaging perhaps 50 per cent for the total population.

* * *

CASTRO'S CUBA has from 14 to 30 per cent illiteracy—but the major countries—Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico—have an illiteracy status ranging from 30 to 60 per cent.

Most of Brazil and Venezuela's populace fall in the 46 to 60 per cent illiteracy category.

and clubs, in schools, factory fer courses in hotel administracafeterias, tearooms, and hotels, tion. Unlike most branches of supervising the feeding of large home economics, it is largely a groups of people. Food as a key-man's field.

note to health is their first. Teachers are needed to in-

The HOSPITAL DIETICIAN is struct others who wish to be a highly specialized nutrition ex- home economists. Students inpert, whose duty is to keep track clude youngsters on all levels, of each patient's particular diet high school young people and needs, for many diseases are adults. Many times teachers treated by diet as well as by manage the school cafeteria in medicine. Sometimes she pre- addition to their classroom dupares the food herself in special ties.

cases, and may even serve the Last of all, home economics meal personally if it seems ad- is an excellent background for visable. She usually conducts a happy marriage, for the home classes in dietetics for student economist is a specialist who has nurses. been highly trained in the art of

Some home economists be- homemaking.

come INSTITUTION MANAGERS, occupied in running hospitals, hotels, recreational clubs and camps, cafeterias, and restaurants. In hotels, they supervise the work of valets, window washers, chambermaids, elevator operators, maintenance workers, and all of the many employees necessary to staff such establishments. Some colleges (Cornell University, for one) of-

These Are Desegregated

The Afro-American

Herewith is a list of universities, colleges and junior colleges which, at some period between 1935 and the present, have dropped "white-only" admission policies.

ALABAMA — Spring Hill, Mobile.

ARKANSAS — Arkansas A. and M., College Heights; Arkansas College, Batesville; Arkansas Polytechnic, Russellville; Arkansas State, State College; Arkansas State Teachers, Conway; College of the Ozarks, Clarksville; Henderson State Teachers, Arkadelphia; Southern State, Magnolia; University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

DELAWARE — University of Delaware, Newark.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — American University, Catholic University, D.C. Teachers College, Dunbarton College of Holy Cross, George Washington University, Georgetown Visitation Junior College, Immaculata Junior College, Trinity College.

FLORIDA — Barry College, Miami; Dade County Junior, University of Florida, Gainesville; University of Miami.

GEORGIA — Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur; University of Georgia, Athens.

KENTUCKY — Asbury College, Wilmore; Ashland Junior; Bellarmine College, Louisville; Bethel College, Hopkinsville; Brescia College, Owensboro; Berea College; Centre College, Danville; College of the Bible, Lexington; Eastern Kentucky State, Richmond; Georgetown, Lees Junior; Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary; Midway Junior; Morehead State, Murray State, Nazareth College, Louisville; Paducha Junior, Pikesville Junior, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville; Union College, Barbourville; University of Louisville, University of Kentucky, Lexington; Ursuline College, Louisville; Villa Madonna College, Covington; Western Kentucky State, Bowling Green.

LOUISIANA — John McNeese State, Lake Charles; Louisiana State, Baton Rouge and New Orleans; Loyola University, New Orleans; St. Mary's Dominican College, New Orleans; Southeastern Louisiana State, Hammond; University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette.

MARYLAND — Baltimore College of Commerce; Baltimore Junior College; College of Notre Dame, Baltimore; Goucher College, Baltimore; Hagerstown Junior College; Hood College, Frederick; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Loyola College, Baltimore; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mt. St. Agnes, Baltimore; Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg; Peabody Institute, Baltimore; St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg; St. John's College, Annapolis; St. Mary's Seminary Junior College; Frostburg State Teachers, Salisbury State Teachers; Townson State Teachers, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis; University of Maryland, College Park and Baltimore; Washington College, Chesterton; Western Maryland College, Westminister.

MISSOURI — Central Missouri State, Warrensburg; Culver - Stockton College, Canton; Harris Teachers College, St. Louis; Joplin Junior College, Junior College of Kansas City; Northeast Missouri State Teachers, Kirksville; Northwest Missouri State Teachers, Maryville; St. Louis University; St. Joseph Junior College; Southeast State College, Cape Girardeau; Southwest State College, Springfield; University of Kansas City; University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla; Washington University, St. Lous; Webster College, Webster Groves.

NORTH CAROLINA — Belmont Abbey College, Belmont; Black Mountain College; North Carolina State, Raleigh; Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont; Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Warren Wilson Junior College, Swannanoa; Woman's College, University of North Carolina, Greensboro; Southeastern Theological Seminary, Wake Forest.

OKLAHOMA — Cameron State Agricultural, Lawton; Central State, Edmond; Conners State Agricultural, Warner; East Central State, Ada; Eastern A. and M., Wilburton; Murray State Agricultural, Tishomingo; Muskogee Junior, Northeastern A. and M., Miami; Northeastern State, Talequah; Northern Junior, Tonkawa; Northwestern State, Alva; Oklahoma Baptist, Shawnee; Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha; Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore; State University of Agriculture, Stillwater; Panhandle A. and M., Goodwell Phillips University, Enid; St. Gregory's, Shawnee; Southeastern State, Durant; Southwestern State, Weatherford; University of Oklahoma, Norman.

TENNESSEE — Austin - Peay State, Clarksville; East Tennessee State, Johnson City; Madison College; Maryville College; Middle Tennessee State, Murfreesboro; Memphis State, Peabody, Nashville; Scarrit College for Christian Workers, Nashville; Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookesville; Tusculum, Greeneville; University of the South, Sewanee; University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Vanderbilt, Nashville.

TEXAS — Amarillo College, Austin; Sherman, Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Dallas Theological Seminary; Del Mar, Corpus Christi; DeMazenod Scholasticate, San Antonio; Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin; Frank Phillips College, Borger; Gainesville Junior, Howard County Junior, Big Spring; Incarnate Word, San Antonio; Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont; Laredo Junior, Lutheran Concordia, Austin; Midwestern, Wichita Falls; McMurry College, Abilene; North Texas State, Denton; Odessa College, Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio; Pan American College, Edinburg; Paris Junior, St. Edward University, Austin; St. Mary's University of San Antonio; San Angelo College, San Antonio College, Southern Methodist, Dallas; Southwest Texas Junior, Uvalde; Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Forth Worth; Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville; Temple Junior; Texas Christian University, Fort Worth; Texas Lutheran, Seguin; Texas Southmost College, Brownsville; Texas Western, El Paso; Texarkana College; Trinity University, San Antonio; University of Dallas; University of Texas; Victoria College; Wayland Baptist College, Plainview; Wharton County Junior.

VIRGINIA — Bridgewater College; College of William and Mary, Norfolk and Willamsburg; Eastern Mennonite, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond; Protestant Theological Seminary, Alexandria; Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary; Union Theological Seminary, Richmond; University of Virginia, Charlottesville; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.

WEST VIRGINIA — Bethany College; Concord College, Athens; Davis and Elkins, Elkins; Fairmon State; Glenville State; Marshall College, Huntington; Potomac State Junior, Keyser; Salem College; Shepherd College, Shepherdstown; West Liberty State; West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery; West Virginia University, Morgantown; West Virginia Wesleyan, Buckhannon.

2 states still hold fast to Dixie dream

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

By CHESTER M. HAMPTON

Two hundred and four institutions of higher learning in the South, in border states and in the District of Columbia have started admitting colored students since 1935 — most of them since 1948. This report was made recently by the Southern Regional Council.

The colleges listed, if not actually integrated, at least have no racial bars to admission. Not covered in the Council report are schools like West Virginia and Kentucky State coleges which have opened their classrooms to white students.

Just as there are only two states, Mississippi and South Carolina, which have neither integration nor court orders to integrate, there are two states—the same two—which have no colleges integrated voluntarily.

(Alabama, which is under court order not to bar colored students from the state university, has none enrolled. Spring Hill College, a Catholic college in Mobile, however, has a policy of nondiscrimination.)

* * *

A STRIKING fact, drawn form an analysis of the figures, is that 111, or 54 per cent, of the integrated colleges are supported by public tax money.

Few of these, from the University of Maryland in 1935 to the University of Georgia in 1961, have opened their doors without a struggle.

Far from accepting defeat gracefully, some of these schools still limit colored students to graduate and professional schools or only to courses that are not offered in all - colored state - supported colleges.

* * *

SEVENTY OF THE 204 colleges are church - related schools. They integrated voluntarily with no litigation. Of this number, 30 (or 42 per cent) are run by the Catholic Church.

The Presbyterians operate 13 desegregated colleges in the jim crow belt and the Methodists only nine. Various other denominations (Southern Baptist and Disciples of Christ, mainly) operate the remaining 18.

Twenty - three of the colleges are controlled by private, non-sectarian authority.

As might be expected, the hard-core, Deep South states have the least integration. As mentioned above, Mississippi and South Carolina have none, Alabama has one, Georgia has only two, Louisiana has 7 and Florida has four. (The University of Miami, just "desegregated" last week is one of these.)

However, the northern most state of those listed, Delaware, has only one desegregated school. It is the state university. West Virginia has 52 per cent (13) of its 25 colleges desegregated.

Texas has 33 per cent (42) of its 126 schools desegregated. The Lone Star State leads the area with state, county, city, private and church-related schools having desegregated—mostly voluntarily.

* * *

ALL IN ALL, the report shows that little integration has taken place without the efforts of the colored persons involved. Colleges supported by public money comprise the largest group of desegregated schools—yet few states have no racial bars to admission. Not covered in the Council report are schools like West Virginia and Kentucky State coleges which have opened their classrooms to white students.

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tive legal processes. al means has been employed leges to be found in th
The churches lagged far to open them and they are covered.
behind in opening their doors, slow in opening voluntarily. The percentage of de
although the Catholics per- The "open" schools (and gated elementary and
formed best in this group, most of these are open only schools is much lower
Private schools remained partially) represent a very of the states have but a

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

14 Dixie Colleges

The American P.16 Sat. 12-16-61

Are Accredited

Baltimore Md.

Acceptance hailed as significant step

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — Some 14 colored colleges were accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at the body's recent meeting here.

Dr. William H. McHenry Jr., president of the association, hailed the action as "one of the most significant steps in the history of American higher education," stating:

"The association has now prepared itself to render its complete service to every college and university without regard to race".

Those admitted to membership include Benedict, Columbia, S. C.; Claflin, Orangeburg, S. C.; Elizabeth City, (N.C.) State Teachers, Livingstone, Salisbury, N.C.; St. Augustine's and Shaw University, Raleigh; and Savannah (Ga.) State College.

* * *

THE BOARD of regents of the University of Texas at Austin has warned that:

"Any member of the law faculty of the university who directly or indirectly legally assists the plaintiffs in this suit (which is pending) would be guilty of disloyalty to his employer and subject to dismissal or to other disciplinary action".

The board's statement is believed to be directed mainly at Ernest Goldstein, who reportedly aided three students in their efforts to break down segregation in campus dormitories. The law professor has attended integration rallies and led a faculty vote in favor of desegregation.

* * *

AND IN ATLANTA, one of the nine pupils to integrate four high schools here this fall has decided to return to Turner High School.

School officials noted that Donita Gaines, 16, was making excellent grades. She further denied that her request for a transfer to the segregated school was due to any unpleasantries at Northside High.

The child's father, William C. Gaines cited "health" as the principal reason in asking for the transfer.

* * *

A 12 MEMBER VISITING group from the Catholic Action and Information Center in Washington recently visited Warren, Ohio, and were told that sub - standard conditions exist in a public school in an all - colored neighborhood.

Father Mark Zwick is behind the program to put racial understanding on a personal basis. Similar visitations in New York, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland and Columbus have been successful.

* * *

THE NAACP last week presented four plans for desegregating the Orange (N.J.) public schools.

Ray Murphy, co-chairman of the association's Orange-Maplewood chapter, called on the board of education to adopt one of the plans or any other which will accomplish desegregation of the Oakwood and Central Elementary Schools.

The NAACP asked the board to formulate its desegregation plan no later than Feb. 15, so it can be implemented at the beginning of the Sept., 1962, school year.

* * *

AND IN Passaic, N.J., the wife of a physician will soon become the first of her race to be named to the board of education in the New Jersey city.

Mayor Paul G. DeMuro last week announced that Mrs. Catholine A. Gibbs, a former Washington teacher, will be named to succeed A. James Sideris, who is moving to Cedar Grove.

16 Negro Schools Admitted

The Miami Herald P.6-C Fri. 12-8-61

To Southern Association

Miami Herald

By GEORGE LARDNER
Herald Staff Writer

The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools put an end Thursday to "second-class citizenship" for Negro universities and colleges in the South.

Association members climaxed an intensive five-year program with the admission of 14 Negro colleges and two junior colleges to full membership at the close of its 1961 convention in Miami Beach.

The action abolished the association's separate list of Negro institutions "approved" by the group but not "accredited" as members.

Dr. William H. McEniry Jr. of Stetson University, now association president, termed the move "one of the most significant steps in the history of American higher education.

"This means, in effect, that in the college and university world of the South, there will be no more second-class citizenship," he said.

A separate "approved" list will still be maintained for about 400 Negro secondary schools, but an association spokesman said that steps are also being taken to end this practice.

The admission of the new members brought to 57 the number of Negro universities, colleges and junior colleges that are now fully accredited. Sixty-five had been under consideration when the program started in 1956, but eight failed to make the grade.

"There is no question that the southern association's program has upgraded Negro colleges in the South," said Dr. Samuel Nabrit, president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Negro counterpart of the southern association.

"Now we are really remaining in existence to serve the high schools which have not been admitted (to full membership in the southern association," he said.

The southern association, founded in 1895, drew up its first "approved" list for Negro colleges and universities in 1930, but in 1956 a special association subcommittee re-evaluated the "approved" schools according to full membership standards, paving the way for the eventual admission of 57.

57 Negro Colleges Admitted To The Southern Ass'n

Atlanta Journal
Herald P.1
Fri. 12-8-61

MIAMI BEACH — (UPI) — The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools announced Thursday that 57 southern Negro colleges, universities and junior colleges were admitted to full membership during the groups final session at the plush Hotel Fontainebleau.

Dr. William Hugh McEniry, Jr., dean of Stetson University and new association president, said the move opened a new era of equal opportunity for all institutions of higher learning in the South.

"The association has now prepared itself to render its complete service to every college and university in our region without regard to race," he said.

"This means in effect that in the college and university world of the South there will be no more class citizenship," he said, referring to the 11 southern states in which the association acts as accrediting agency.

Florida A&M, Tallahassee; Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona, and Florida State N&I Memorial College in St. Augustine were included.

Stephen A. Brasfield, director of instruction for the Mississipi State Department of Education, was named president-elect. Brasfield will serve on the association's executive board for one year before taking office in 1962.

Geneva Gets Accreditation For Schools

GENEVA (Special — Geneva's schools have been accredited by the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges.

Confirmation of the grammar and high school's membership was received from Principal H. N. Hawkins, presently attending a convention of the Association in Miami, Fla.

Principal Hawkins telegraphed the news Thursday afternoon to Geneva County Superintendent of Schools, Woodfin Patterson, and to the local school board members, Hamp Morris, W. T. Benson, and Lamar Beck.

Friday, Superintendent Patterson received official notice and a letter of congratulations from Dr. J. C. Blair, director of secondary schools for the Southern Association.

"It is a real pleasure for me to notify you that Geneva schools have been approved for membership in the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges," Blair wrote.

This approval came to the local school after nearly two years of work on the part of the faculty and principal. An evaluation of the school was made by the entire faculty. This study began in September of 1960 and was not fully complete until a year later. Soon after the completion of the report, a group of state educators visited in the schools for a week. They studied the work of students and faculty, examined the school plant, and checked the program of study. Their report was made to the Southern Association and a committee of that group finally approved Geneva's membership.

After the facilty evaluation of the schools was begun, a number of improvements and additions to the school were necessary before the state committee could make their inspection tour.

Although the school has been admitted into the Southern Association, it must maintain the same high standards in order to retain its membership.

14) 1961

GENERAL

Dallas and Atlanta Keep Firm Hand On Integration

The Christian Science Monitor
Monitor p. 3
Tues - 12-5-61
Boston, Mass.
Dallas

By Bicknell Eubanks

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Carefully laid plans to police initial integration of public schools in Dallas and Atlanta are paying off. The plans reflect the determination of these two cities at the opposite ends of the South to carry out desegregation in an orderly manner.

There was no argument over the merits of the issue itself—whether or not desegregation is right or wrong. In both cities, police officials pointed out that their only duty is to see that laws are obeyed, peace maintained, and agitators kept from starting trouble.

Atlanta's initial desegregation step took place smoothly last week as schools opened there. Dallas public schools are scheduled to open Thursday, with token integration at eight widely scattered elementary schools.

Both police departments have kept close tabs on known agitators, race baiters, and other extremists. In Atlanta police noticed an increase in the number of persons from out of town known to be racists and anti-Semites. Herbert Jenkins, Atlanta Chief of Police, said he knew for sure that the agitators were in town and that if any tried to start trouble, they would be hauled off to jail by the scruff of the neck.

[In Atlanta Monday night, a jeering group surrounded a car containing Police Chief Herbert Jenkins during a segregation rally sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan, apparently in the belief that he was an FBI agent.

[About 25 persons clustered around Chief Jenkins' car, while a larger band half a block away in West Atlanta was protesting the arrest of a man identified as Roy E. Frankhauser Jr. of Reading, Pa., on charges of assaulting an officer and disturbing the peace.

[Inside the police car were Chief Jenkins, unarmed and wearing slacks, and Atlanta Constitution reporter Keele McCartney.

[Additional police officers pushed through the gathering and cleared the way. The police chief and the reporter drove off, and the crowd dispersed a few minutes later.

[The jeering and the arrest occurred after an estimated 300 persons gathered in Almond Park for a rally sponsored by the United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, the Associated Press reported.

[Four Atlanta high schools, each guarded by half a dozen policemen, entered the second week of integration quietly Tuesday. Nine Negroes are attending classes with white pupils.

[Except for the presence of officers, operation of the schools appeared entirely normal. The Negroes began classes at the previously white schools last Wednesday.]

As one police official put it, agitators see in such situations as the beginning of desegregation of schools another chance to vent their hatreds.

Extremists Watched

This same alertness is reflected in the attitude of the Dallas Police Department. Dallas police have kept close watch on about 25 to 35 men and women who are considered extremists in their violent approach to desegregation. The Dallas Police Department is reported to have a well-documented file on these people.

Like his counterpart in Atlanta, Chief of Police Jesse Curry of Dallas is ready to give short shrift to anyone who tries to start trouble during the initial stages of integrating the Dallas schools. A Dallas official is quoted as saying, "We're not playing a guessing game. If there is to be any trouble, we want to know about it."

The Dallas police plan to photograph any crowds which form near schools. This should help to spot known antagonists for evidence.

A statement by the Atlanta police chief sums up the official sentiment found among law-enforcement agencies of both cities:

"I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because as law-enforcement officials, there is no other position that we can honestly take. Our country is a country governed by law and not a country governed by man or a dictator.

"As policemen, we are the law."

In both cities, extreme segregationists appeared to recognize the futility of attempting even the mildest demonstration at the schools which are being integrated. In Atlanta desegregation began in the top grades, while in Dallas only the first grade is involved.

An Atlanta segregationist said that his group had no plans for a protest demonstration. In no case did he or his cohorts plan to make any fuss at the schools. He told newsmen, "A man would be a fool to go down there, knowing that he's going to get locked up. There's no use butting heads against the law."

The Dallas police chief spent two days in Atlanta observing the methods used by police in that city to insure peaceful carrying out of desegregation. Chief Curry had high praise for Chief Jenkins.

"I was impressed with the way Chief Jenkins had a commanding officer assigned to each of the four schools that were desegregated," Chief Curry said. "Each one was in charge of security matters at that school. Each had authority to make split-second decisions in case something turned up.

"It's probable we'll do the same thing here—assign a captain, an inspector, or a deputy chief to each of the Dallas schools that will be desegregated and give him similar authority."

Mr. Curry said he collected "mug" shots and descriptions of hate-group agents.

The Dallas police chief said he is "more confident than ever that our desegregation will go smoothly."

He added that "Dallas just doesn't have the radical factions Atlanta does, and if they can do it, we can, too."

Elsewhere —

By the Associated Press

Little Rock, Ark.

Four white junior high schools and a third high school were integrated quietly in Little Rock, Ark., Tuesday, four years after the first desegregation sparked rioting.

Police were on hand at the seven once-white schools, where 48 Negroes are enrolled. There were no crowds as Negroes entered white junior high schools and a small technical high school for the first time.

Tuesday's integration leaves Little Rock only one all-white school above the elementary level. No Negroes asked to attend Pulaski Heights Junior High School. Grade schools still are segregated.

School integration in Florida, which began on a token basis in Miami two years ago, was expanded Tuesday with admission of Negro children to previously white schools in Daytona Beach and Fort Lauderdale.

Reports indicated that desegregation was proceeding smoothly. Police patrolled school areas but said no crowds gathered.

In Broward County, 21 Negroes entered previously white schools. "It is going as smooth as silk," said H. M. Dickey, principal of Rock Island Elementary in Fort Lauderdale.

School officials turned away two Negroes who tried to enroll at a junior high at Deerfield Beach, Fla. They gave no reason.

Major Cities Begin Mixing Without Fuss

Jackson Daily News
Tues. 12-5-61

Surface Is Calm In Atlanta, Dallas, L.R., New Orleans

Jackson, Miss.

By United Press International

School integration in four major Southern cities moved forward today with a surface of calm.

Dallas, Atlanta, Little Rock and New Orleans reported that racial barriers were being pushed aside in obedience to the Supreme Court ruling that classroom segregation is illegal.

In Dallas, a group of Negro first-graders who are scheduled to integrate the nation's largest segregated school district Wednesday faced briefings today from principals of the city's elementary schools.

Dallas is under a grade-a-year plan, starting with the first grade. Civic leaders as well as school officials expressed confidence the desegregation would be peaceful.

Dallas School Supt. W. T. White was expceted to reveal today the exact number of elementary schools that will be desegregated—believed to be eight. He said he would announce early Wdenesday the names of the schools and how many Negroes were involved, but a spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said 16 Negro children are known to have been accepted.

ENTER FIVE SCHOOLS

In Litle Rock, 48 Negroes today enter one senior and four junior high schools. Officials said they did not expect trouble in the city where federal troops had to be called to enfore desegregation in 1957. With today's integration moves, Little Rock has only three schools—one senior high and two junior high—still totally segregated.

New Orleans police kept a sharp watch for possible troublemakers around six former all-white schools as new-student registration was held. The grammar schools, which include the two that were the targets of last year's integration disturbances, were guarded by teams of 60 or more policemen. The Negro students already have registered in private and their exact starting date for classes has not been revealed.

Atlanta held its fourth day of school integration. The Ku Klux Klan held a meeting Monday in a city park where one man was arrested, and klansmen picketed the homes of the Georgia governor, the Atlanta mayor and the president of Georgia Tech, which is also scheduled to accept Negro students.

Says 7 Per Cent Of Negroes In Southern Schools Are Integrated

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Almost seven per cent of the Negroes in the South's public elementary and high schools attend schools with whites, according to the new edition of the Southern Education Reporting Service "Statistical Summary."

The 17-state area, plus the District of Columbia, reported 213,532 Negroes in bi-racial schools, or 6.9 per cent of the 3,098,281 Negro enrollment. White enrollment in the region numbers 10,173,399. The Negro enrollment represents 28.3 per cent of the 13,261,660 total enrollment.

Thirteen Southern and border states, and the District of Columbia, now have 783 school districts with desegregation at the elementary or high school levels, compared to 777 districts at the end of 1960.

Four states — Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina — have no desegregated school districts, although Georgia is scheduled to get its first biracial public schools in Atlanta next September by court order.

These 783 desegregated districts make up 28 per cent of the region's 2,813 biracial districts—those having students of both races, whether segregated or not. Out of the region's 6,663 school districts, 3,850 are uniracial — either all-white or all-Negro enrollments.

FEW MIX

The 783 desegregated districts have an enrollment of 3,106,130 whites and 706,163 Negroes. Although 22.9 per cent of the region's Negro enrollment is in the desegregated districts, only 30.2 per cent of these 706,163 Negro students attend schools with whites.

When the last SERS "Statistical Summary" was published, in November, 1960, the region had 195,625 Negroes in biracial schools, or 6.3 per cent of the region's Negro enrollment. Almost all of the 17,907 gain occurred in the Maryland figure, which jumped by 17,871 because of a change in the method of reporting the statistics.

The figure previously included only Negroes attending formerly all-white schools but the new summary figure includes Negroes attending with whites in formerly all-Negro schools.

Four states have gained additional districts desegreagted since the last issue of the summary. Kentucky increased by two to 130, Texas added two for 132, Oklahoma rose by one to 190, and Tennessee moved up to seven desegregated districts.

Ninety-eight per cent of the South's desegregated Negro students, or 209,224, live in the border states of Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and West Virginia. Together these states have 14 per cent of the total Negro enrollment, or 436,429.

The remaining two per cent, or 4,308, of the Negroes in biracial schools are in the seven states having 51 per cent of the region's Negro enrollment. Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia have a Negro enrollment of 1,548,136.

The four segregated states have almost 36 per cent of the Negro enrollment in the region's public schools. Their Negro enrollment is 1,103,696.

HIGHEST PERCENTAGE

District of Columbia schools have the highest percentage of desegregation. Eighty-four per cent of the District's Negro students are in the same schools with whites. By race the District enrollment is 24,697 whites and 96,751 Negroes.

Public school faculties remain segregated by race in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina as well as in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina and Virginia, which have had some student desegregation.

Eight other states and the District of Columbia reported some degree of teacher desegregation, although in four states—Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma and West Virginia—several Negro teachers lost their jobs in the change to biracial schools.

The region has 494,629 teachers, with about 21 per cent of them Negro.

The region has 276 tax-supported institutions of higher learning, with 139 known to be desegregated in practice or principle. Other schools are believed willing to accept members of both races but the racial status is unknown because their enrollments are not kept by race or the schools have not announced a policy.

Of the 226 public colleges with all-white or predominantly white enrollments, 124 will accept Negroes. Fifteen of the 50 all-Negro or predominantly Negro public colleges will accept whites. The number of white and Negro students involved in college-level desegregation is unknown since most of the border states no longer report enrollment by race. However, the newly revised "Statistical Summary" reports for the first time several of the states' college enrollments by race.

COURT BACKLOG

The summary lists 205 court cases filed in state and federal courts on segregation, desegregation and related issues. Mississippi is the only state having had no litigation.

Legislatures of 15 states have adopted 342 new laws and resolutions to prevent, restrict or control school desegregation. Most of the legislation has been added to statute books since 1954, although a few laws were enacted in anticipation of the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 decision.

The latest edition of the semi-annual summary has been expanded to include new information. A "Chronology of Major Desegregation Developments" covers the main events and court decisions on the issue from 1936 through 1961.

Under "Statistical Developments from 1954," the change over the past years is recorded by school districts, enrollment in desegregated districts, and enrollment in biracial schools.

Another table lists the status of all the districts under court order to desegregate, noting the court and date of the decision.

The "Statistical Summary" carries a map on its cover showing the percentage of desegregation in each state. The booklet is available from SERS at one dollar a copy.

14k 1961 GEORGIA AUGUST DEC. (COURT HALTS TRANSFER)

ATLANTA- COED TRANSFER CASE

Atlanta to Ask U.S. Court For Help in Melkild Case

Atlanta Constitution

By HERMAN HANCOCK
AND BRUCE GALPHIN

Atlanta Board of Education attorneys Monday night were ordered to file in federal court a petition "clarifying its rights and duties" after the State Board of Education refused to reconsider the Sandra Melkild transfer.

The Atlanta board passed unanimously a resolution citing a conflict between the federal court order to desegregate Atlanta schools and the state board action, and asking what course it should pursue.

Earlier Monday the state board by a vote of 6-3 stood by its former decision that the 17-year-old white girl had a right to transfer to an all-white school from one scheduled for desegregation.

A. C. (Pete) Latimer, attorney for the Atlanta board, was instructed to "proceed forthwith with a petition in federal court for the northern district of Georgia" to get the sought clarification.

He had hinted at the state board hearing that if the state board refused to change its mind, it might become a party to the federal court's desegregation order.

Presumably U.S. Judge Frank A. Hooper Jr., author of the original desegregation order, would be the judge to whom the request would be directed.

A portion of the resolution approved by the Atlanta board read:

"The Atlanta Board of Education does not desire to be cast in the light of either defying the State Board of Education or the federal court order; now, therefore be it resolved in order to lawfully determine its rights, duties and obligations in the transfer of Sandra Melkild and other students similarly situated" that the clarification be sought.

not "presume to say" what the city board would do in the face of a refusal or what the federal court would do if the case were brought to it.

But he said, "Within a matter of days, the Atlanta Board of Education could go into federal court and say . . . "We are in grave doubt about our rights."

A week ago, the state board reversed the city board, holding that it had 'abused its discretion" in refusing transfer to Miss Melkild. The vote was 7-2.

PETERS VOTES

One of those voting with the majority last week did not attend Monday's meeting. The minority was joined Monday by chairman James S. Peters, who did not vote last week.

Peters contended that he never believed the state board had jurisdiction in the case.

The board Monday voted to request Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook for an official opinion covering its powers of review.

STONE MAKES MOTION

Paul Stone of Waynesboro, who made the motion to reverse the city board last week, also made the motion Monday to refuse reconsideration.

Stone disputed Latimer so persistently Monday that board member Francis Shurling of Wrightsville said he did not "think it's necessary to harass" Latimer.

Stone apologized.

In his arguments for reconsideration, Latimer insisted that the Atlanta board was under federal injunction not to consider the factor of race in granting transfers. He said the city board could not have "abused its discretion" in the Melkild case "because it had no discretion."

POWERS REPEALED

Latimer also contended that a 1961 act repealed old review powers of the state board and left it without jurisdiction in the Melkild case.

Stone replied that last week Latimer had acknowledged Miss Melkild's right to appeal under general laws.

Stone also asserted that Miss Melkild's request was not based "solely on race" but on "psychological" grounds—one of the factors set forth in the pupil placement plan.

'FACTS' ASKED

Shurling labeled Miss Melkild's assertion that attending Northside High would cause her "psychological damage" a "conclusion." He said she should state facts to back up the conclusion.

Although the period for formal transfer applications passed May 15, the Melkild case could set the precedent for an undeterminable number of informal requests.

Judge Bars Atlanta Girl's School Shift

The Montgomery Advertiser

ATLANTA (AP) — A federal court order Tuesday restrained the State Board of Education from allowing a white Atlanta girl to transfer from a desegregated school to a segregated one.

U.S. District Judge Frank Hooper Jr. who issued the order restrained the state board from "taking any further action tending to cause the Atlanta Board of Education to violate the previous orders and judgments of this court in said case."

The judge ordered the members of the State Board of Education to appear at a hearing at 10 a.m. Friday to show cause why they should not be made parties to the Atlanta school desegregation decision and why their order in the case of the white girl should not be vacated.

Hooper's order was entered without a hearing because he said there was not sufficient time for service on the state board members Tuesday.

The judge's restraining order was the latest in a series of developments in the case of Sandra Melkild, who has sought transfer from Northside High, which is to be desegregated in the fall, to all-white Dykes High.

The girl's request for transfer was turned down by Atlanta School Supt. John Letson and the city board of education. But last week the state board ruled that Atlanta officials had "abused their discretion" in the decision and ordered the city board to grant the transfer.

Board May Review Transfer Decision

Atlanta Journal

Chairman James Peters Thursday called the State Board of Education to a special meeting Monday to possibly reconsider its decision to permit a white girl to transfer away from an Atlanta high school which will be integrated this fall.

State School Supt. Claude Purcell said the board will be asked to consider a request from the Atlanta Board of Education for a rehearing in the case of blonde, 17-year-old senior Sandra Melkild. He said that if the board grants the rehearing, it will begin immediately.

The State School Board voted 7-2 Monday to permit Miss Melkild to transfer from Northside High School to Dykes High in Atlanta. Northside is one of four high schools to be integrated by 10 Negro students late this month. Dykes is to remain segregated.

Purcell said he sent a telegram and a copy of the Atlanta board's request to each of the state board members.

"I don't know what action the board will take at the meeting," he said. The special meeting will start at 2 p.m. Monday in the board's room at the state office building here.

Miss Melkild was the only white student among 134 who applied to the Atlanta board for transfer under a federal mandate. She and 123 Negro students were turned down.

The girl's father, telephone company engineer William Melkild, appealed to the state board and at a hearing Monday said that his daughter would suffer psychological damage if she were not permitted to transfer away from the soon-to-be integrated high school.

Atlanta school officials expressed the fear that the state board had opened the door to mass transfers and Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield said the move "put things right back like they were before efforts were made to comply with the court order."

State Weighs Review Of Coed Transfer Case

The Atlanta Constitution

P.1

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The State Board of Education agreed Thursday to consider a request for a rehearing of its decision that a white Atlanta child who objects to desegregation may transfer to a segregated school.

But, while the city board won temporary relief on that problem, Gov. Ernest Vandiver dropped another one in their laps by announcing that tuition grants must be paid from local funds.

Atlanta school officials already had said that they have no spare funds for grants.

The governor had announced in a statewide television address Tuesday night that he was activating the tuition grant program in cases of "absolutely intolerable conditions."

But in releasing details of the education budget Thursday, Vandiver made it clear that no additional state funds would be released to finance the program.

"The new tuition grant law provides that the several local boards of education shall pass on tuition grant applications and that if the grants are approved by the boards, they shall be paid out of state funds now allocated to the boards and from local taxes," the governor's statement said.

The Atlanta board has received inquiries about tuition grants from approximately 30 or 32 children.

Most would be ruled out under the "intolerable conditions" criterion, however, since Vandiver clearly meant it to apply to students attending desegregated schools.

Only a few of the 30 or so inquiries have come from students slated to attend one of the four desegregated high schools.

The decision of the state board to consider rehearing the case of 17-year-old Sandra Melkild was announced Thursday afternoon by board chairman James S. Peters.

The state panel will consider the local board's appeal next Monday. A spokesman said the appeal of 38 Negroes seeking transfers to desegregated schools has not yet been received and will not be heard at Monday's meeting.

Court Order Halts Melkild Transfer

The Atlanta Constitution

Dri. 12-22-61 P1

(Federal Judge Frank A. Hooper signed an injunction Thursday preventing the State Board of Education from granting Sandra Melkild's transfer from integrated Northside High School.)

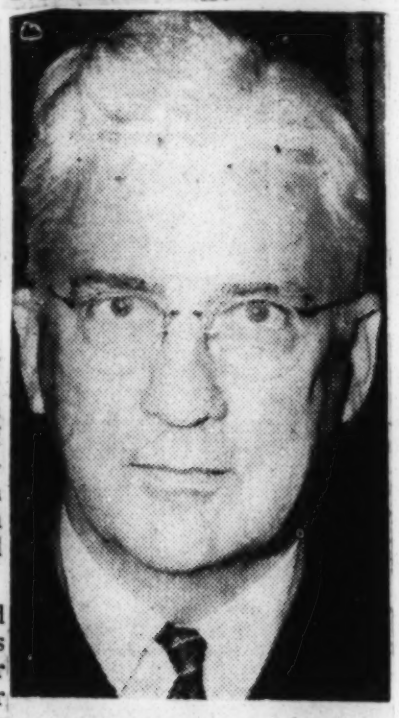
Last week Judge Hooper ruled, on a request for summary judgment by the board, that the board had no cause to reverse the Atlanta Board of Education's decision not to grant the girl a transfer to Dykes High School. He ordered the Atlanta board to prepare the summary judgment signed Thursday.)

(The final judgment stated that the order of Aug. 7, 1961 "wherein the State Board of Education overruled the Atlanta Board of Education and sustained the appeal of Sandra Melkild for a transfer to the Dykes High School is hereby set aside and declared null and void.")

(It permanently "restrained and enjoined" the state board and its agents from enforcing the order "and from taking any further action hereafter tending to cause the Atlanta Board of Education to violate the previous Order and Judgment of this Court in said case, to wit: The Order of Jan. 20, 1960, approving a pupil Assignment Plan for the Atlanta Board of Education.")

The judgment was on a request by the Atlanta Board for clarification of the original decision under which Atlanta schools were desegregated this fall in light of the state Board's decision on the Melkild transfer. Court costs were assigned to the state.)

Sandra Melkild's father sought her transfer when applications from Negroes to attend previously all-white Northside were received by the Atlanta Board last spring. He claimed that attending the school with Negroes would do irreparable psychological damage to his daughter.



DENIES TRANSFER
Judge Hooper

14e(1) 1961

GEORGIA

SPELMAN, MOREHOUSE COLLEGES

$1,000,000 ROCKEFELLER FUND
250,000 DANFORD FOUNDATION
200,000 FORD FOUNDATION

Spelman, Morehouse Get $2 Million Gifts

The Atlanta Constitution
p. 12

By CLAUDE GEORGE

Spelman and Morehouse colleges have received donations amounting to $2,000,000 toward their endowment goal of $7,000,000, according to Spelman President A. E. Manley.

Dr. Manley said the major part of the donations have come from the Rockefeller Fund ($1,000,000), Danford Foundation ($250,000 and the Ford Foundation ($200,000).

Other large donations have been made by alumni of the two institutions here.

Mon. 2-24-61

Dr. Manley said that 30 more acres of land are needed in the near future by the two schools for plant expansion. He said it will be possible to buy land adjacent to the present campuses under the Atlanta urban renewal program.

Three Negro Students Enter Georgia Tech Monday

p.6 The Atlanta Journal and Constitution
Sun. 9-17-61
Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta Graduates Involved In First Voluntary Integration

By MARGARET SHANNON

Voluntary desegregation of a tax-supported school will take place for the first time in Georgia Monday when three Negro students enter Georgia Tech.

There has been desegregation before—at the University of Georgia in Athens and in four Atlanta high schools—but in both instances federal orders forced it.

Dr. Edwin Harrison

The Negroes are 1961 graduates of Atlanta Negro high schools and all three will seek engineering degrees. They got into Tech through the regular admission route by applying early and successfully standing the required tests and interviews.

* * *

TECH OFFICIALS have made fairly extensive preparations for the start of desegregation, none of which they have talked about very freely.

State Patrol members and Atlanta police will aid Tech's own 20-man security force in maintaining order. Tech officials expect no trouble.

President Edwin Harrison has said that he will allow peaceful student demonstrations, but no disorder, and that rioting or agitating will mean immediate expulsion.

Dr. Harrison Friday announced that "no outsider" would be allowed on tthe Tech campus for "an indeterminable period," but failed to define "outsider" except to say that newsmen are ...g them.

...rently his order does not ...nts or other citizens who ...gs to see about.

... has a 142-acre mid-city campus pierced by numerous streets and sidewalks used by the public. Dr. Harrison said Atlanta police will handle traffic, but no clear or detailed controls have been announced.

* * *

THE THREE Negroes who will report to Tech Monday among some 1,250 freshmen for orientation week are:

Ford Greene, 17, valedictorian of his Turner High School graduating class and son of an athletic coach at Morris Brown College, a Negro school here. Ford plans to study chemical engineering.

Lawrence Williams, 18, a graduate of Washington High and son of a chauffeur. His aim is an engineering degree in communications and electronics.

Ralph Long Jr., 17, fourth in scholastic standing in the Turner High graduating class this year and son of the principal of an Atlanta Negro elementary school. He wants to become an electrical engineer.

The youths are longtime friends. Ford and Ralph filed their applications at Tech late in January, soon after two Atlanta Negroes entered the university in Athens under a federal court order. Lawrence applied several weeks later.

* * *

GEORGIA TECH got a total of 13 applications from Negroes. Dr. Harrison announced in May that three were being accepted. Eight of the rejected applicants later took entrance examinations, but were not accepted.

Dr. Harrison said he personally made "the ultimate decision" about admitting the three. But the decision came only after extended discussion of the problem among state officials, members of the State Board of Regents and University System staff members.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver said after the decision to desegregate voluntarily was announced that acceptance of the three Negroes had been deemed to be in the best interest of the school.

Tech expects a total enrollment of approximately 5,700 students this fall, with almost half of them (47 per cent) coming from states other than Georgia and from countries other than the United States.

Freshmen, including the Negroes, will spend this week taking various tests to guide their placement in classes and listening to lectures designed to help them adjust to college.

The three Negroes will live at home.

Georgia Tech Readies Easy Admission Of Three Negroes

p.8 Jackson Daily News
Atlanta, Ga.
9-17-61
Jackson, Miss.

ATLANTA (UPI)—Georgia Tech is making elaborate preparations for the "routine admission" this month of its first three Negro students — sons of a high school principal, a basketball coach and a chauffeur.

They will raise to six the number of Negroes to be enrolled in institutions of higher learning in Georgia from which Negroes have been barred. Nine Negroes also attended integrated public secondary schools in Atlanta.

Tech accepted the three under standard entry testing procedure from among 13 Negroes who applied for the fall term opening Sept. 27.

They were the first Negroes to be accepted in Georgia by a segregated school without a court suit. Tech officials pointed out that never before had a Negro actually gone through the registration process.

SPRING GRADUATES

The Negroes, all spring graduates of Atlanta high schools, are:

Ralph A. Long Jr., son of the principal of a Negro elementary school.

Ford Green, son of the basketball coach at Morris Brown (Negro) College.

Lawrence Williams, whose father is a chauffeur.

They will enroll at Tech as regular freshmen and will be under the traditional limitations of "rats," as fledging "Yellow Jackets" are called.

They will be required to report on Sept. 18 with other freshmen for a week of orientation. Officials said the Negroes presumably would be issued gold and white freshman caps with their fellow first-year students and would sit in the freshman section at any football games they attend.

Tech began preparing months ago for the day when its first Negro students would be admitted. Shortly after the 13 applicants arrived at the registrar's office — which was sometime before the riotous admission of two Negroes at the University of Georgia—the wheels were set in motion for a peaceful transition at Tech.

BUSINESS OF EDUCATION

"We are in the business of education which is too serious to put up with any trouble," Dr. Edwin Harrison, youthful Tech president, said in an interview.

Shortly after two Negroes, Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter, were admitted to the Georgia campus last January under court orders, Harrison appeared before the Tech student body.

It was a tense meeting. Tech already had announced it would admit qualified Negro students this fall. Just six nights before, following a Tech-Georgia basketball game, uncontrolled rioting broke out at Athens over the admission of Holmes and Charlayne Hunter.

"You people seem to have been born into a time of crisis," Harrison told his students.

"Would you ask for a show of hands of students here today who would openly resist forced integration?" a student asked.

Between 20 and 30 hands were raised from a crowd of approximately 2,000 students. Then Harrison quietly laid down the law for Tech's forthcoming desegregation.

He said students who became involved in riots, demonstrations or disturbances likely to become riotous would be "instantly dismissed." Grounds for explusion would include the making of inflammatory statements, use of fireworks or obstructing law and order in any way.

Harrison said students who suddenly found themselves in the midst of a riotus situation should go home immediately and those in classes should stay there until instructed to leave.

"What can we do to show our displeasure at being forced into an integrated situation?" another student asked.

"You can do anything you choose as long as you don't get violent," Harrison replied.

The Tech president said the Student council would assist the administration in event of a crisis.

Tech had students last year from 44 countries and 48 of the 50 states. Harrison expects about the same ratio this year, many coming from non-white areas of the world.

"I expect the admission of the Negroes to be entirely routine," he said. "Regardless of anyone's personal feelings, we will tolerate no trouble."

3 Negroes Enter Tech Today Under Press Ban

P 1b Ga. Atlanta Constitution
Mon. 9-18-61

When three Negro freshmen begin orientation at Georgia Tech Monday morning, there will be no newsmen on campus and no student-press interviews by order of the campus officials.

The three students—all Atlanta high school graduates—were enrolled in the college by the usual process of application as Tech officials voluntarily went about desegregating the campus. Officials said they expect no trouble.

Atlanta Ga

The Negroes seek engineering degrees. They applied for entrance early and successfully passed testing and interviews usually required for admittance.

PLANS CHANGED

Meanwhile, Tech officials made careful preparations. But in an about-face move this weekend some of the preparations were altered considerably.

Originally newsmen were to be allowed on the campus if accompanied by Tech administration representatives. They were also to be allowed to interview students and faculty at the press center but agreed to a regulation barring them from the classroom buildings.

But Friday a new set of regulations was released. Newsmen are to be banned from the campus and may not hold interviews with students or faculty at the press center in the YMCA across North Avenue from the campus.

HARRISON ABSENT

The regulation change came in a prepared statement issued on behalf of Tech President Edwin Harrison and was released at a news conference by Dean Fred Ajax, who said Harrison had left town and that he did not know where he had gone.

Ajax said he did not know the source of the policy change but said Harrison accepted full responsibility. Board of Regents chairman Robert O. Arnold said the regents had not discussed the matter formally at this week's meeting and that the rules change "did not come from the regents as a body."

Other preparations for desegregation include assistance for Tech's 20-man security force from the State Patrol and Atlanta Police department, but have not been freely discussed.

WARNED ON RIOTS

The three Negroes who plan entrance to the campus are Ford Greene, 17, valedictorian graduate of Turner High School who plans to study in chemical engineering; Lawrence Williams, 18, graduate of Washington High who plans for a communications and electronics degree, and Ralph Long Jr., 17, who graduated fourth in his class at Turner High School and wants to be an electrical engineer.

The three are longtime friends. Greene and Long applied for entrance late last January; Williams several weeks later. All three will commute to school from their homes.

Last January Harrison warned that students involved in riots, demonstrations and disturbances likely to become riotous would be expelled.

14e(1) 1961

SEPTEMBER

GEORGIA TECH

Tech Campus Calm As 3 Negroes Enroll

By BRUCE GALPHIN AND BARBARA MILZ

The first three Negro students in Georgia Tech's 73-year history began a week of freshman orientation Monday amid peace and good order.

The rest of the student body acted much as it always does during the first week: moving into dormitory rooms, freshening up at fraternity houses, greeting friends and singing the school song.

The Negroes' activities Monday consisted of a physical examination in the morning and an orientation meeting in the afternoon.

Although dozens of state and local police were on the campus, the Negroes came and went in a compact imported car without escort. All three live at their own homes in Atlanta.

Georgia Tech thus became the first academic institution in the Deep South to desegregate without the pressure of court order.

It is the second state-supported college in Georgia to drop its racial bars. The University of Georgia admitted two Negroes under court order last January amid rioting and demonstrations.

The loudest "demonstration" at Tech Monday was a lusty chorus of "to hell with Georgia" from freshmen awaiting an orientation lecture at the old gymnasium on Third St. NW.

The yell went up just after the Negroes had joined the line waiting outside the building about 3:25 p.m.

It was followed by another traditional freshman shout, "damn good rats"—referring to themselves. (Freshmen are called "rats.")

Then, waving their traditional gold "rat" caps, the freshmen broke into the school song, "Ramblin' Wreck," and shortly afterward filed into the gym.

Desegregation began at 11:02 a.m. when the three Negroes—Ford Greene, Ralph A. Long Jr. and Lawrence Williams—showed up at the Joseph Brown Whitehead Memorial Infirmary.

They came out about 12:15 in the company of four white students. One of the white youths called to them: "We'll see you tomorrow." Another said, "Y'all take it easy."

One of the Negroes replied: "O.K. man."

While the Negroes were inside the infirmary, an outdoor speaker at a high fidelity rig at the nearby Delta Tau Delta fraternity house blared out loudly with "Old Black Joe," followed by a rock-and-roll number.

Tech publications director Robert Wallace walked over and spoke to the group, who were sprucing up the DTD lawn, and the volume was cut down.

'NO SIGNIFICANCE'

Two of the fraternity's members told newsmen on nearby Fifth St., NW, that there was "no significance" to the "Old Black Joe."

"It's just one of the records we've had on the machine for years," one said.

"I don't believe you're going to find any trouble here," he added.

LEFT CAMPUS

After their physical examination, the Negroes left the campus. They were bare-headed.

When they returned for the 3:30 p.m. session, they were wearing "rat" caps. They picked up blank cards and filed inside.

The three Negroes sat apart from one another, among white students. They joined in singing and cheering, and at least two of them chatted with their white classmates.

TAKING EXAMS

The Negroes and some 1,200 freshmen will spend the rest of the week attending orientation briefings, taking placement exams and otherwise preparing for their first year at college.

Next Monday they will register for classes, and the following Wednesday they will begin the normal class routine for the quarter.

The three Negroes also attended the president's convocation program Monday at 8 p.m. and joined in the pep rally cheers and traditional Tech songs in the Alexander Memorial Building.

In his welcoming address, Tech President Edwin Harrison warned students about "riots, demonstrations and disturbances likely to become riotous" in revealing that he had heard information which "led me to believe that there may be an attempt made to stir up trouble on the Tech campus."

He warned students not to "let them (agitators) make of you a tool to fashion trouble," and repeated a statement of last January which threatened expulsion for any student involved in disturbances.

He said if trouble did break out the students were to go to their places of residence and remain inside, and if in class or library or such at the outbreak they "should remain where they are until instructed otherwise."

He said those who wished to show displeasure at the desegregation move "could do anything you choose as long as you don't get violent."

He told the freshmen they seemed "to have been born into a time of crisis" and there wasn't much they could do as individuals "except learn to live with crises, because apparently we are going to have them for a good many years yet in this world."

He then continued with his customary talk of welcome and orientation to the incoming freshmen.

Staff Photo—Bill Young

LEAVE TECH INFIRMARY AFTER TAKING PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS

L-R: Ford Green, Larry Williams and Ralph A. Long Jr.

Georgia Tech Technique

Georgia Tech Intends To Maintain Its Dignity

Special Freshman Edition

For the first time in its nearly 75-year history, Georgia Tech this fall has become a desegregated institution. Last spring, the school voluntarily admitted three of 13 applicants of the Negro race to its undergraduate division. The University of Georgia was the first state-supported college in Georgia to be desegregated. It was done so, however, by court order. A great deal of thought and consideration accompanied the decision to voluntarily admit Negroes to Tech—marking the first institution of higher learning in the Deep South to do so.

In accepting Negroes for the first time, Tech has no intention of attempting to dictate personal beliefs. This point should be made perfectly clear to you entering freshmen. But the school does have every intention of insuring and maintaining a sense of dignity and peace. You must also be made fully cognizant of this fact.

Every freshman has a responsibility to his fellow students, to alumni that have preceded him, and to his school. He has accepted this responsibility by virtue of his enrollment. What he must remember is that this responsibility is to be fulfilled.

No student will do anything to incite or create disturbances if he desires to remain a student. The penalty for any such action is immediate expulsion. This President Harrison has stated, and with this policy the Technique agrees.

What Georgia Tech has come to mean is the result of three-quarters of a century of building. It has developed a name that has come to be synonomous with prestige. It has developed an alumni body that is one of the most loyal in the nation and that takes a great interest in the wellbeing of its school. If at all possible these will be maintained.

You must do your part for both your future and that of your institution rest upon what happens or does not happen during one of the most crucial periods in the long, tradition-filled history of Georgia Tech.

Georgia Tech Mixes Quietly

ATLANTA (AP)—Three young Negro men became the first Negroes to enroll at Georgia Tech Monday. A record-player in a nearby fraternity house blared a few bars of "Old Black Joe."

It was a peaceful transition from the old Southern way of life and its rigid segregation customs to a new era of integration in public-financed education at all levels.

Tech, famous for its production of outstanding engineers and football teams, voluntarily opened its doors to Negroes.

A protective escort of state patrolmen saw the trio to the doors of the infirmary on the sprawling 142-acre campus near Atlanta's business district.

14e (1) 1961 GEORGIA TECH (TEST) EXAMINATIONS FOR 8 of 10 NEGRO STUDENTS REJECTED

Tech To Test 8 of 10 Rejected Negro Students

Eight of 10 Negroes turned down for admission to Georgia Tech will take examinations next week in an effort to prove that they are qualified.

While 10 applicants were rejected, three Negroes were accepted to begin classes this fall.

Nine of those rejected protested and were offered personal interviews with Registrar William L. Carmichael. Only eight showed up, a spokesman said, and these were offered the examinations in keeping with school policy.

The tests are scheduled for Thursday and Friday.

14e(1) 1961

GEORGIA TECH

Tech Applicants Remain Hopeful

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. 4-6

By HARMON G. PERRY

The four Negro youths who recently picked up entrance applications at Georgia Tech all have the same career ambitions, and at the same time are faced with similar financial shortages which rule out any dream of going to any of the larger institutes of technology.

Jan. 1-21-61

These, along with their designs to enter the famous institution, lead up to their decision to pick up application forms on December 28. So far they have completed two steps of procedure required of them, and are now looking forward to continuing application processing which, they hope, will ultimately end in their admission in September.

After picking up their applications, the four teenage youths later had them notorized at the office of the County Clerk. Then came a conference with the Assistant Admission Officer at Tech, and finally a college entrance examination sponsored by the College Board on Entrance Examiners. They are now awaiting the results of this examination.

Some observers who are following the course of the youths closely feel the requirement that they take the College Board Examination at this early stage may be a hurdle deliberately placed in their path, since white applicants take this same examination after acceptance.

Nevertheless these same observers believe that the youths will come through the examination with no difficulty since their high school records bear out that they are among the top schoolastic students. All have been offered early admission scholarships at numerous Negro colleges, but none of these colleges offer courses or degrees in engineering. But an attorney who handled the affairs of Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes said taking this test before acceptance was not out of the ordinary. D. L. Hollowell said that Miss Hunter and Holmes took such a test before acceptance at the University of Georgia.

Their decision to apply for Georgia Tech was a decision of their own said Homer McEwen, Jr., Ford Green, Ralph Long, Jr. and Wendall Johnson. They denied being used by any organization, or being advised by any legal counsel. They have only the blessings and good wishes of their parents.

The 17-year-old youths are convinced that as citizens of Georgia and children of tax payers they have the right to attend Georgia Tech. They also have figured out the great financial saving by not going out of the state.

In addition to being outstanding scholastic students, all four are better than average athletes at Turner High School, with Johnson also being a member of the Band.

5 Negroes Begin Steps to Enter Tech

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed 12-15-60

Prove Residence, Obtain Certificates of Good Character

Five Negro high school seniors fulfilled residency and character certification Tuesday prior to registering at Georgia Tech.

P.13

Fulton Superior Court Clerk J. W. Simmons said he signed the certifications after Miss Mary Frances Early, John Hope School music teacher, and Jesse Hill, chairman of the board of trustees for the Butler Street YMCA, appeared in behalf of the students. Simmons said he was satisfied that all seven were legal residents of Fulton and were of good character.

At Tech, William Carmichael, registrar, said he has not received applications from the five. He said the school has received applications from only four Negro students who filed in January for admission.

The Board of Regents has a regulation which requires that every student who applies for admission to a state college or university must have a certificate from the clerk of the Superior Court in his county or from the county ordinary which states he is a legal resident of the county and is of good character.

Simmons said that the boys applying were from George Washington High School. He identified them as Billy White, Claud Smith, Louis Smith, Sanse Fitzpatrick and Robert Barber.

Georgia Tech Processing Negroes' Bids

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
1-24-61

ATLANTA, Jan. 24 (AP).—Georgia Tech officials today awaited results of college board examinations taken by four Atlanta Negro youths who have formally applied for admission to the State-supported school.

"We are following the same procedures with them as with any other students," said W. L. Carmichael, registrar and director of admissions.

Mon 1-24-61

After receiving result of the examinations, he said yesterday, the youths will be required to furnish personal references and take personal interviews.

The Negroes submitted their applications to the registrar last week after obtaining the necessary papers earlier in the month. Then they went to Fulton Superior Court and legally qualified as Georgia residents.

They were identified in court as Homer McEwen, jr.; Ford Green; Ralph Long, jr., and Wendall Johnson, all seniors at Atlanta's Turner High School.

Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, the first Negroes to attend the University of Georgia, were graduated from Turner High School in 1959.

Meanwhile, in Athens, Miss Hunter and Mr. Holmes attended classes unescorted at the 175-year-old university, scene of a campus riot when they first were admitted.

Athens city detectives accompanied them to and from the campus but they were allowed to walk between classes by themselves.

No trouble was reported, but some students were organizing a passive resistance group with the announced intention of not speaking to either Miss Hunter or Mr. Holmes.

4 Negroes Apply to Enter Tech

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 1-24-61

Four Atlanta Negro youths have formally applied for admission to Georgia Tech next fall.

The four youths, who picked up application blanks early this month at Tech and later got legally qualified at Fulton Superior Court as residents of Georgia, last week submitted their applications to the registrar at Tech.

1 Col

W. L. Carmichael, registrar and director of admissions, said Monday that his office is awaiting results of the youths' college board examinations before taking further action.

REFERENCES REQUIRED

"We are following the same procedures with them as with any other students," Carmichael said. He said they will be required to furnish personal references and undergo personal interviews.

The Negro youths were identified in Fulton Superior Court as Homer McEwen Jr., Ford Green, Ralph Long Jr., and Wendall Johnson, all seniors at Turner High School—the same school where Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes—first Negroes to be admitted to the University of Georgia—were graduated in 1959.

'REALITY' AT EMORY

Meanwhile, at Emory, where Negroes have asked for and got admission forms but have not formally applied for admission, the student publication, the Emory Wheel said editorially that while it "does not advocate integration, its editors have faced reality and seen this move as the only solution. Because circumstances have changed, we have changed. . . .

"The reasons, both practical and ideological, for Emory's integration are numerous. One of the first in our minds is that somebody needs to show the world that Southerners can accept change with dignity and good faith, that, although unwillingly, they can obey the law."

The editorial was run on the front page of the student newspaper, continuing to the editorial page. It advocated that "this admission of Negroes should begin as soon as it is legally and practically feasible."

Kim Taylor is editor of the Emory publication.

The editorial pointed out the Georgia law which removes tax exemptions from integrated schools, but said "it is quite possible that the state laws . . . may be overturned by the legislature."

The editorial stated, "We think

5 Atlanta students apply at Ga. Tech

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA — Five colored high school seniors last week fulfilled residency and character certification prior to registering at Georgia Tech.

Fulton Superior Court Clerk J.W. Simmons said he signed the certifications after Miss Mary Francis Early, Hope School music teacher, and Jesse Hill, chairman of the board of trustees of the Butler Street YMCA appeared in behalf of the students.

At Tech, William Carmichael, registrar, said he had not yet received the five applications, but that the school has received four applications which were filed in January by colored applicants.

The applicants are listed as Billy White, Claud Smith, Sanse Fitzpatrick and Robert Barber.

* * *

IN FRANKFORT, KY. the State Commission on Human Rights stated that it would investigate the complaint of Miss Alyce K. Holden, instructor of music at Central High, that 12 colored pupils were refused service at a Lexington, Ky., restaurant.

The pupils were in Lexington to attend a gathering of the 600 - voice All - State Chorus when the incident occurred.

In a memorandum to the Human Rights unit, Miss Holden said that the problem was easily solved in the daytime, since the pupils could eat on the U of Kentucky, campus. The commission instructed Galen Martin, its executive director, to investigate the incident and report his findings later.

* * *

AT MONTEAGLE, TENN., Cecil Branstetter, legal counsel for the Highlander Folk School, announced that the Highlander case will be heard by the Tennessee State Supreme Court on March 7.

The case, an effort to revoke the school's license to operate, has been under appeal since Nov. 6, 1959.

* * *

IN SUMTER, S.C. the county school board quietly ended a suit for the admission of the county's grammar grade "Turks" to white schools by ordering white schools in the county to admit them next fall.

High and junior high school age members of the families called "Turks" have been attending white schools, but a separate "Turk" elementary school was maintained.

School officials said that about 66 of the children will be moving to white schools.

The origin of the "Turks" is not definitely known, but they claim to be descendants of Turkish sailors supposed to have settled in the area in the 1700's.

14e(1) 1961

GEORGIA TECH

May 1961
ACCEPTANCE OF THREE NEGRO STUDENTS

Vandiver Defends Tech Integration

Issue Thoroughly Explored By School Officials, He Says

By MARVIN WALL

Gov. Vandiver told his weekly press conference Monday that acceptance of three Negro students at Georgia Tech had been deemed to be in the best interest of the school.

Vandiver said desegregation of Georgia Tech had been thoroughly explored by school officials and the State Board of Regents and found to be in Tech's best interest.

He also said that Georgia authorities had chosen to ignore a biracial group of bus riders who came through the state in their test of Deep South segregation practices.

The bus riders, who ran into trouble Sunday in Alabama, "were sent down here and sponsored by radical, left-wing groups," Vandiver declared.

"The authorities in Georgia thought it best to ignore them," he added.

In another matter, Vandiver took issue with Floyd Rep. Battle Hall's contention that an unexpected $1 million increase in "chargeback" funds should be used to give teachers an additional $31 raise. Hall told the State Board of Education last week that the Legislature intended that all increases in required local participation be used for teachers' salaries.

ALREADY VOTED

"Maybe Mr. Hall intended that," Vandiver said Monday, "but I don't think he can speak for the entire Legislature."

Vandiver said last week that the unanticipated extra $1 million in required local effort will be applied toward a $300 raise already voted for teachers by the past Legislature. The $1 million in state funds thus released will be held for "emergencies"—which presumably means financing the tuition grants allowed by the administration's open-schools legislation.

Vandiver refused again Monday to say what emergencies he has in mind. He also repeated his hope that funds will become available to assist counties undertaking tax revaluation programs.

ON GRIFFIN CASE

Commenting briefly on the acquittal of Cheney Griffin, Vandiver noted that under laws passed by his administration the question of whether a state employe was working full time or part time wouldn't have been involved.

A Fulton Superior Court jury Saturday cleared Griffin of charges of doing business with the state while working as a full-time state employe. Griffin maintained that he worked only part time while serving as an aide to his brother, former Gov. Marvin Griffin.

Responding to another question, Vandiver said he has not discussed with Peter Zack Geer the possibility that Geer will resign as Vandiver's executive secretary to run for lieutenant governor.

4 Negroes Push Bids to Enter Tech

By JACK STRONG

Four Negro high school seniors who will seek to enroll at Georgia Tech fulfilled some of their application requirements in the clerk's office of Fulton Superior Court Wednesday.

The Rev. Homer C. McEwen, pastor of the First Congregational Church and a character witness for one of the four boys, said the boys applied for residency and character certification in the clerk's office Wednesday morning.

The pastor declined to give the names of the four boys, saying, "Their parents asked that they receive as little publicity as possible."

McEwen said that Superior Court Clerk J. W. Simmons signed certification for the boys. All four, McEwen said, go to the same school, are in the upper 10 per cent of their class and have one more semester to complete in high school.

"The parents involved had boys who are interested in studying engineering and the cost of sending them out of state to study is prohibitive," the Rev. Mr. McEwen said.

Tech Refuses 7 Negro Applicants

Georgia Tech has informed at least seven of eight Negro applicants that a second set of entrance exams failed to win them admission to the school this fall, it was learned Thursday.

All Tech officials would say for the record was that the eight had been mailed reports of their examinations Wednesday afternoon.

Under long-standing policy, Tech declined to make public results of the tests.

But it was learned that at least seven of the eight who took tests had been rejected a second time.

Earlier this year Tech announced it was admitting three Atlanta Negroes—the first of their race at the school.

Ten were rejected, and eight of those 10 last week took a new set of examinations in mathematics, sciences and English.

14e(1) 1961

SEPT.

UN Confusion Grows

Death of Dag Hammarskjold, UN secretary general, is certain to propel the free world into new, graver troubles.

United Nations leadership immediately is up in the air. Great uncertainty must grip the organization. In areas where the United States already was having much trouble, confusion is certain to be made to order for the Soviet bloc.

At once matters of the Congo, Red China's entry into the UN, and Soviet pressure for a "troika" UN leadership—a "committee" with a Red, a free Westerner, and a so-called "neutralist"—be-

Berlin also may be dragged into the UN.

Hammarskjold died in line of duty, and precisely how will bear examination. In his duty he was pursuing a course which was not enthusiastically backed by all in the West.

Hammarskjold had moved out boldly, as has been his course at times before, and often commendably. He was trying to force suppression of the Katanga Province and put it firmly within the central Congolese government.

French and British were far from happy about this. There was strong sentiment that Hammarskjold had gone too far, had carried the UN where it should not be. There was great feeling that this was no equivalent of the Korean situation—where Reds sought to conquer a government set up by War II

. Hammarskjold and the UN were attempting to make a winner of one side in a civil war.

The entire Congo situation long has been muddled well beyond easy understanding. But Tshombe's Katanga group had adherents in the free West. The U. S. apparently backed the Hammarskjold suppression effort headed by Irishman Conor Cruise O'Brien. But such as Sen. Dodd of our country felt that backing the Adoula government in the Congo was backing the side on which Russia was betting. Dodd only last week produced a Soviet publication which was all for just what Hammarskjold was attempting.

The Irish themselves, maybe because a number of their troops were being battered, were skeptical. But the Irish government said its skepticism was on principle, rather than casualties.

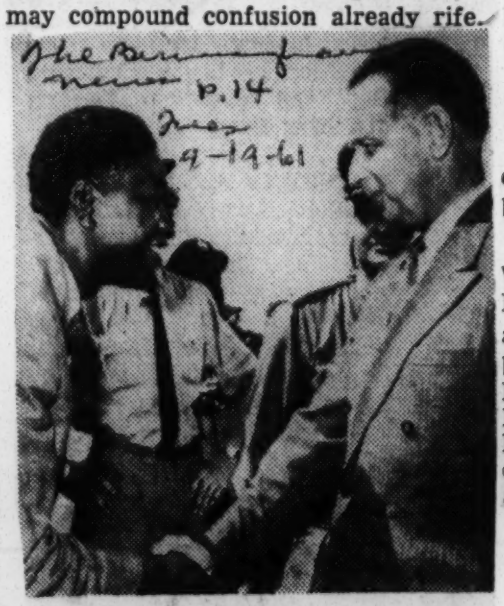
Whatever the particular effort in this case, however, death of Hammarskjold is and will remain a tragedy of great proportions. The man had been a stubborn opponent of the Soviets. His basic position was entirely defensible, even if one disagreed on the current effort.

The Red China entry issue is up. Hammarskjold's absence or replacement could damage an intricate American maneuver now all but set. That is not to resist debate on the China issue in order to win naming of a study commission. This presumably would postpone Red China entry becoming a very, very hot issue at least one year. Then it *would* be, and outcome should be plainly predictable. Neutrals know which way they're going.

As for replacing Hammarskjold, Soviets are sure to use his absence to plump anew for the "troika." If neutrals are as pitifully tame as they were at Belgrade, Russian storming here may pay off for them.

The UN Security Council is source of nomination of a new secretary. Russia—the U. S. also—has a veto.

In any event, whichever issue receives anyone's focus, the UN outlook is worse still for the West. Had Dag Hammarskjold been killed in an effort beyond dispute then stark tragedy of his death might have strengthened the cause of freedom. As things stand, it may compound confusion already rife.



Tshombe And Hammarskjold

GEORGIA TECH

Georgia Tech Integrates Quietly

'Outsiders,' Press Banned

Atlanta, Sept. 18 (UP)—State-supported Georgia Tech was peacefully desegregated Monday for the first time in its 73-year history when three Negro freshmen entered the infirmary to begin their registration process.

The three Negroes were unescorted. Wearing sweaters and slacks, they walked into registration quarters quietly. There was no crowd of either students or adults and no sign of a disturbance.

Agitation Feared

No one spoke to them except a doctor who said "straight down the hall to X-ray and then up the stairs when you finish."

Tech President Edwin Harrison told reporters that he reversed his previous stand during the weekend and ordered newsmen and other "outsiders" banned from the campus because of a tip of possible agitation. Later, Gov. Ernest Vandiver told newsmen at the Capitol that he had given Harrison the tip.

Harrison said he feared the presence of newsmen in large numbers might cause "excitement."

Orientation activities occupy Tech freshmen all of this week. Registration begins next Monday and classes start September 27.

The negroes, all freshmen who graduated from Atlanta Negro high schools last spring, are Ford Greene, son of the basketball coach at Morris Brown (Negro) College here; Ralph A. Long, Jr., son of a Negro elementary school principal, and Lawrence Williams, a chauffeur's son.

'ROUTINE' ADMISSION

Georgia Tech Opens Doors To 3 Negroes

ATLANTA (UPI)—The integration of Georgia Tech, bringing to 15 the number of Negroes in previously all-white tax-supported schools of the state, was to begin today under strict security regulations.

Three Negroes were to join other first year students at the famous engineering university for pre-school orientation week activities.

Classes do not start until Sept. 27.

The Negroes, all freshmen who graduated from Atlanta Negro high schools last spring, are Ford Greene, son of the basketball coach at Morris Brown (Negro) College here; Ralph A. Long, Jr., son of a Negro elementary school principal, and Lawrence Williams, a chauffeur's son.

Their first day's activities included filling out enrollment forms, starting at 8:30 a.m. EST in the old gymnasium on the Tech campus.

Although Tech officials contemplated a "routine" admission of its first Negroes, strong security measures were taken to guarantee calm.

After first suggesting somewhat relaxed news coverage of the event, Tech unexpectedly clamped the lid on virtually all open reporting of the integration.

In addition to campus and city police, state troopers will be on duty on the campus since Tech is a state institution.

Dr. Edwin D. Harrison, Tech president, instructed all students to stay away from demonstrations and warned they could be expelled immediately upon being dsicovered in the vieinity of an incident.

Tech obviously was moving with extreme caution and in consultation with the highest authorities of the state in a determined effort to prevent the slightest incident.

When the University of Georgia was desegregated last January under federal court order, rioting broke out, helped by off-campus influences. The dormitory room of Negro coed Charlayne Hunter was stoned and fire hoses and tear gas were used to break up the demonstrations.

On Aug. 30 Atlanta schools were desegregated with the admission of nine Negroes.

Robed and hooded Ku Klux Klansmen paraded briefly Sunday in front of the executive mansion of Gov. Ernest Vandiver and at the Tech campus to protest the desegregation.

3 Negroes Enroll At Georgia Tech

ATLANTA (AP) — Three young Negro men walked through the oak-studded campus to enroll as the first of their race at Georgia Tech Monday while a record-player in a nearby fraternity house blared a few bars of "Old Black Joe."

It was a peaceful transition, from the old Southern way of life a new era of integration in public-financed education at all levels.

Tech, famous for its production of outstanding engineers and football teams, voluntarily opened its doors to Negroes after the federal courts ordered a change in the transitional segregation pattern at the University of Georgia and Atlanta's public schools.

A protective escort of state patrolmen saw the trio to the doors of the infirmary on the sprawling 142-acre campus near Atlanta's business district although Tech announced later that they were unescorted.

Negroes Join Student Body At Georgia Tech

ATLANTA (UPI)—Three American Negroes will join undergraduates from more than 40 nations as students at Georgia Tech this week.

They are the first Negroes to be admitted to Tech and their entry will bring to six the number of Negroes now enrolled at universities in Georgia.

Only South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi still have no Negroes in institutions of higher learning or in public schools. The only Negro ever enrolled at the University of Alabama, Autherine Lucy, was expelled after several days of rioting.

Ford Green, son of the basketball coach at Morris Brown (Negro) College; Ralph A. Long, Jr., whose father is principal of a Negro elementary school, and a chauffeur's son, and Lawrence Williams, will begin their education at Tech Monday with sessions in orientation.

CLASSES START SEPT. 27

The Negroes, who graduated from Atlanta high schools in the spring, were required to report for orientation week with other freshmen. Regular classes start Sept. 27.

Tech plans to treat their entry as routine. They can wear freshman "rat" caps if they want them and will be assigned regular seats in the freshman section for football games they care to attend.

The racial transition at Tech is expected to be a smooth process in contrast to the riotous desegregation of the University of Georgia last January.

Dr. Edwin Harrison, president of Tech, said elaborate instructions have been given to students and faculty to insure a "routine" opening of school despite the desegregation.

STAY AWAY FROM TROUBLE

Students were told to stay away from trouble spots. Their mere presence at the scene of an incident in connection with admission of the Negroes could be grounds for prompt expulsion from Tech.

"The business of education is too serious to tolerate trouble," Harrison said.

The three students accepted for Tech were survivors of entry tests that also were taken and flunked by 10 other Negro applicants. Tech officials pointed out that the Negro applicants were screened with all other applicants. There was no court case involved in the Tech case.

A federal court ordered two Negroes, Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, admitted to the University of Georgia at Athens.

When rioting resulted, the Negroes were sent home for their own safety but the court ordered them returned on grounds that the full force of law had not been used to protect them and maintain peace.

Upon their re-admission, state troopers were on guard in force and university authorities laid down strict disciplinary rules for students and campus visitors. There were no further incidents.

No Display As Negroes Enter Tech

ATLANTA, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Georgia Tech accepted three Negro students for the first time in its 73-year history today with an outward casualness despite a secret report of possible trouble.

Tech President Dr. Edwin Harrison tightened security rules for news reporters and photographers after getting a tip from Gov. Ernest Vandiver about danger of "outside" agitators, it was revealed.

But there was no sign of this tension when the three Negro youths arrived at 11:02 a.m., running precisely two minutes behind schedule, and began their physical checkups. Only a few students and newsmen watched.

The only disturbing incident of the day was the blaring of "Old Black Joe" over a nearby fraternity house public address system just after the Negroes arrived on the building-crowded, 140-acre midtown campus.

Tech had decided to accept qualified Negro applicants without forcing them to go through federal court procedures as did the first two Negroes accepted by the University of Georgia last January.

3 NEGROES START AT GEORGIA TECH

No Trouble as Second State College Desegregates

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 18—Three Negroes became students at Georgia Tech today in the first voluntary desegregation of a college in this state. A heavy police guard was present, but no trouble developed.

State troopers, city policemen and the school's security guards patroled the 142-acre campus near downtown Atlanta, as the Negroes went through freshmen orientation.

The Negroes stopped at the infirmary, then at another building for an orientation session. They arrived in a small sports car, followed by a state patrol car.

They were the first Negro students at the seventy-three-year-old state-supported engineering school. Tech's voluntary desegregation was generally viewed as a move to ward off a Federal decree so that school officials would have more leeway in dealing with the Negroes.

Edwin Harrison, Tech president, and Gov. Ernest Vandiver said this morning that stiffer security measures, including some restrictoins on the press, had been put into force for fear of trouble. They would not elaborate.

As the Negroes left the infirmary, where they had taken physicals with other freshmen, two white students behind them called out in friendly voices:

"See you tomorrow" and "Take it easy."

At their next stop, several hundred freshmen were gathered to attend a lecture.

Regular classes for Tech's 6,000 students start Sept. 27. The Negroes and other freshmen will report the rest of the week for orientation sessions.

The three students are Ford Greene, 17 years old, Ralph A. Long Jr., 17, and Lawrence Williams, 18, all of Atlanta.

The press and other outsiders, under new rules announced Friday, were supposed to be restricted from the campus. But no efforts were made to keep people off the numerous city streets that intersect the campus.

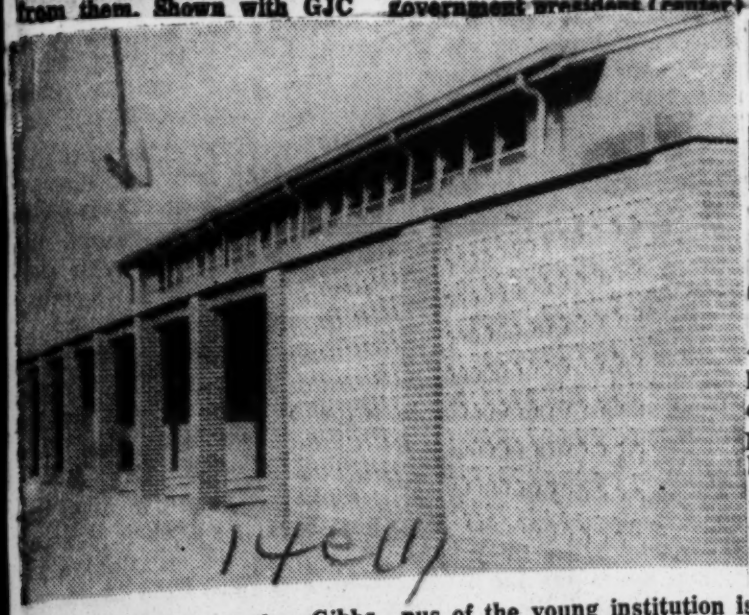
The University of Georgia at Athens was desegregated under Federal Court order in January, and four Atlanta high schools were desegregated, also by court decree, last month.

Associated Press Wirephoto

NEGROES ATTEND GEORGIA TECH: First Negro students admitted by the Atlanta engineering school stroll on campus walk. The students, are, from left: Ford Greene, Lawrence Williams and Ralph A. Long Jr.

Dec. 31-60 Jan 6-61

GIBBS Junior College, St. Petersburg Fla., came under close scrutiny by a team of Iranian educators last week and received commendations from them. Shown with GJC Dean J. Ruth Clarke (extreme left) Fred Stuart, researcher from Pinellas County School Board (second from left) Joseph Smith, Student government president (center) and Lowell Hawkins of the Pinellas School Board (third from right) they are, from left, Abass-Ali Khosrowan, Shojaddin Majeedi, Mehdi Katami, Nasser-Gholi Baha-Sadri, Boyuk Mousavi-Asl, and Pierre Legai, interpreter. The educators are touring the United States under the sponsorship of the International Cooperaton Administration.



1461

NEW HOME of the Gibbs Junior College Cobras, St. Petersburg, defending Florida Junior College basketball champs, is this beautiful $171,000 gymnasium that was recently completed. The campus of the young institution is now graced with $755,750 worth of new buildings; $526,000 in additional construction will be added to the campus in the spring of this academic year.

Building Hits Peak At Gibbs

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Dec 18-24/61

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — From the second floor of a local secondary school to occupancy of its own new beautiful brick edifices worth of $755,750 is part of the story of Gibbs Junior College's meteoric rise in four years.

8227

Another part of the story is an additional $526,000 approved by the State Legislative Committee for more buildings at Gibbs Junior College. New construction will begin in the spring of this academic year.

1461

Recently completed additions to the Gibbs Junior College physical plant were an ultra-modern gymnasium costing $171,000, general studies classroom unit costing $100,000, a $60,000 addition to the library, and a $75,000 sound-proof air-conditioned music center.

These additions eased the crowded conditions of the $349,750 classroom and adminstrative unit that was completed in 1958.

On the basis of recommendations by President John Rembert, the State Advisory Council on Education requested of the 1961 Legislature $526,000 for further construction at Gibbs Junior College.

The allocation will be used for additional classroom facilities, 22 faculty offices, a science and technology laboratory, and administrative center, a student service center, and a nursing arts room.

WHITE GIRL ENTERS NEGRO COLLEGE

ST.PETERSBURG,(AP) INTEGRATION OF Educational facilities took a turn-about Wednesday with the enrollment of a white student at Gibbs Junior College in St. Petersburg.

Dr/ John W. Rembert,President of the State supported Negro School, said Mrs. Geraldine B. Stevens had been accepted as a student. He said also that a white teacher, Mrs. Marjorie Carter was hired as a part-time English Instructor.

Rembert said the school has receive 46 applications from white teachers to instruct and several applications from white students to enroll.

He indicated they would be passed on before registration ended next week.

Mrs. Carter is the wife of Dr. Howard Sr

The Miami Herald p 2b Thurs.9-7-61

Sr. head of the humanities depart. at Florida Presbyterian College.

Girard College Weighs Move to Suburbs as Enrollment Declines

The Philadelphia Inquirer
Sun. 12-10-61 P.I. Philadelphia Pa.

By JOSEPH C. GOULDEN

Dwindling enrollment at Girard College has spurred talk that the school's 41-acre campus, at Corinthian and Girard aves., may be sold and the institution moved to a smaller and more manageable suburban site. The school is operated for orphan boys as a public trust under the will of Stephen Girard, 19th century Philadelphia financier.

Advocates of the move point to two pressing economic factors:

Enrollment at the school, sharply restricted by terms of Girard's will, has dwindled from a peak of 1700 in 1942 to slightly more than 750 at present.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Even more alarming, the cost per student — for both education and upkeep — has soared to more than $2000 annually. Total expenses just about match annual income from the $70 million trust fund which grew from Girard's original $5.2 million endowment.

John A. Diemand, Sr., chairman of the trustees who administer the college under direction of the Board of Judges of Orphans' Court, said the question of changing campuses is one "always on the minds of the trustees."

Sun. 12-10-61

A committee was set up several years ago to study such a possibility, Diemand said. But it has lapsed into inactivity.

One big obstacle to be surmounted in obtaining a new campus would be in finding a buyer for the old one, Diemand said.

Background Article, on Page 36

OPEN TO OFFER

"I would estimate that we would have to have around $20 million — pulling a figure out of the air — to build another school, if we ever decide to go to the suburbs," he said.

"If anyone wants it (the campus) for that amount, why, let them come around with an offer."

Diemand said that changing economic times have made it more difficult for Girard College to have a full complement of students.

In his will, Girard endowed the school for "poor white male orphans" between the ages of six and 10, with preference given those born in Philadelphia's original bounds — from South to Vine sts. between the Delaware River and the Schuylkill.

During its first 90 years the school operated at capacity, drawing students from the Philadelphia area alone. Because of lack of space, admission was tantamount to getting into an exclusive club.

ALUMNI RECRUIT STUDENTS

But passage of Social Security legislation has now made it possible for a widow to raise her fatherless children at home. Too, child welfare specialists prefer a foster home for an orphan rather than institutional care such as is offered at Girard College.

The drop in enrollment first became acute in 1944, when the college ran newspaper advertisements asking frankly: "Can you nominate a boy for Girard College?" Alumni of the school now work actively at "recruiting" students all over the United States, but the problem continues to increase annually.

JUDGES CONCERNED

Diemand also pointed to mounting costs in providing for Girard students. "When I attended Girard (he graduated in 1903) the cost per year for a student's education and his upkeep was around $300," Diemand said. This figure has increased eightfold over the past half-century.

Girard's problems also have caused some concern among the Judges of Orphans' Court.

The judges set up the private board of trustees to run Girard after the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the Board of City Trusts, a public body, could not administer a segregated school such as Girard called for in his will.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Judge Robert V. Bolger, who has been particularly active in Girard College affairs, said that as a jurist he was in no position to advocate a shift in campuses by the trustees, nor even to comment on its feasibility.

Sun. 12-10-61

SUGGESTIONS VARY

But he added: "The possibility of moving the institution would occur in the mind of any reasonable person, even including a judge. It certainly would be obvious to anyone with any part in the operations of the college."

Judge Bolger noted that Orphans' Court and the State Attorney General have responsibility for the administration of all trusts set up by wills.

"We take an extra squint at the Girard Trust, even more than private ones, since it is a public trust," he said.

POSSIBILITY CITED

Suggestions vary as to what use could be made of the present tract, which is located in a mixed residential and light-industrial area.

In its 1960 report, submitted to Orphans' Court on Jan. 27, 1961, the trustees set the value of the 41 acres and the buildings on it at $10,029,600. Diemand said, however, that no appraisal has been made as to what price the property could command on the open market. Some of the buildings date back to the opening of the college in 1848.

Some observers have proposed conversion of the school into a junior college, to be supported either by the city or the State.

Dr. Allen H. Wetter, superintendent of schools, said a junior college is in the long-range "thinking" of the board, but that Girard College has not been proposed as a site.

The Board of Education would have no immediate use for the land for any other purpose, Dr. Wetter said. He noted that construction has started on a junior-senior high school at 30th and Dauphin sts., in the immediate neighborhood of Girard.

At its last accounting, the Girard Trust had investment assets of $70,317,869. The largest single chunk of this consisted of $29,984,650 in corporate bonds. Another $19,895,453 was in U. S. bonds, $7,610,291 in common stocks and $4,853,641 in preferred stocks. Various real estate holdings made up the rest.

Members of the board of trustees other than Diemand are Walter B. Gibbons and Morris Wolf, vice presidents, and Revelle W. Brown, Dr. Gilson Colby Engel, Walter S. Franklin, Hubert J. Horan, Jr.; Frederick H Levis, David F. Maxwell, Mrs. Mina F. Oliver, Roland Rodrock Randall and Harry G. Schad.

Background

A Peculiar, Ironbound Will

GIRARD COLLEGE, a boarding school for orphans, was tailored to fit stringent requirements laid down in the will of its benefactor, Stephen Girard (1750-1831), one of the Nation's first millionaires.

Girard, a taciturn and gruff man whose life was marred by personal tragedy, built a fortune through banking and investments. His ironbound impregnable character, and some personal quirks, are reflected in the will.

For example, the entire 45-acre campus, north of Girard ave., from Ridge ave. to a point west of 25th st., around to its entrance at Corinthian and Girard ave., is surrounded by a 10-foot stone wall, as Girard provided.

And clergymen of any denomination are permanently barred from the grounds. Girard said he wasn't opposed to religion, but he did not want the orphans subjected to any particular dogma.

Girard's original $5.2 million endowment, mostly in Pennsylvania coal lands, has spiralled to more than $70 million over the years. Its income has paid for the upkeep and schooling of more than 16,000 youths since the school opened in 1848.

The will was painstakingly written and rewritten by Girard in the bitter last years of his life, as his wife lay dying in an insane asylum. He was specific in what he wanted.

Admission to the school was limited to "poor, white male orphans" between the ages of six and 10. First preference was given to lads born within the original boundaries of Philadelphia (between South and Vine sts., between the Delaware and the Schuylkill); second, to boys from elsewhere in Pennsylvania, and third, to boys from New York or New Orleans.

The endowment was left in trust to the City of Philadelphia "forever." The Board of City Trusts was created specifically by the Legislature to handle the estate.

Girard's will is still the wonder of lawyers. Even the renowned Daniel Webster, retained by Girard's relatives, was unable to break it. And more than a century of litigation has produced only one shift in its provisions, but in such a way that Girard's intent is still carried out.

The Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the Board of City Trusts, as a public body, could not administer a segregated institution. Therefore the Board of Judges of Orphans' Court, which enforces provisions of the will, set up a separate and private board to run Girard College. As Girard decreed, the school is still for white orphans only.

The college offers 12 years' schooling for a present enrollment of 761 students, down from a high of 1730 during the 1930's. There are both liberal arts and commercial courses. Boys leave at the age of 18.

Grambling Gets National Science Grant

GRAMBLING, La. — (Grambling college has received a $54,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to conduct an institute for teachers in general science during the summer session.

Dr J. L. Harrison, chairman of the science department, said the institute will be conducted from June 26 through August .

It will be designed to offer practical experiences to help teachers raise their levels of subject-matter competency in biology, chemistry physics and mathematics.

Approximately 40 junior and senior high school teachers are expected to pursue courses in the institute.

Dr. Harrison said classes will be held in the ultra modern, partially air-conditioned and totally air-cooled science building. It has adequate laboratories, lecture-discussion and research rooms, and equipment to serve the purpose of the institute.

Dr. Archie L. Lacey, Hunter college, New York, a former member of the Grambling science faculty, will serve as co-director of the institute along with Dr. Harrison.

Grambling Gets $54,000 National Science Foundation Grant

Grambling, La. — (Special) — Grambling College has received a $54,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to conduct an institute for teachers in general science during the summer session.

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Approximately 40 junior and senior high school teachers are expected to pursue courses in the institute.

Dr. Harrison said classes will be held in the ultra modern, partially air-conditioned and totally air-cooled science building. It has adequate laboratories, lecture-discussion and research rooms, and equipment to serve the purpose of the institute.

Dr. Archie L. Lacey, Hunter College, New York, a former member of the Grambling science faculty, will serve as co-director of the institute along with Dr. Harrison.

Eight hours of undergraduate credit can be earned in the institute.

Dr. Harrison said interested teachers may obtain application forms from the Grambling College science department. Application requests and supporting data should be sent to:

Dr. J. L. Harrison
Summer Institute in Science
Grambling College
Grambling, Louisiana.

For consideration, application forms must be postmarked not later than Feb. 15, Dr. Harrison said.

Deficit Placed Under Fire

State Audit Rips Into Grambling Bookkeeping

BATON ROUGE—A general breakdown in accounting and purchasing procedures at Grambling State College for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, was reported in a state audit here.

The audit criticized the college for running up a deficit and overspending on student-aid.

Supervisor of Public Funds J. B. Lancaster, a state official, issued the report on the audit by his office on the financial operations of the college, located near Ruston, La.

He said the audit was delayed by a long and detailed study of Grambling's books.

He said the operating fund incurred a deficit of $33,930.58 for the year ending June 30, 1960. This deficit added to the $79,529.74 for the year ending June 30, 1959, resulted in a total of $113,460.32, at the end of the fiscal year in June, 1960.

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THE AUDIT report stated that surplus funds for prior years amounting to $3,843.78, should be returned to the state treasury.

The audit revealed that a total cost of student aid was $228,295. The report further stated that it appears to be a rather large expenditure in view of the enrollment, and the financial condition of the college.

QUAKER COLLEGE DESEGREGATING

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 18 (AP).—Guilford College officials said yesterday a Negro preacher has been accepted for enrollment in January, and that other Negroes will be admitted next year.

Dr. Clyde A. Milner, president of the Quaker College, said A. M. Hall, 35-year-old Greensboro licensed preacher, currently is taking non-credit courses at the colleg and will be enrolled as a full student at the beginning of the next semester.

Dr. Milner said the faculty committee on admissions will enroll "several well qualified and carefully selected Negroes from this area" for the next academic year.

Minister Is Accepted

Journal and Guide

Negroes To Be Enrolled By N. C. Quaker College

Special to Journal and Guide

GREENSBORO — Guilford College has accepted the Rev. A. M. Hall, 35, of Greensboro, for enrollment in January as its first regular Negro student, Dr. Clyde A. Milner, president of the Quaker college, announced Tuesday.

Rev. Mr. Hall already is taking two non-credit courses in the college, and a colored woman is a member of a no-credit course in religion at the college's downtown division.

LOCATED IN Guilford county just outside the city, Guilford College is n the eve f enrolling a number of "well qualified, carefully selected Negroes" for its next academic year, according to Dr. Millner.

The college is seeking annexation to the city of Greensboro and the local NAACP has pposd that o grounds of discrimination.

DR. GEORGE Simkins Jr., president of the Greensboro NAACP, said on Tuesday that he is "highly pleased" to learn of the change in policy.

The ruling body of the North Carolina Quaker group has been on record for several years as willing to back Guilford college trustees if they decided to admit Negroes.

HOWEVER, the matter did not come to a head until this summer when the Yearly Meeting of Friends held its annual convention at the college.

The statement announcing agreement to admit Rev. Mr. Hall and other Negro students noted that the college administration, in line with other Friends' (Quaker) organizations, has a deep interest in educational and development of African Quaker potential leaders and will encourage enrollment of a few at Guilford.

William Cooper First Negro On Hampton Board

Journal and Guide P-3
Sat. 12-23-61 Norfolk Va.

HAMPTON — William M. Cooper, retired Hampton Institute official who now serves as director of placement services at Norfolk Division of Virginia State College, was elected to membership on the School Board here Wednesday night by Hampton City Council.

Mr. Cooper is the first member of his race to be named to the board.

The 69-year-old widower is a native of Hampton and received a certificate in tinsmithing at Hampton Institute in 1913. He was awarded bachelor's and master's degrees in education at Columbia University and later did a year of more advanced work there.

WILLIAM M. COOPER
A First For Hampton

MR. COOPER was principal of Johnson county (Smithfield, N. C.) Training School from 1916-1923. He served as extension director of Elizabeth City Teachers College from 1925-1928 and dean of instruction there in 1928 and 1929.

A specialist in adult education, Mr. Cooper became director of extension at Hampton Institute in 1929 and held that position through 1950.

HE ALSO has served Hampton Institute as director of summer school, in research and public relations and as registrar and professor of education. He took the position at Norfolk Division in 1958 after retirement from Hampton.

Mr. Cooper has a daughter, Mildred Rozina Cooper, born of his first marriage to Hattie E. Booker, and a son, William Seabrook Cooper, by his marriage to Elnora Mae Prillerman.

14e(1) 1961

HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Hampton President Holland To Be Inaugurated Apr. 28

HAMPTON, Va.—New frontiers for higher education will be examined at a conference April 28 to be held with the inauguration of Dr. Jerome H. Holland, president of Hampton Institute.

Dr. Holland will be inaugurated in ceremonies to be held Saturday, April 29, making him the ninth president of the 93 year old college on Virginia's lower peninsula. At the all day conference on Friday, leading educators, civic leaders and government officials will examine and discuss "New Frontiers For America's Private Colleges."

During the conference the speakers will "seek to identify and examine frontier policies and practices which should be considered by America's prviate colleges as they prepare for bold and imaginative leadership in the years that lie ahead", according to Dr. William H. Martin, dean of faculty and chairman of the inauguration committee.

Among the speakers will be Joseph W. Cohen, director, Inter-University Committee on the Superior Student, headquartered at the University of Colorado; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League; and Frank P. Graham, U.S. representative to the United Nations for India and Pakistan.

HIGH DISCUSSION

According to Dr. Martin in the subjects to be discussed will include both the frontiers within and without the college. The internal topics include consideration of imaginative experimentation in teaching and curriculum planning, and developing leaders and academically talented students.

On the external side, subjects to be considered are mobilizing communiy resources, promoting concepts of freedom and democracy, and promotion of peace and international understanding.

At a banquet session Friday session Friday evening, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, will give an address on "Future Role of the Negro Private College." Dr. Mays is also president of the United Negro College Fund which has 32 member colleges in the South, including Hampton Institute.

The inaugural exercise will be held Saturday morning at 10:30 a.m. with Dr. Holland delivering the inaugural address.

A former president of Delaware State College, Dover, from 1953-1960, Dr. Holland, 44, assumed the presidency of Hampton Institute July 1, 1960. He is a graduate of Cornell University where he earned the B.S. and M.S. degree. As an undergraduate, he was elected to both the Junior and senior honorary societies, thereby opening the groups to membership for others of his race.

In Reynolds Architectural Contest

Winner at Hampton Competes

HAMPTON, Va.—Darryl I. Randolph, a senior architecture major from Richmond, Va., was judged the winner at Hampton Institute of the first annual Reynolds Aluminum prize for architectural students.

One of the nine entries submitted by the Hampton Institute students, Randolph's design will be sent to the American Institute of Architects to be considered for the national Reynolds Aluminum Prize for Architectural Students.

Thirty-four colleges and universities are competing for the top prize of $5,000—$2,500 for the student or group of students originating the design, and $2,500 for the winner's school.

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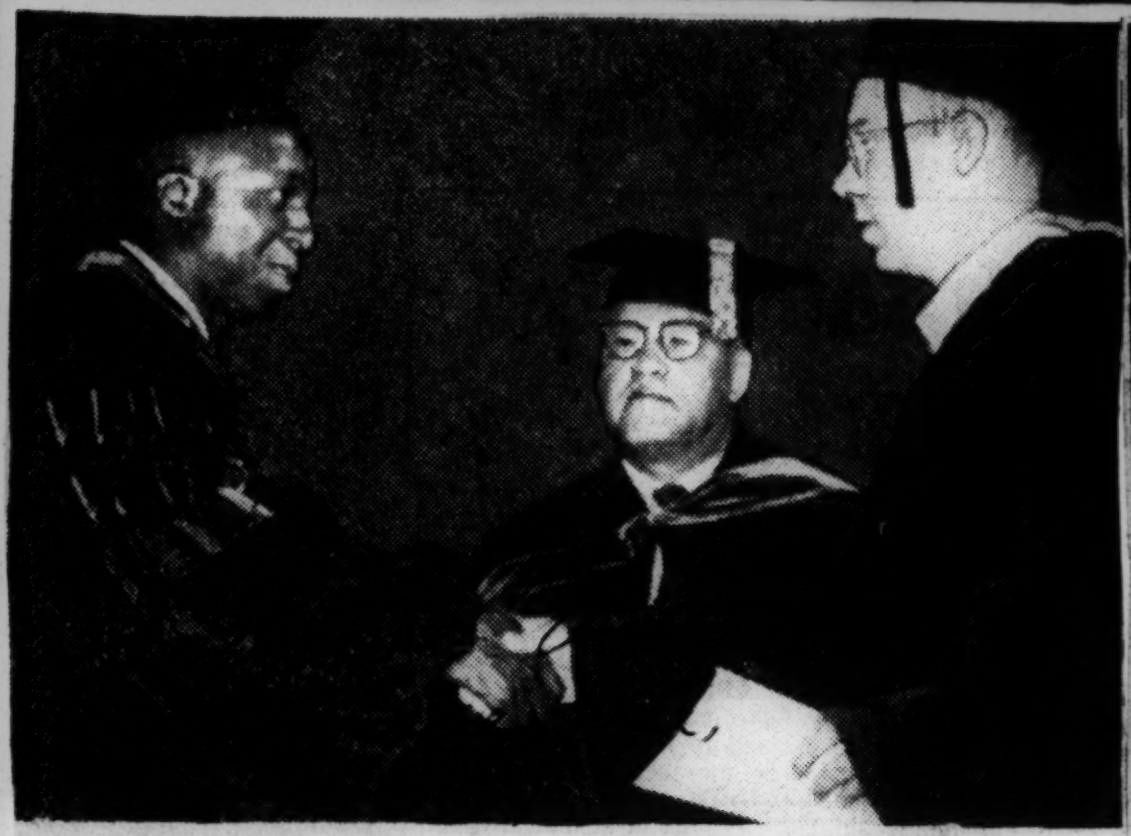
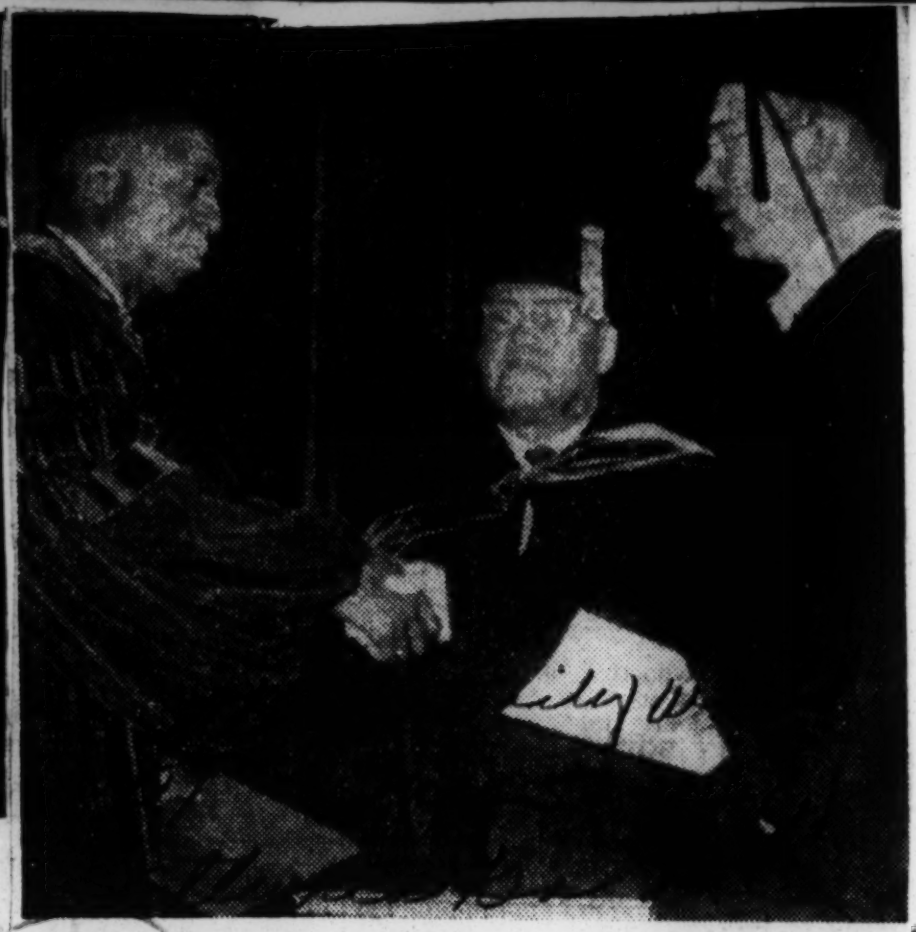
FORMAL PRESENTATION of the 1961 prize will be made at the annual AIA Student Convention in Philadelphia in April.

Judging the Hampton Institute students' design was a panel of local architects comprised of Robert Ames, architect for the College of William and Mary; David Cooper, a Hampton (Va.) architect, and Alphono King, a member of the architectural construction firm of Bryant and King of Hampton, Va.

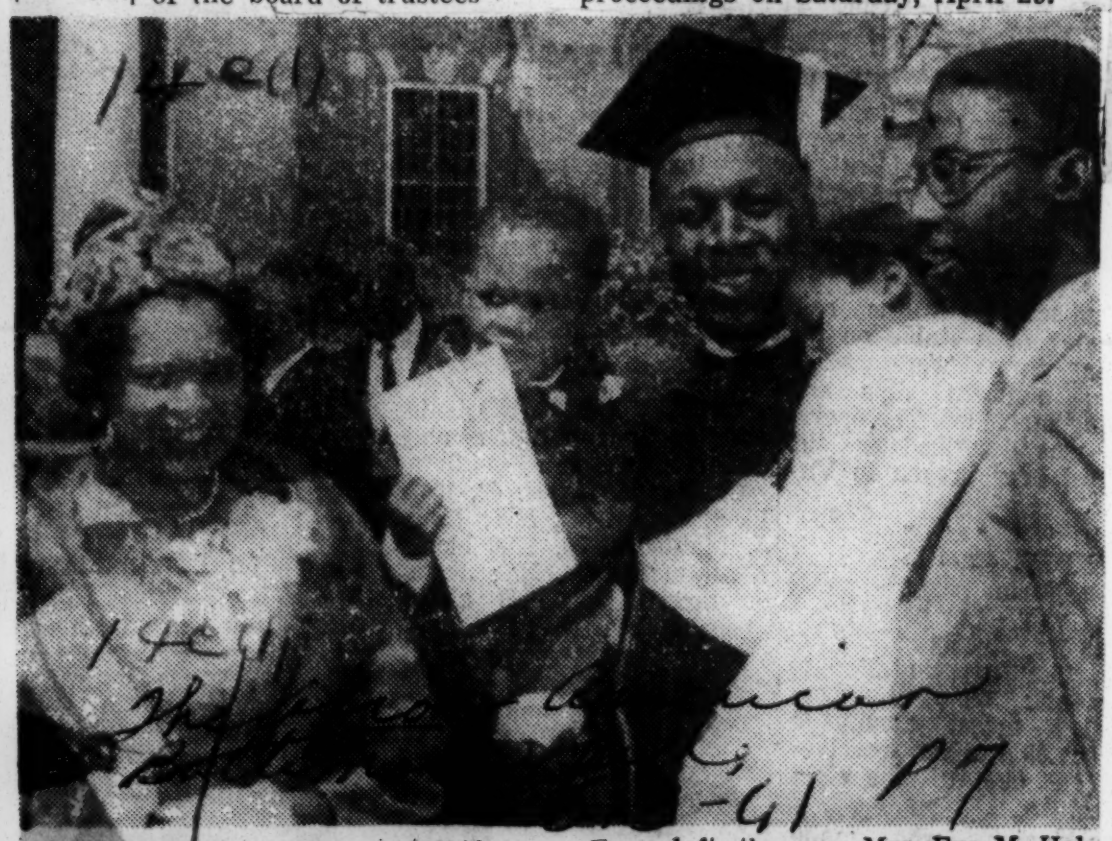
FUTURE ARCHITECTS—Judging the Hampton Institute student designs submitted for the first annual Reynolds Aluminum Prize for Architectural Students are (left to right): David Cooper, a Hampton (Va.) architect; Robert Amens, architect for the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., and Alphonso King, a member of the architectural construction firm of Bryant and King, Hampton.



HAMILTON INSTNTE'S ninth president, Dr. Jerome Hartwell Holland (left) is shown being invested with his office by Arthur Howe Jr. chairman of the board of trustees of the famed college and a grandson of its founder. In the center is Dr. F. D. Patterson, vice chairman of the board who presided at the historic proceedings on Saturday, April 29.



HAMPTON PRESIDENT INSTALLED—Dr. Jerome H. Holland (left) was officially installed recently as ninth president of Hampton Institute by Arthur Howe, Jr., (right), Yale University Dean of Admissions and chairman of the Hampton Board of Trustees. Looking on at center during the installation ceremonies is Dr. F. D. Patterson, vice-chairman of the Board of Trustees and head of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.



HAMPTON FIRST FAMILY — Members of Dr. Jerome H. Holland's family were all smiles with him Saturday as he was inaugurated as Hampton Institute's ninth president. From left, they are Mrs. Eva M. Holland, Dr. Holland and the children, Joey, 2½ years old; Lucy, 4½, and Jerome Jr.

14e(1) 1961

EDUCATION

Pittsburgh Pa

Muslim Malcolm X Out as Howard U. History Speaker

The Pittsburgh Courier

Sat. 2-25-61

14e(1)

p. 6

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Howard University student chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had to withdraw its invitation for Malcolm X, New York leader of the Black Muslims, to address the students on the campus during Negro History Week.

The students originally planned Mr. X's appearance on the campus for Tuesday, Feb. 14, for Negro History Week, but when the Howard University officials learned that the guest speaker was to be the "controversial" Mr. X, the students were immediately notified that Malcolm X's appearance had not, as prescribed, been registered in advance with the Student Activities Office."

School officials "explained" that the faculty Committee on Student Organizations and Activities must approve in advance all student programs.

Officials then pointed out that the committee "did not have time" to meet and decide whether to clear the program in time for Mr. X's scheduled appearance.

■

THE STUDENT chapter then obtained the use of New Bethel Baptist Church, Ninth and S Sts., NW, but Douglas Jones, program chairman of the chapter, decided to cancel the program completely because "the church was not large enough for the many students planning to attend."

Minister Malcolm X, New York representative of Muslim spiritual leader Elijah Muhammad, has lectured and debated at some of the nation's leading educational institutions, including Yale and Boston Universities, and Hunter, Queens, Clark and Morehouse Colleges.

He also has an invitation to address the Harvard Law School Forum this spring.

Mr. Jones said the NAACP students' chapter still hopes to bring Malcolm X to the Howard campus, and Carl Anderson, director of student activities, said his office and the committee would consider the proposal when it is properly presented.

"We don't try to tell the students whom to invite or not to invite," Anderson said. "If we feel that what the speaker will have to say is pertinent to American life, we certainly permit the invitation."

Meanwhile, the unperturbed Malcolm X has been invited by the New York City College students chapter of thhe NAACP to debate "Islam vs Christianity" with Rev. C. Lawrence on the CCNY campus at noon, March 2.

The Muslim minister is scheduled to debate TV-writer Louis E. Lomax on "Separation or Integration" over Radio WINS on March 10, and has also been invited to Clark College in Atlanta on March 17 to debate Rev. Samuel Williams, famed Morehouse theology and philosophy professor.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Howard to Hear Baptist Leader

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Feb. 24

The Rev. Dr. Mitsuo Morikawa executive director of the Baptist Jubilee Advance of the American Baptist Convention, New York, will be guest preacher at **Rankin Chapel**, Howard University, at 11 a.m. Sunday.

Dr. Morikawa

Former pastor of the First Baptist Church, Chicago, Dr. Morikawa led his congregation through a 12-year transition to its present interracial and intercultural status.

Another guest-preacher Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Paul Scherer, professor of homiletics at Union Theological Seminary, New York, will speak at **Luther Place Memorial Church**, Thomas cir. nw., at 8:45 and 11 a.m.

He will also preach at **Reformation Lutheran Church**, 212 East Capitol st., at a Lenten evensong at 7 o'clock. The service will include a half hour of choral music.

Filling in for the Rev. Dr. Albert P. Shirkey at **Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church**, 900 Massachusetts ave. nw., will be the Rev. Dr. Edward W. Bauman at 9 and 11:15 a.m. and the Rev. Robert Regan at 6:30 p.m. The former is professor of systematic theology at Wesley Theological Seminary and instructor of a popular Bible "telecourse." The latter is director of organizational activities of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church.

Dr. Shirkey is recovering from an operation and will return to his pulpit Mar. 12.

The pastor's uncle will occupy the pulpit at **Hope Lutheran Church**, Annandale, Va. The Rev. Dr. Milton Schramm, professor of New Testament at Luthergiri Theological Seminary, Rajahmundry, India, will preach at 8:30 and 11:15 a. m. His nephew, the pastor, is the Rev. John E. Schramm.

Howard U. Coed Tells West Point Of Ghana Camping

Birmingham World

Birmingham, Ala.

Sat. 3-18-61

p. 16

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Howard University co-ed Ida Smith of New York City this week made a rare appearance at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. She became one of a small group of women who has ever spoken at the [illegible] city.

Miss Smith lectured Monday, March 6, to a third-year political science class of cadets telling about her summer experience in Ghana as a member of Operation—Crossroads Africa, a study-work camp.

Her trip to Africa was sponsored by her church, the Elmendorf Reform Church of New York. She was a participant in two work camps—one in the Volte region where her work team dug street drains and laid concrete molds; and the other near Accra where her group built a three room, concrete school building.

Miss Smith is majoring in mathematics at Howard and will be graduated in June. She entered Howard in 1957 as a winner in the University's National Competitive Scholarship Examination program. She is the daughter of Mrs. Rosalie Smith, 54 E. 120th St., New York City.

Others in the group of Crossroaders who spoke at the Academy Monday were Marion Fitch, Mt. Holyoke College; Oscar McLeod, Union Theological Seminary; and George Weller, Drew Theological Seminary.

Howard President And His Family

Dr. James Madison Nabrit Jr., who will be inaugurated April 26 as 14th president of Howard University, is shown here with his daughter-in-law, the former Miss Roberta Jacqueline Harlan of Washington; his son, James M. Nabrit 3rd, and his wife, the former Miss Norma Walton (right) of Jacksonville, Fla. Dr. Nabrit was elevated to the presidency last July when Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson retired.

For Dr. James M. Nabrit Jr.

Journal and Guide p-10 Sat. 4-22-61

52 College Heads To Take Part In Howard Inaugural

Norfolk Va. 14 Ed

WASHINGTON, D. C. —Fifty-two college and university presidents will represent their institutions at inaugural exercises marking the formal installation of Dr. James Madison Nabrit Jr. as 14th president on Wednesday,, April 26.

The college heads will be among some 300 delegates and will include Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, president of Texas Southern University at Houston and brother of the Howard president.

OTHER DELEGATES will represent colleges, universities, learned societies, educational associations and Howard alumni clubs throughout the nation.

They will join the Howard faculties in an academic procession which is expected to include nearly 700 marchers.

The principal speaker at the exercises will be Dr. Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard law school and professor of law at the Cambridge, Mass., institution.

Other events scheduled for the two-day inaugural program include a special performance of Sophocles' "Antigone" by the Howard Players, student dramatic group, a luncheon for delegates and a reception for delegates and guests. Admission to all events is by invitation.

$250,000 left to HU by doctor

WASHINGTON

Dr. Milton A. Francis, 80 who took his life on Saturday left Howard University a sum estimated at $250,000.

In December 1960, Dr. Francis, accompanied by his attorney, George E. C. Hayes, and intimate, Dr. Frank Jones, walked into the office of the treasurer, James B. Clark.

To the amazement of those present, he took out of a bag containing 96 $1,000 bills and four $100 notes, and placed them on a desk.

"A lot of the boys down at the medical school are struggling. This ought to help them out," he said.

Later, he came back with $3,600 to make the sum $100,000.

* * *

AT 75, DR. FRANCIS boasted he walked four miles every day, and every Sunday, weather permitting he took the 40-mile hike to Baltimore. It required 10 hours.

On occasions, he also walked from Washington to his summer home at Highland Beach, Md. He said walking made a trim figure.

The Francis will, filed by Mr. Hayes on Thursday, provides a life interest in his estate for Mrs. Ethel Francis, who is hospitalized, with the remainder going in trust to the university for the Milton A. Francis Aid Fund, with emphasis on students who wish to specialize in urology.

Four pieces of real estate listed include one on Pennsylvania Avenue, four blocks from the White House.

They are: 105 15th Street, NE, ground assessed at $959, improvements, $3,700;

53 H St., NW, ground, $2,835, improvements, $3,900;

1738 T Street, NE, apartments, ground, $3,092, improvements, $10,000

2109 Pennsylvania Avenue ground, $21,211, improvements, $7,500.

Washington property brings much more than the assessed value.

* * *

THE HOME at Highland Beach was given to Guy Tinner, a D.C. real estate dealer, who died a year ago.

Mr. Tinner, described in the will as "my friend," was also left the household effects in the Pennsylvania Ave. residence.

He was also willed effects in the Highland Beach cottage.

Dr. Francis' auto was willed to "Mr. Clark who operates the Minute Service Station at 20th and K Sts. Northwest."

Before his death, Dr. Francis left written instructions with the McGuire Funeral Home for the immediate cremation of his body, and that of his wife, without ceremony.

He asked that his ashes be strewn in the Chesapeake Bay, near his summer cottage.

Cremation took place on Monday.

DR. FRANCIS' ESTIMATED GIFT of $250,000, which eventually comes to Howard, is the second largest in the university's history.

The late Judge James Cobb gave the University approximately $300,000 plus an F Street office building.

A graduate of Howard University, A.B. class of 1902, Medical School 1906, Dr. Francis studied urology under Dr. Harry Fowler of Hopkins, and became head of the department until he retired in 1931, to devote himself to private practice.

Dr. Francis was the oldest of five children. His father, Dr. John R. Francis, operated a private integrated hospital here. His mother and father were both members of the D.C. Board of Education.

Dr. Francis was noted as an athlete; played varsity football at Howard 1898 - 1902 and sometimes swam across the Chesapeake Bay at Kent Island.

Medical classmates of Dr. Francis included Drs. John C. Robinson and Harry F. Brown of Baltimore.

Also, Drs. Thomas C. Palmer, James A. Potter, William A. Tolson and Clarence M. Wright of Washington.

* * *

MR. CLARK, H.U. treasurer, recalled the 1960 visit of Dr. Francis for the AFRO.

"He brought the money in his coat pocket. I'd never seen so many thousand dollar bills in my life.

"I was amazed. It appeared he had taken it from a safe deposit box, and brought it directly to the university."

By Jim McNamara, Staff Photographer

Howard Gets $63,000 Art Collection

A $63,000 collection of 11 Italian Renaissance paintings and one sculptural piece was presented to Howard University yesterday by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, of New York City. The paintings will be used in teaching art history and will be on display in the art gallery of the auditorium-Fine Arts Building. Shown viewing some of the paintings are, from left, Fern Shapley, curator of research of the Kress Foundation, National Gallery of Art; James M. Nabrit, Howard University President; Dean Warner Lawson, of the college of fine arts, and Prof. James A. Porter, head of the Howard art department.

Howard Gets 12 Italian Renaissance Art Works

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A $63,000 collection of 11 Italian Renaissance paintings and one sculptural piece was pesented to Howard University last week by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation of New York City.

The paintings and sculpture were donated to the university for instructional purposes. According to the Foundation, they are to be used "to emphasize and enrich the teaching of art history." They will be on display in the Art Gallery of the Auditorium - Fine Arts Building, Sixth and Fairmont streets, northwest,, beginning Monday, Oct. 30, Viewing will be open of the public.

Howard is one of 44 institutions. including 21 colleges and universities, which have received donations from the Kress Collection of paitings and sculpture. The distribution of the collection was begun in 1939 "as a means of contributing to the cultural life of the United States.

Howard Professor Sets Univ. Of Japan Lectures

Journal and Guide P. 10

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — A Howard University professor has accepted an invitation to deliver a week-long series of lectures at the University of Tokyo in November. He is Dr. Harold S. Fleming, professor of research in the College of Dentistry, who will speak on his studies of salivary glands. Dr. Fleming's lectures at the Japanese University begin Nov. 21.

A specialist in dental research, Dr. Fleming has been conducting studies of salivary glands extracts since 1954. His lectures will deal with the relationship of salivary glands to the gonads (sex organs).

Dat 11-18-61

RECENT FINDINGS by Dr. Fleming indicate a relationship of the salivary glands to a hormone that stimulates the sex organs.

The Howard professor was invited to the University of Tokyo by Professor Yosoji Ito, head of the university's department of physiological sciences. He also will pesent a paper at the fifth symposium of the Japan Salivary Glands Society.

Civil War Hero Lost Arm in Battle

Much of Howard Univ. Tradition Can Be Traced to Its 3rd President

Pittsburgh Courier Feb 4-15-61 B-12 14a(1)

(Special to The Courier)

Much of the great tradition associated with Howard University can be traced to the man after whom the school was named.

General Oliver Otis Howard, third president of the institution, became president of the school on the hill in Washington on April 5, 1869 and remained in that office until his resignation which became effective on Christmas Day of 1874.

When the school was founded, General Howard was serving as Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau. His solicitude for the Negro had earned him a sterling reputation and it was no surprise when Howard University took on his name.

• Because of his leadership in the establishment of the university, General Howard is regarded by many as its founder.

He was one of 17 incorporators who, in the university's charter, were declared "a body politic and coraporate with perpetual succession in deed or in law to all intents and purposes whatever by the name, style, and title of the Howard University."

■

A NATIVE of Leeds, Me., General Howard had been graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1854.

• He was appointed colonel of a Maine regiment at the outbreak of the Civil War, promoted to brigadier general following Bull Run, and to major general after the fighting at Fair Oaks and Antietam. At Fair Oaks, in 1862, he lost his right arm.

General Howard later commanded the Army of the Tennessee, accompanied General Sherman on his "March to the Sea," and was present at the surrender of General Johnson near Durham, N. C. in 1865.

■

FOLLOWING THE fighting, General Howard was appointed by President Lincoln to head the Freedmen's Bureau. In this capacity he became interested in establishing a university which the newly freed Negro could attend.

This idea reached fruition with the granting of the Howard Charter by the 39th Congress.

• General Howard has been described by his biographers as "the American philanthropist" and "true friend of the downtrodden and oppressed of every color and nation of the earth."

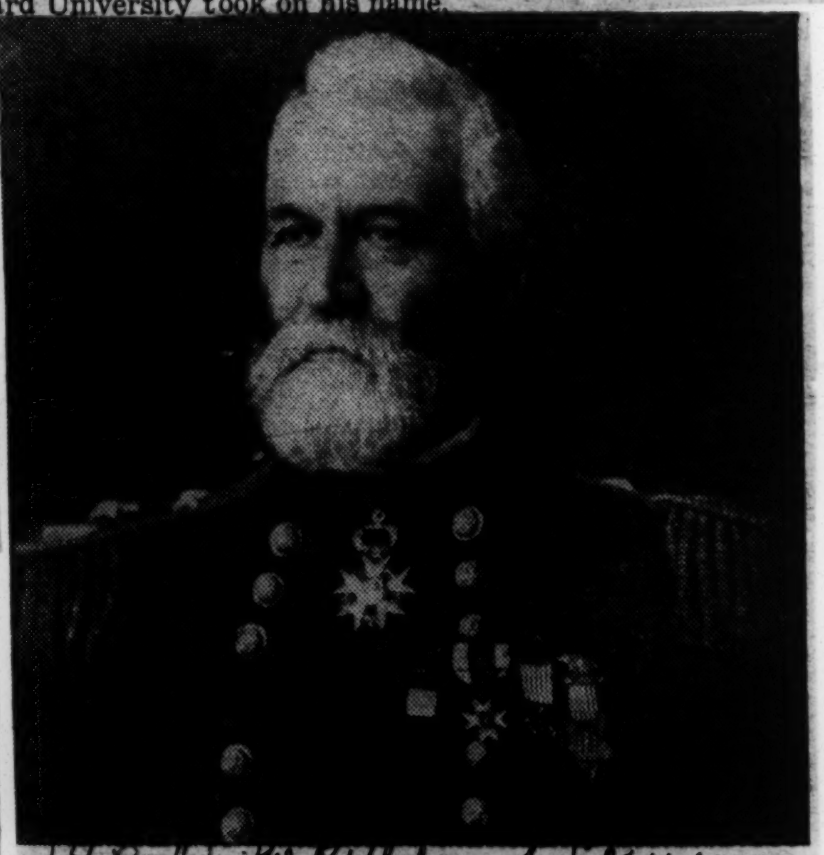
The progress of the university under its first two administrations continued under General Howard.

No new buildings were erected during the period; however, the course offerings, student body, and faculties increased significantly.

■

GENERAL HOWARD WAS granted leave from the university in 1872 to serve as peace commisisoner among the Indians of the Southwest.

When he was assigned to similar duties in the Northwest two years later, he resigned the presidency of the university.



14a(1) Howard University Courier Feb 4-15-61 B-12

GENERAL OLIVER OTIS HOWARD
... third president, Howard University, 1869-1874

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard University President James M. Nabrit, Jr. (left), who will be inaugurated April 26 as the 14th president of the University, is shown with his immediate family—his wife, the former Norma Walton of Jacksonville, Fla. (left), his son James M. III, and his daughter-in-law, the former Roberta Jacqueline Harlan of Washington, D. C. President Nabrit has been a member of the faculty and administrative staff of Howard for more than 20 years. He was elevated to the presidency last July from his former position as Dean of the School of Law and Secretary of the University. The younger Mr. Nabrit is a member of the legal staff of the NAACP in New York City. He is a graduate of Bates College and the Yale Law School. His wife is a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts at Howard, where she was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa national scholastic honor society. Harvard University Law School dean Dr. Erwin N. Griswold, will deliver the principal address at the inaugural exercises scheduled at 10 a.m. in Cramton Auditorium on the Howard campus. More than 300 delegates from American colleges and universities, learned societies and educational associations will participate.

The area college heads scheduled to attend the inauguration ceremony include Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, University of Maryland; Dr. Thomas H. Carroll, George Washington University; Dr. Hurst R. Anderson, American University; The Very Rev. Edward B. Bunn, S.J., Georgetown University, Dr. Paul O. Carr, D. C. Teachers College; Rector William J. McDonald, Catholic University and Dr. Leonard M. Elstad, Gallaudet College.

Also, Dr. John T. Williams, Maryland State College; Dr. Richard D. Weigle, St. John's College, Annapolis; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, Morgan State College and Dr. Robert P. Daniel, Virginia State College.

Also scheduled to attend are official delegates from 38 learned societies, educational associations and alumni groups from throughout the country.

Among the events scheduled for the two-day affair is a special performance of Sophocles' "Antigone" by the Howard Players, the student dramatic group, at 8 p.m., Tuesday, April 25. A special luncheon will be held Wednesday for all delegates, following the inauguration. A reception for delegates and guests will be held at 8 p.m. Wednesday.

Noted Educators to See Nabrit's Inauguration

The Sunday Star
A-N 4-16-67

The presidents of 52 colleges and universities will flock to Washington next week for the inauguration of Dr. James M. Nabrit, jr., as president of Howard University.

Dr. Nabrit, associated with Howard for 25 years, will be installed at the climax of a colorful two-day program scheduled to get under way April 25, a week from Tuesday.

Not in many years—and some spokesmen say never before—will so many university heads gather in Washington for the inauguration of a college president. As president of Howard, Dr. Nabrit will be head of the largest Negro university in the Nation.

The university said the 52 college presidents will be among 300 educators attending the affair. They will join the Howard faculty and other notable visitors in an academic procession on April 26 which is expected to include more than 600 marchers.

DR. JAMES M. NABRIT

Nabrit's Brother Expected

The procession, immediately proceeding Dr. Nabrit's installation, will begin at 9:30 a.m. from Founders Library on the campus and end about 10 a.m. at the stage in Cramton Auditorium. Among the participants will be the new president's brother, Dr. Samuel N. Nabrit, president of Texas Southern University, Houston, Tex.

The day's principal speaker will be Dr. Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard Law School.

Dr. Nabrit, a distinguished constitutional lawyer, has served as president of Howard since last July 1 when Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson officially retired. Associated with Howard since 1936, Dr. Nabrit has been teacher and dean of the School of Law.

A native of Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Nabrit, 60, was graduated from Morehouse College, Atlanta, and earned his law degree at Northwestern University in 1926. Ten years later, after practicing law in Houston, he came to Howard, where he joined the staff of the law school. In a few years he was named dean.

Area Educators Listed

14e(1) 1961

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Nabrit says 'race firsts' need 'seconds and thirds'

By EDWARD PEEKS

WASHINGTON

If all racial barriers fell immediately in the United States, "it would be 50 years at least before the crippling effects of the segregated system could be entirely alleviated," declared Dr. James Nabrit Jr.

He made the observation Wednesday in a speech during his inauguration as the 14th president of Howard University.

Other speakers were Abraham Ribicoff, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard Law School.

DR. NABRIT said, "The institution of segregation has been severely weakened but it has not been destroyed; racial discrimination has been restricted but it has not been eliminated.

"...if racial discrimination ceased completely and immediately, it would be 50 years at least before the crippling effects of the segregated system could be entirely alleviated as far as colored people are concerned."

Social and economic attainments by colored Americans are to be applauded, "but too often these are only firsts, not followed by seconds and thirds," he stated.

Such applause and achievements often "rest on an unsound premise that equality of opportunity has been achieved," Dr. Nabrit said.

A STUDY by the U.S. Department of Labor showed last year that the "average colored worker earned as wages just slightly more than one-half as much as the average white worker," he stated.

"This one economic fact sabotages to a devastatingly large extent these widely publicized firsts.

"Token integration in education is a thrill to all of us for it shows what is possible, but the fact is, that practically all colored people in the South, and a great many in the North, still must receive their education, and live and work, in segregated situations."

He commended efforts by the United States government, individuals and private groups to rid the country of racial segregation and discrimination.

* * *

HOWARD NO doubt "is the only complex institution in higher education in America which, as a matter of policy, concerns itself with the handicaps and disabilities suffered by colored students," he said.

He drew applause from the audience in the auditorium of the Fine Arts Building when he added:

"If we must apologize for this anachronistic feature in higher education in America, it must not be for the role of colored people in it, but it must be for an America which makes these institutions necessary."

Dr. Nabrit re-emphasized changes and expansions planned under his administration since he succeeded Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson last July.

MORE RESEARCH will be encouraged in social and contemporary problems at home and abroad, he said.

When he took over the university, he emphasized the importance of all faculty members teaching classes by assigning himself one in the Law School, where he formerly served as dean.

More concern will be given to international problems and to foreign students, he said. Nearly 15 per cent of the student body of 7,000 come from 50 different foreign countries.

* * *

HOWARD will stress "a unity of knowledge" and the wholeness of the individual, Dr. Nabrit said.

* * *

DEAN GRISWOLD urged that the civil rights struggle at this stage be extended from the federal courts and "spread more widely throughout government and society."

He said, "In government, both the executive and the legislative branches should take up a larger share of the task.

"But all the people should join in it, too. White people, North and South, should continue with the readjustment of their attitudes.

"They should be educated, encouraged, enlightened in many ways.

"Their political leaders can do a much better job than they have," he added.

* * *

COLORED citizens have "a great responsibility, too," Dean Griswold said.

They should show "a more organized collective group consciousness and activity" against crime, delinquency and the problem of illegitimacy, he stated.

"The problem of illegitimacy in many communities is dispropoitionately a problem among colored citizens," he said. 'I will not undertake to assess the blame for this.

"It is an infinitely complicated problem. And white people surely bear a very large share of responsibility.

"Nevertheless, such things as these are a real hindrance to the development of real civil equality.

"And such things as these are perhaps peculiarly susceptible to improvement through education, encouragement, exhortation, family control and group consciousness among colored citizens," he said.

* * *

MR. RIBICOFF said that "our government has pledged to Howard its continued support."

He said, "It is a source of special pride for me that Howard University is associated with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"My very first act as a member of the Cabinet was to recommend an addition to Howard's budget of some $750,000"

The investiture was made by Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, member of the Board of Trustees.

Presiding was Banker Lorimer D. Milton of Atlanta, chairman of the board.

Invocation was offered by the Rev. H. Clarke Nabrit of Memphis, brother of the Howard president.

The Howard Choir sang under the direction of Dean Warner Lawson.

Dean Evans E. Crawford of the Howard Chapel offered the benediction.

* * *

THE CEREMONY was attended by 52 white and colored college presidents. Other dignitaries included Ghana Ambassador and Mrs. W. M. Q. Halm and Dr. and Mrs. William H. Fitzjohn of Sierre Leone.

Dr. Fitzjohn is his country's newly appointed high commissioner to London.

The ceremony was witnessed by some 2,500 persons, including 800 viewers who saw it on closed circuit television in two buildings on the campus.

The procession and ceremony took two hours, after which guests and the Howard faculty had a special luncheon in the university cafeteria.

52 College Presidents Will Attend Howard Inauguration

Washington, D. C.—Fifty-two college and university presidents will represent their institutions at inaugural exercises marking the formal installation of Dr. James Nabrit, Jr. as 14th president of Howard University Wednesday, April 26. The college heads will be among some 300 delegates, and will include Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, president of Texas Southern University at Houston and brother of the Howard president.

Other delegates will represent colleges, universities, learned societies, educational associations and Howard alumni clubs throughout the nation. They will join the Howard faculties in an academic procession which is expected to include nearly 700 marchers. The procession begins at 9:30 . m. from Founders Library. Inaugural exercises are scheduled for 10 a.m. in Cramton Auditorium. Both buildings are located in the Upper Quadrangle.

Representatives from Grinnell College, State University of Iowa and Iowa State University plan to attend.

The principal speaker at the exercises will be Dr. Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Havard Law School and Charles Stebbins Fairchild, Professor of Law at the Cambridge, Mass. institution.

52 College Heads See Howard Install Nabrit

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.
Thurs 4-27-61

James M. Nabrit Jr. was inaugurated yesterday as Howard University's 14th President in a ceremony attended by 261 representatives of colleges and universities throughout the world.

The guests, including 52 college presidents, wore the academic colors of schools whose history dates as far back as the 12th century, when Oxford University was chartered.

The half-hour procession—which strung out across the campus from the Memorial Library to the new Cramton Auditorium—also included representatives of infant African universities.

In this international setting, Howard's new president pledged himself to help finish the work started 94 years ago when the University set out to educate Negro slaves.

"Segregation has been severely weakened, but it has not been destroyed," Nabrit declared. "Racial discrimination has been restricted, but it has not been eliminated."

"The devastating effect of these twin evils upon the Negro people has been so catastrophic that even if segregation were effectively ended today, if racial discrimination ceased completely and immediately . . . it would be 50 years at least before the crippling effects of the segregated system could be entirely alleviated."

Nabrit refused to apologize for Howard and other institutions, whose functions are still primarily devoted t othe advancement of Negroes. He said that if apologies are needed, they "must be for an America which makes these institutions necessary."

Stressing the need for more writing and research by Howard professors, Nabrit said that it is time for the University to conduct a comprehensive study of Negro life in America comparable to the Carnegie Foundation's "American Dilemma" of two decades ago.

He said that such a study would cover the regional migration of Negroes, their cultural and economic status, and the impact of their increasing political participation.

Dean Erwin N. Griswold, of the Harvard University Law School, praised Nabrit's role a sa lawyer who argued school desegregation cases before the Supreme Court, and as the teacher of the Nation's first college course in Civil Rights.

Witnessed by some 3000 persons in the auditorium and by closed-circuit television, the ceremony was not all pomp and circumstance.

In the broad accent of his native Georgia, Nabrit said: "If I were to paraphrase a television line, I would say, 'Jim. this is your hour'."

14e(1)

Photos by Dick Darcey, Staff Photographer

James M. Nabrit Jr., at left, inaugurated yesterday as Howard University's president, holds a charter presented to him by Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, Trustee Board member. Above, Abraham Ribicoff, HEW Secretary, addresses the audience.

Story of Nabrit's inauguration and pictures on Page A5.

U. S. Pledges Howard Top University Status

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
14e(1)

By Luther P. Jackson
Staff Reporter

The Kennedy Administration yesterday pledged itself to the goal of helping make Howard University "a first rank university in every respect."

Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said that the Administration and Howard will "toil in the vineyard together" in training scholars "to serve their country and all humanity."

Thurs 4-27-61

"Howard has a fine physical plant," he said. "Now as it turns full attention to increasing the excellence of its academic curriculum, it must enlarge its graduate study program."

Ribicoff noted that the University now only offers the doctor of philosophy degree in the fields of chemistr, physics, physiology and zoology. Howard must strengthen other departments, he said, to make the doctorate available in all major fields.

He remarked that "only as a university increases its graduate program does it become a true center for study and research, enhancing the undergraduate as well as the graduate curriculum."

In a speech at the inauguration of the University's 14th President, Ribicoff challenged President James M. Nabrit Jr. to "seek out and find" talented youngsters who have been denied an opportunity to develop their academic abilities.

Ribicoff said that it was a source of "special pride" that the University is associated with his department, which provides about half of Howard's budget.

14e(1) 1961

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Howard and St. Elizabeths Win HEW Favor

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.
Feb 25 1961

By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Abraham Ribicoff pledged yesterday increasingly larger roles for Howard University in the field of education and St. Elizabeths Hospital in the treatment of mental illness.

At his first press conference since he was sworn in as HEW Secretary, Ribicoff gave encouragement to those interested in the growth of local institutions, which are the responsibility of his Department.

In the interest of making Howard a "stronger and greater" university, Ribicoff revealed he is seeking a "substantial" budget increase for Howard over the $6.2 million including in former President Eisenhower's 1962 fiscal year budget.

Ribicoff's recommendation currently is awaiting approval by the Budget Bureau before being forwarded to President Kennedy. If approved, the request hopefully will be submitted to Congress prior to the beginning of hearings on the HEW budget March 13.

Should Be Model, He Says

Concerning St. Elizabeths, the Secretary said the Federal Government has a "great opportunity" to make St. Elizabeths "one of the most meaningful and forward-looking" institutions in the United States. It should be a model for state mental institutions, he said.

He observed that mental illness is "one of the greatest scourges" of our Nation and a disease problem which must be met. When he was Governor of Connecticut, he said he was "vitally interested" in mental health problems.

However, the Secretary noted he had been so busy with the Administration's broad education and health messages that he had not had time to study specific proposals for St. Elizabeths, such as the 10-year program of goals drafted by the former Administration.

On over-all health and education matters, he noted the goals of the Kennedy Administration are quite different than the 10-year blueprints for progress left behind by former HEW Secretary Arthur S. Flemming.

Requested by Three States

But Ribicoff said his basic philosophy concerning the administration of Federal-local relief to dependent children was quite similar to that of Flemming who ruled that states cannot deny aid to children because their home is unsuitable and then permit such children to remain in these homes. The states must make some other provision, such as foster home placements, for the children or lose Federal matching funds after July 1, Flemming ruled.

Ribicoff, however, revealed that representatives of three of the eight states affected by the decision, Louisiana, Michigan and Texas, have requested a meeting with him next Monday to discuss the issue further.

Ribicoff announced that he would attempt to hold press conferences "at least every two weeks," that he would play "no favoritism" with the press and he would try to be available quickly to reporters developing stories on their own initiative.

Ribicoff also announced the appointment of Bess Furman, long-time Washington reporter who has been with the New York Times for the last 17 years, as assistant to Wallace Turner, the Secretary's assistant for public affairs.

Howard U. To Honor 3 At 94th Anniversary

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.
Feb 25-Mar 3 '61

WASHINGTON, D. C. Three distinguished graduates of Howard university will receive alumni achievement awards in March when the University observes the 94th anniversary of its founding.

Awards will be presented March 2nd at the annual Charter Day assembly at 10:30 a. m., in Cramton Auditorium,

Dr. BARTSCH-DUNNE

Sixth and Fairmount Streets, northwest. Acceptance remarks will be made by the honorees at the Charter Day Banquet which will be held at 8 p. m. in Baldwin Hall, Fourth and College streets, northwest.

Recipients of the 1961 awards for distinguished post-graduate achievement are Dr. Anna Bartsch-Dunne, Dr. Ulysses L. Houston and Dr. Inabel B. Lindsay, all of Washington, D. C.

HOWARD COLLEGE

Dr. Dunne, a gynecologist and proctologist, will be cited for achievement in the field of medicine; Dr. Houston, a member of the faculty of the Howard College of Medicine from 1931 to 1959, will be cited for achievement in medical education; and Dr. Lindsay dean of the Howard School of Social Work, will be cited for achievement in social work.

Dr. Dunne, a naturalized citizen who was born in Germany, received the Doctor of Medicine degree at Howard in 1902. She interned at the Philadelphia Lying-In Hospital and joined the medical faculty at Howard in 1903. She served until 1908 as associate professor of histology and experimental physiology, while maintaining a private practice and serving as a clinician at the Women's Clinic in Washington. She did post-graduate study in Vienna, London and Paris.

From 1916 to 1932 she served in several capacities on the Howard medical faculty — as assistant in histology, clinical assistant in medicine, clinical instructor in obstetrics, and as assistant professor of histology.

Dr. Dunne has established two scholarship funds for women medical students, one at Howard and one at the George Washington University School of Medicine. She is a member of the Twentieth Century Club, the Women's City Club and the Arts Club of Washington. Dr. Dunne, who lives at 2900 Connecticut avenue, northwest, retired from the active practice of medicine in 1950.

A native of Evansville, Ind., Dr. Houston moved to Washington as a child. He attended the public schools of the District and was graduated from the Howard Preparatory school in 1899.

EAR, NOSE, THROAT

He received the Doctor of Medicine degree at the Bennet Medical School, Loyola university, Chicago, in 1912. Dr. Houston was appointed to the staff of the Otolaryngology (ear, nose and throat) Clinic at Freedmen's Hospital in 1914 and to the Howard faculty in 1931.

He was named chief of otolaryngology in 1936, and clinical professor of otolaryngology in 1947. He was certified by the American Board of Otolaryngology in 1938.

Dr. Houston retired in 1959 following 28 years of service at the University and 44 years at Freedmen's Hospital. The 79-year old physician continues to maintain a private practice of medicine at Washington.

He holds membership in several scientific, professional and civic organizations, including the District Medical Society, Medico-Chirurgical Society, Sigma Pi Phi, and Chi Delta Mu. Dr. Houston lives at 1832 15th street, northwest.

Dr. Lindsay, a native of St. Joseph, Mo., received the Bachelor of Arts degree at Howard university, the Master of Arts degree at the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration, and the Doctor of Social Work degree at the University of Pittsburgh.

She joined the Howard faculty in 1935, the first year in which social work courses were offered at Howard. Within 10 years, the social work program was expanded to an accredited School of Social Work, with Dr. Lindsay as dean.

This semester Dean Lindsay is serving as a visiting professor at the University College of the West Indies at Jamaica, where she is directing the in-service social work training program of the college. In 1958, she was one of five American social workers selected by the U. S. Department of State to study social welfare programs in Europe. Dr. Lindsay spent two months in Sweden and Norway.

Interested in problems of the aging, Dean Lindsay serves on the committee on rehabilitation of the District of Columbia Council on Aging, and the committee on aging of the Health and Welfare Council of Metropolitan Washington.

A former member of the board of directors of the National Association of Social Welfare Assembly, she is a member of the National Association of Social Workers, the Council of Social Work Education, the American Public Welfare Association and the National Conference on Social Work. She lives at 3300 18th street, southeast.

DR. LINDSAY

DR. HOUSTON

DR. INABEL B. LINDSAY

DR. ULYSSES L. HOUSTON

DR. ANNA BARTSCH-DUNNE

3 graduates to be honored at Howard U.

WASHINGTON

Three distinguished graduates of Howard University will receive Alumni Achievement awards in March when the University observes the 94th anniversary of its founding.

Awards will be presented March 2nd at the annual Charter Day assembly at 10:30 a.m. in Cramton Auditorium, 6th and Fairmount Sts., NW. Acceptance remarks will be made by the honorees at the Charter Day Banquet, which will be held at 8 p.m. in Baldwin Hall, 4th and College Sts., NW.

* * *

RECIPIENTS OF the 1961 awards for distinguished postgraduate achievement are Dr. Anna Bartsch - Dunne, Dr. Ulysses L. Houston and Dr. Inabel B. Lindsay, all of Washington, D.C.

Howard Student Hits 'Red Tape'

By Phil Casey
Staff Reporter

Howard University observed its 94th anniversary yesterday, and it was a family-type celebration.

There weren't any outsiders on the stage in Cramton Auditorium. The speakers were a faculty member, Dr. Wendell M. Lucas of the College of Medicine, and an outstanding student, Michael R. Winston, a 19-year-old junior from Corona, N. Y.

Dr. Lucas told the audience of more than 1500 people "the battle for international democracy and the freedom of man may be decided in the classrooms of the East and the eWst.

In selecting a student to speak on Charter Day, the University made an unusual, perhaps unprecedented move. President James M. Nabrit Jr. explained it. Winston had come to him with several ideas for changes in the University. Nabrit was so impressed that he put him on the program.

Criticizes "Red Tape"

Winston, while praising the University for its 94 years of service to the American Negro and to all others who have studied there, pulled no punches in a speech that obviously was as uncensored as President Nabrit said it was.

He criticized "bureaucratic red tape," a lack of "friendliness" toward new students, "perfunctory orientation" programs, and professors "too busy to be concerned with the problems of a freshman."

And he added, "Upperclassmen are no more of a help, remaining chilly and generally indifferent."

And Winston voiced an opinion about Howard's role that runs contrary to the view held by some in and out of the University, that the University is not primarily for the Negro.

Stresses Howard's Role

He said, "In the light of the recent series of victories in the struggle for civil rights in which Howard's contributions was highly significant, many among us may question the need to continue our traditional role.

"In spite of the palpable signs that segregation as a legally constituted system is crumbling, and in spite of the many internationalist sympathies generated in recent years, I maintain that Howard University is irrevocably obligated to continue to respond to the district needs of the Negro people in America."

He pointed out also that Howard has developed as a university "unspotted by racial or religious bias of any type."

The University's enrollment of more than 6500 is about 10 per cent white, spokesmen said. Foreign students make up 14 per cent of the enrollment, the highest percentage of any American University.

Three Howard graduates received alumni achievement awards. They were Dr. Anna Bartsch-Dunne, of 2900 Connecticut ave. nw., Dr. Ulysses L. Houston, of 1832 15th st. nw., and Inabel B. Lindsay, of 3300 18th pl. se., dean of the School of Social Work. The two physicians served many years on the Howard faculty.

By Jim McNamara, Staff Photographer

Gathered at Charter Day ceremonies at Howard University are Howard President James M. Nabrit, second from right, and award-winning alumni Dr. Ulysses Lincoln Houston, Inabel Burns Lindsay, and Dr. Anna Bartsch-Dunne, from left.

Tillotson Will Hold Institute

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Dec 31-60-Jan. 6-61

Dr. J. J. Seabrook, president of Huston-Tillotson College announced the award of a grant of $47,000 from the National Science Foundation to conduct a summer institute for secondary teachers in science and mathematics. He stated that the Institute will be conducted on the campus of Huston-Tillotson beginning June 12 and ending July 21.

The Institute will be open to all qualified teachers of mathematics and science of the high schools who have had at least three years of teaching experience and will be teaching at least one course of science or mathematics at the time of making application.

The Institute will be under the direction of J. H. Morton, professor of Chemistry at Huston-Tillotson.

Participants will be drawn largely from a six state area of: Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arkansas and Mississippi.

Persons interested may apply to: Mr. J. H. Morton, Director
Huston-Tillotson College
Austin, Texas

GET PROTESTANT FELLOWSHIP GRANTS — Eight grants to students at the Interdenominational Theological Center from the Protestant Fellowship Program of the Fund for Theological Education have been announced by President Harry V. Richardson. They went to men in the seminaries participating in the center, from left to right, front row: Jasper C. Register, Morehouse School of Religion; Mose Pleasure, Gammon School of Theology; Arthur L. David, Phillips School of Theology; back row, left to right: Harry D. Patterson, Turner Theological Seminary; Elijah Jackson, Morehouse; Grady Butler, Morehouse; and Marion McMillan, Gammon.

The Fund for Theological Education is financed by the Seatlantic Fund established in 1933 by the late John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and was designed to further the education of Negro ministry.

ITC Dedication, Convocation, Inauguration Set For May 2,3

The first announcement is made at the Interdenominational Theological Center of the significant triple celebration, Dedication, Convocation and Inauguration, to be held May 2 and 3.

Dedication of the sites of Gammon Theological Seminary, Morehouse School of Religion, Phillips School of Theology, Turner Theological Seminary and of the six buildings of ITC, the dormitories of Gammon and Phillips will be held on Tuesday afternoon, May 2. The inauguration of President Harry V. Richardson and the installation of the four Directors of the participating seminaries will be held on Wednesday afternoon, May 3. The Directors are: the Reverend M. J. Wynn of Gammon, the Reverend Lucius M. Tobin, Morehouse, the Reverend Milner L. Darnell, Phillips and Dr. George A. Sewell of Turner.

A Convocation which will bring together a brilliant group of nationally known theological scholars will begin Tuesday morning and continue through Wednesday morning. The scholars representing main fields in theological education are in order of their lectures: Dr. Samuel C. Kincheloe, Professor of Sociology of Religion, ITC. Practical Field; Dr. Ernest C. Colwell, President of Southern California School of Theology, the Biblical Field; Dr. Liston Pope, Dean of the Divinity School, Yale University, the Historical Field; Dr. Nels Ferre, Abbot Professof of Christian Theology, Andover Newton Theological School, the Theological Field. The Convocation Sermon on Tuesday evening will be delivered by Dr. Gerald O. McCulloh, Director of Theological Education of the Methodist Church. The Inaugural Address of Wednesday afternoon will be delivered by Dr. Samuel H. Miller, Dean of the Divinity School of Harvard University.

Dr. Joseph A. Johnson is general chairman of the many faculty committees of ITC that are planning for this long anticipated event. Announcements soon will be made of the names of the distinguished representatives of the cooperating schools and denominations in the Center and of the leaders of the civic, educational and religious groups of Atlanta who will be participating.

A reception will be held late Wednesday afternoon honoring President and Mrs. Richardson, the four Directors and their wives.

$3½ Million Campus Will Be Dedicated

Special Correspondence

ATLANTA, Ga. — Atlanta will be the scene May 2 and 3 of the formal dedication of the Interdenominational Theological Center, America's newest institution for the training of the Protestant ministry. Churchmen and educators from many states and denominations will join in setting aside this $3 1/2 million campus and in the inauguration of the first president, Dr. Harry V. Richardson.

The Center was made possible by large grants from Rockefeller and other funds and from the four cooperating denominations. Dr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, when head of the general board of Rockefeller Foundation, was responsible for the first gift to the Center.

I.T.C.'s TRIPLE celebration will begin with the convocation on May 2, which will bring a group of six internationally known scholars of the lectures. They are: Dr. Ernest C. Colwell, president of Southern California School of Theology; Dr. Nels F. Ferre, Andover Newton Theological school; Dr. Samuel C. Kincheloe of I.T.C.; Dr. Gerald O. McCulloh, director of Theological Education for the

President Of College Center

DR. H. V. RICHARDSON
To Be Inaugurated

Richardson's Inaugural As ITC President Today

Atlanta Daily World. Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 5-3-61 P.1

Dr. Harry V. Richardson will be inaugurated as the first president of the Interdenominational Theological Center during ceremonies at the Center's new campus on Beckwith Street today at 3 p.m. Also to be installed are the Directors of the four participating seminaries.

Dr. Samuel H. Miller, Dean of the Harvard University Divinity School, will bring the inaugural address on the theme "The Religious Frontier."

The inaugural procession will also include members of the faculty of Candler School of Theology and of Columbia Theological Seminary as well as delebates from many seminaries, colleges and universities.

Dr. Ernest C. Colwell, President of Southern California School of Theology and chairman of the Board of Trustees of ITC, will preside. Others assisting in the worship will be Bishop B. W. Doyle, and Dr. Frank Cunningham, Dean Miller will be presented by Bishop P. Randolph Shy.

PROGRAM OF GREETINGS

Bringing greetings will be Dean Charles B. Copher for the faculty of ITC, by Melvin Talbert for the students, Dr. L. M. Terrill for the Ministry, Dr. Rufus Clement for Atlanta University Center and Bishop Luther Stewart for the College of Bishops of the CME church, which is meeting currently in Atlanta.

Dr. Mays will present the directors of the cooperating seminaries for Installation. They are: The Reverend M. J. Wynn, Gammon; the Reverend Lucius M. Tobin, Morehouse, the Reverend M. L. Darnell, Phillips and Dr. George A. Sewell, Turner. They will be installed by representatives of the various Board of Trustees; Bishop Marquis Harris for Gammon, the Reverend Martin Luther King Sr. for Morehouse, Bishop B. Julian Smith for Phillips, and Bishop W. R. Wilkes for Turner.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays will also present Dr. Richardson. The inaugural Charge will be given by Dr. Colwell and Dr. Richardson will give his presidential address in response. Dr. J. McDowell Richards, president of Columbia Theological Seminary, will offer the prayer and Bishop Arthur W. Womack the benediction.

Following the Inauguration and Installation, a reception will be held in the Refectory honoring the President and Directors and their wives.

ITC Becomes A Reality Here

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. P.1

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta officially had a new school and its first president Wednesday.

Atlanta, Ga. 5-4-61

With the inauguration of Dr. Harry V. Richardson and installation of directors of cooperating seminaries, the Interdenominational Theological Center passed from the state of a dream to a reality. Even as Dr. Richardson received his inaugural charge on the sunlit campus of the gleaming, new Beckwith Street institution, workmen continued to add to the $3½-million facility.

Dean Samuel H. Miller of Harvard Divinity School set the tone for the inaugural convocation in his address on "The Religious Frontier" when he warned that the world has become "de-theologized" and mankind needs a "new and enduring peace within the heart." Declaring that "the place of the ministry is critical," Dr. Miller said that unless men are trained and guided to lead others to believe in themselves, the world may well end up in chaos. He pointed out that there is a need to send "a new revelation" abroad, more than foodstuffs or machines of war.

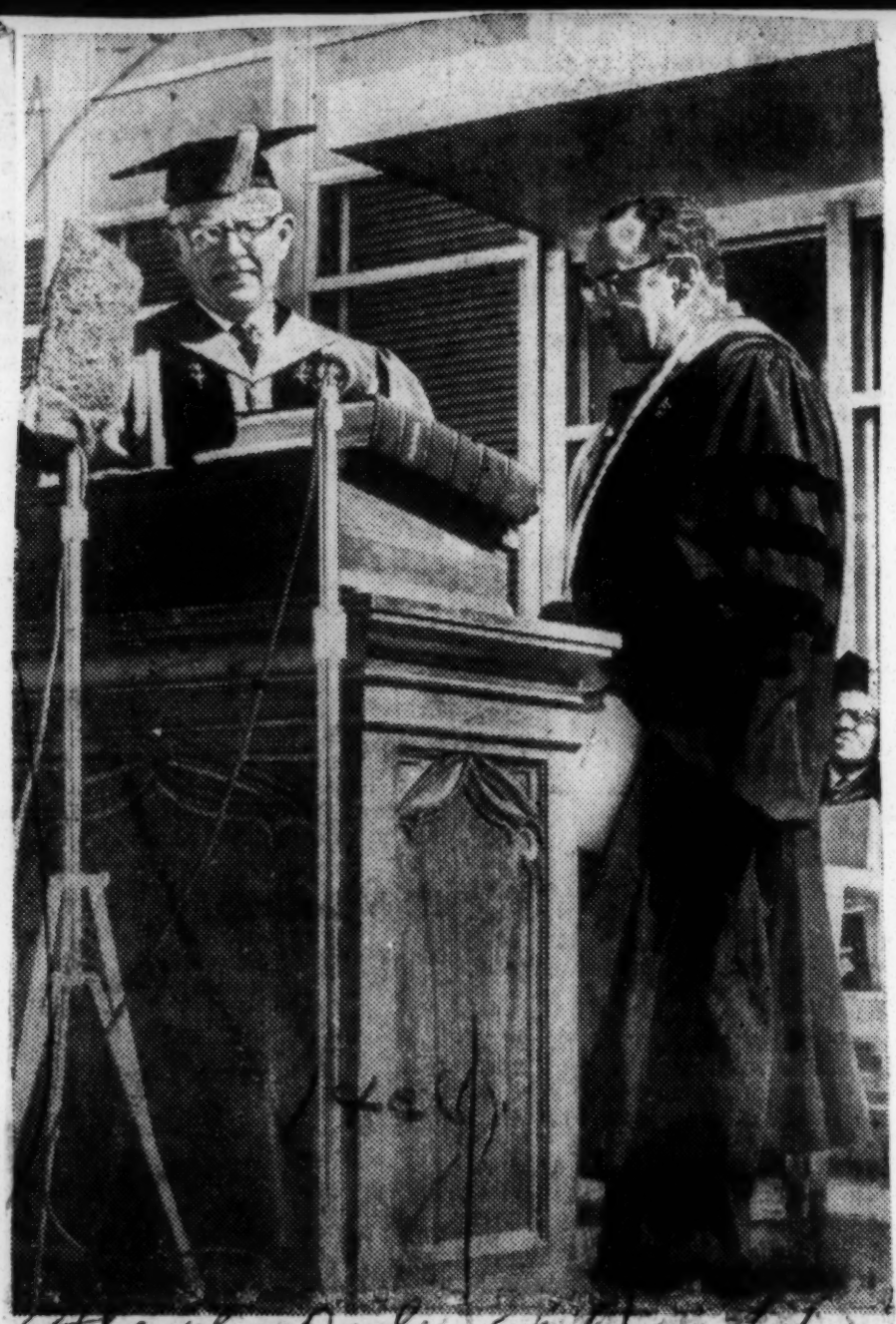
In his charge to Dr. Richardson to be "a good president," I. T. C. Trustee Board Chairman Dr. Ernest C. Colwell declared that he faced a difficult task of being the "unifying force" between five institutions and four religious denominations. Dr. Richardson was admonished, however, to "have patience, justice and courage and to be bold" in his leadership.

Accepting the charge, Dr. Richardson delivered a well taken and scholarly address on "The Time, the Task, the Pledge."

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays presented the directors of cooperating seminaries. Master J. Wynn, director of Gammon Theological Seminary, was installed by Bishop Marquis L. Harris, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Gammon. Lucius M. Tobin, director of Morehouse School of Religion, was installed by Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr., member of the Board of Trustees, of his board. Milner L. Darnell, director of Phillips School of Theology, was installed by Bishop B. Julian Smith, Chairman of Board of Trustees of his school. Dr. George A. Sewell, director of Turner Theological Seminary, was installed by Bishop William R. Wilkes, chairman of the Board of Trustees, of Turner.

The dignified and colorful program was preceded by the inaugural procession of delegates from many seminaries, colleges and universities.

Among program participants were Bishop B. W. Doyle, of the C.M.E. Church; Dr. Frank Cunningham, president of Morris Brown College; Bishop R. Randolph Shy, of the C. M. E. Church; Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Dr. Sherman L. Greene, Sr.; Bishop J. A. Hamlett, Dr. John O. Gross, Dr. Charles B. Copher, Melvin G. Talbert, Rev. L. M. Terrill, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Liston Pope, of the American Association of Theological Schools; Bishop Luther Stewart, of the CME Church; Bishop A. W. Womack of C. M. E. Church, the Clark College and ITC choirs.



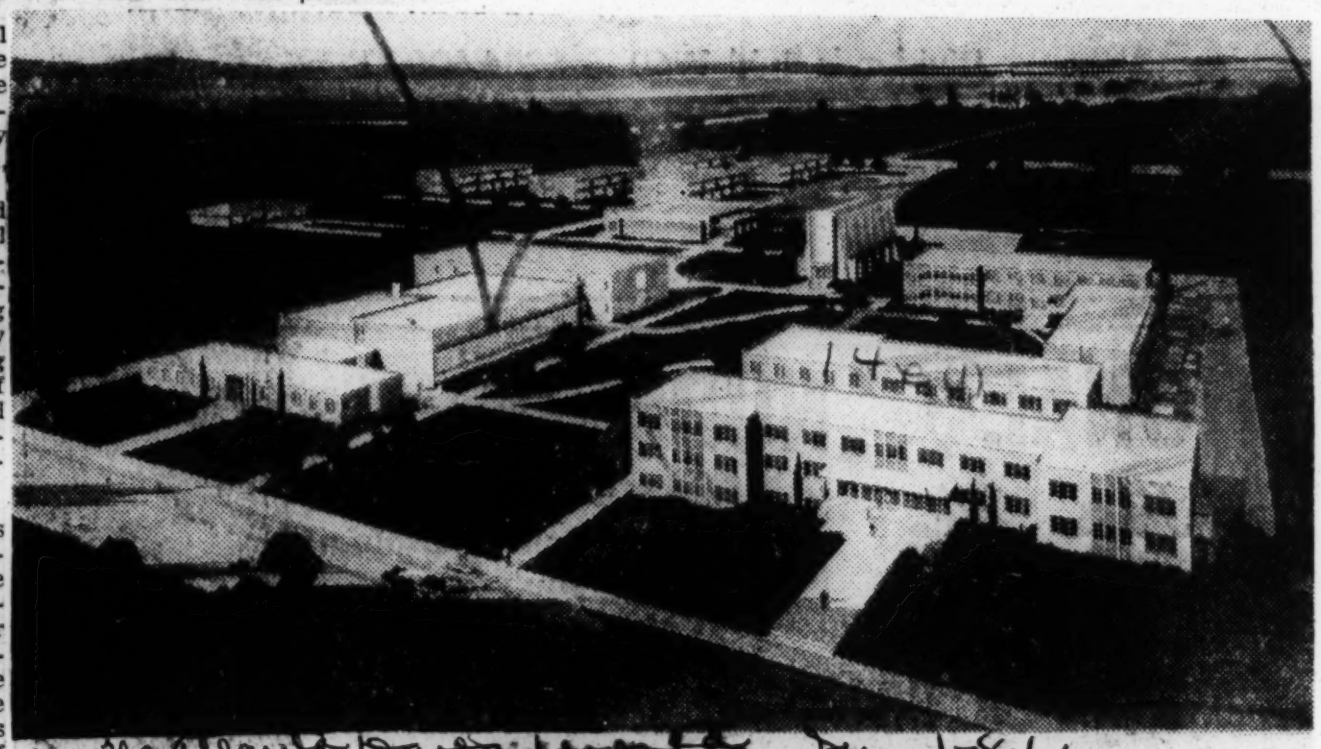
Atlanta Daily World P.1

CHARGE TO DR. RICHARDSON—Dr. Harry V. Richardson, right, receives the charge of office as first I.T.C. president from Dr. Ernest Colwell, president of Southern California School of Theology and chairman of the I.T.C. Board of Trustees. (Photo by Perry)

THEOLOGICAL CENTER OPEN HOUSE JAN. 29

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga., 1-26-61

On Sunday afternoon, January 29, the Interdenominational Theological Center will throw open its doors for an "Open House" to the people of the Greater Atlanta area, President Harry V. Richardson announced Saturday. He stated that the entire community is invited to view the Center's new home at 671 Beckwith St., S.W., between the hours of 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.



The parts of the plant that will be seen in the "Open House" are the four academic buildings. These are completed and are being furnished at the present time. They are the Administration, Classroom, Library, and Refectory buildings.

Married student apartments and two of the four denominational buildings are well under construction. The Gammon Theological Seminary (Methodist) building and Phillips School of Theology (CME) building are rapidly taking shape. The Morehouse School of Religion building (Baptist) and Turner Theological Seminary building (AME) are to be started later.

When the Chapel and President's home and additional married students' apartments are added, the total plant will be valued at approximately $3,500,000. Rockefeller Foundations have furnished $1,500,000 for this extensive plant. The balance is being supplied by the denominations. The Center has reached its first million dollars of endowment. The major portion of this amount was given by the Rockefeller Foundations, but $275,000 has been raised by Dr. Richardson from national and Southern sources.

The buildings, designed by Edward C. Miller, Atlanta architect, are modern and functional. Striking beauty is achieved in the variety of materials and in the well chosen colors. Marble, glass, limestone, aluminum, porcelain panels, concrete and brick are some of the materials.

The new plant embodies the most modern equipment and planning for theological education. The architect and President Richardson visited many of the finest seminaries of the nation in preparing the plans. The President's office and Board Room are finished in mahogany panelling and select birch woodwork. Tables furnishings and lighting are of contemporary design. The Administration, Classroom and Library buildings are completely air - conditioned. The Refectory kitchen is in stainless steel and has the most modern equipment for institutional cooking. There are a number of attractive lounges for faculty and students throughout the buildings. Educational facilities such as audio-visual aids, speech training, and counseling equipment are of the latest design.

The Open House, a greatly anticipated event in the Atlanta educational and religious community, is expected to attract a host of interested visitors.

The Atlanta Daily World Sun. 1-8-61

INTERDENOMINATIONAL THEOLOGICAL CENTER

New Theological Center Holds Open House Here

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. 1-30-61

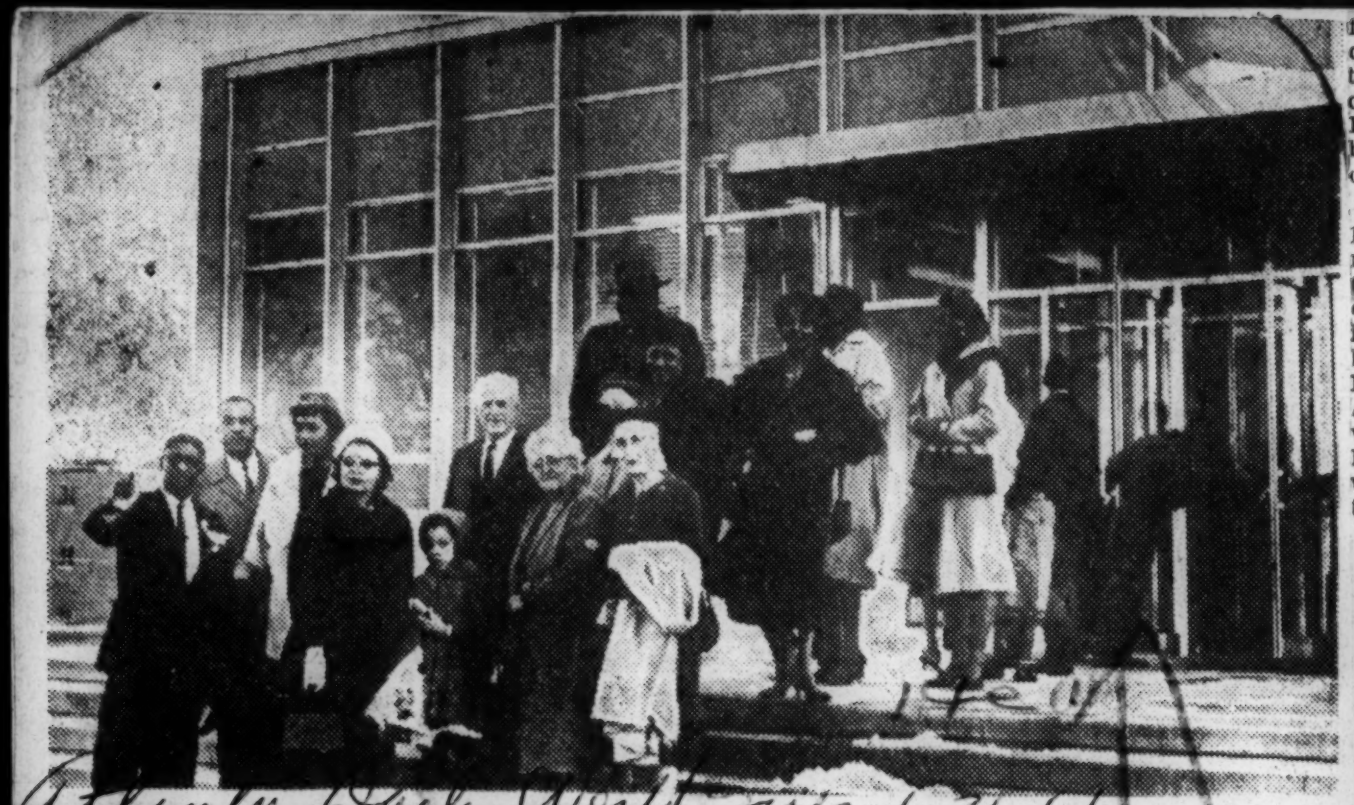
Atlanta's new Interdenominational Theological Center opened its first four completed buildings to public display Sunday at the institution's first open house.

The center, located on 10¼ acres donated by Atlanta University at 671 Beckwith St., SW, began holding classes in September of 1959. The four completed buildings are the administration, library, classroom and refectory buildings.

P. 15

Money for the buildings was provided from a $1.5 million grant from the Sealantic Fund. The center provides instruction for Gammon Theological Seminary (Methodist), Morehouse School of Religion (Baptist), Phillips School of Theology (CME) and Turner Theological Seminary (AME).

The center's first conference, sponsored by its department of missions, will be held Monday and Tuesday. Dr. Melvin Blake, secretary of Africa for the Methodist Board of Missions, will speak.



OPEN HOUSE AT THEOLOGICAL CENTER — Hundreds of Atlantans braved the cold weather Sunday and remains of ice and snow to share in the Open House of the Interdenominational Theological Center between Beckwith and Hunter Sts., S.W. In bottom photo, President Harry Richardson, front center, greets some of the between 2,500 and 3,000 guests who went through the nearly completed buildings of the gleamingly new and beautiful facility. In top picture, a guide explains to tourists a campus point.

(Perry Photos)

MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR PLANT

Atlantans View Religious Center

INTERDENOMINATIONAL PLANT IS NEARING COMPLETION IN ATLANTA

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

Atlantans Sunday got a peek behind the curtains of a brand new, gleaming, multi-million-dollar (when completed) plant for turning out and polishing up fine preachers of the gospel and religious missionaries.

They were thrilled by what they saw. The Interdenominational Theological Center, popularly called "I T. C." is the last word in architectural planning and design for those who would preach and master sacred theology along with its allied arts. It will be completed and dedicated this Spring.

By best estimates some 3,000 persons braved the somewhat cold, although sunny afternoon to greet President Harry Richardson and his cohorts and to be guided by Architect T. C. Miller through the completed buildings.

The entire Open House occasion was truly gala, from the welcome of Boy Scouts at the Beckwith street entrance, ushering to the floors, the information desk where many young people found time to ask questions about the ministry as a profession young people's groups with advisors from local churches; representatives from many religious and community organizations; leaders from all denominations and educational institutions and service in the dining hall.

The buildings were especially beautiful with decorative planters and flowers.

President Richardson received the guests in his spacious office, while Architect Miller, in the next room received congratulations from the guests. The foyer was impressive with the iluminated case. Against the drape of green and white, colors of the new institution, were the priceless Whittier documents, and old editions of Whittier's works. The sound system carried throughout the buildings appropriate music and the personal greeting of the president.

Friends are invited to return to the Center today, Tuesday, Jan. 31 for sessions of the World Mission Conference on the theme "Christian Responsibility, the Challenge of the New Africa." These sessions open to all, start at 9:15 Tuesday morning. The afternoon session begins at 2 o'clock. Movies on African missions will be shown at 7:15, followed by the closing session at 8 p. m. with the third address by Dr. Melvin Blake of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions. There is no registration fee for the day and luncheon and the evening meal will be served in the Refectory of ITC.

Dr. Melvin Blake, New York City, Executive Secretary for Africa, South of the Sahara, of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, will speak at the Conference on "The Church and the challenge of the New Africa" at the new Interdenominational Theological Center on January 31. Dr. Blake has administrative responsibility for Methodist work in six countries of Africa.

Appointed to Angola in 1946, Dr. Blake has been an evangelist, legal representative and treasurer of Methodist mission work and director of the mission at the coastal station of Luanda. The year prior to his return to the States he was Methodist news correspondent for Angola. He is a dynamic speaker who is in great demand every where. Monday morning Dr. Blake met with the presidents of schools of the Atlanta University Center.

DR. MELVIN BLAKE
Methodist Board of Foreign Missions

400 Mississippi Students Boycott

Montgomery Advertiser 1/6

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI)— About 400 students at Jackson State College for Negroes boycotted classes Friday, a student leader said Saturday.

Walter Williams, last year's student government president, said the students were protesting an order by school president Jacob Reddix which dissolved the student government association. Williams said the order was given to cut down organized resistance to racial segregation.

Williams said the "dissatisfied" students met at the school stadium Friday and paraded around the campus.

J. C. Smith University awarded $125,000 grant

The Afro American P. 16
Sat 12-9-61

CHARLOTTE, N. C. —The trustees of the Duke Endowment announced a gift of $125,000 to Johnson C. Smith University at a meeting on the campus last Tuesday. The university will receive $65,000 of the gift immediately.

Baltimore, Md.

Johnson C. Smith is one of the four education institutions names as beneficiaries of the trust set up by James B. Duke. Other benefactors are Duke University, Furman University and Davidson College.

* * *

FOLLOWING THE meeting the trustees made an inspection tour of the university and were guests of President R. P. Perry and the university trustees at a luncheon.

In welcoming the Endowment Trustees to Johnson C. Smith University campus, Dr. Perry expressed gratification that they could thus see at first hand some of the accomplishments and probems of the University.

FOUNDED IN 1867, Johnson C. Smith University is the beneficiary of four per cent of the annual income derived from the Duke Endowment trust. The original provision in 1924 was equivalent to an endowment of approximately $1,600,000.

Through 1960, the university has received from the Endowment a total of $3,440,706 in allocations and/or payments.

Seeks Funds For Carver Memorial

TYLER, Tex. — The establishment of a southern memorial effort at Jarvis Christian college campus, Hawkins, Tex., should be of utmost concern to everyone, especially southerners in agricultural areas, asserted H. B. Tex Brady, state chairman and organizer of the Texas George Washington Carver monument public fund-raising campaign committee's drive, at Butler college, Tyler, Tex., recently.

Brady told a group of Baptist ministers, their wives and college students that the key to greatness in America has come through agricultural projects and skilled research developments.

He added that tremendous achievements in this are credited to the late Dr. Carver, who was internationally known and famous for his many discoveries of more than 300 products at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Many public gifts have already been received from people throughout Texas. Sixteen Texas regional area banks from Texarkana to El Paso, including Ohio state have been established, Brady said. These regional areas have created citizen's fund-raising committees to help the Carver monument drive.

Funds may be sent direct to the Overton, Tex., sponsoring committees headquarters. Names of the donors will be inscribed on hard clay bricks at the monument base.

$1,500,000 Goal Set For Jarvis

HAWKINS, Tex. — At the 49th Founders' Day Dedication of the John A. Aborne Health Center and the Barton Industries Building and ground breaking for dormitories for men and women, Otho McKaig, president of the Jarvis Board of Trustees announced that a Capital Fund Drive to raise $1,500,000 would begin within a matter of weeks.

The Board took this action as a part of a 3 million dollar project to rebuild the entire college campus which includes a completely new water, and sewage system, library, communication center, science laboratories and other classrooms.

This multi-million dollar program includes the building of dormitories for men and women which will cost $440,000 already secured from the House and Home Finance Agency.

The plan and specifications for these structures will be completed by April 15 and construction is expected to be under way by the middle of May. The four dormitories to be built will be two-story "houses" each having twenty-six rooms.

This is the first phase of a six house complex for men and the same for women which will include a commons building. The college expects to complete the whole complex within the next five-year period.

Jarvis Receives $440,000 Loan

HAWKINS, Tex. — According to Dr. J. O. Perpener, Executive Vice President, Jarvis Christian College has been granted a loan of $400,000 by the House Home and Finance Agency to build four dormitories.

The dormitories to be built will be two-story buildings each having 26 rooms. These structures are the first phase of a six building complex designed to ultimately house 800 students.

This construction is a part of a 3 million dollar building program now underway to rebuild the total campus. Already completed are the John A. Aborne Health Center costing $65,000 and the Barton Industries building costing $30,000.

K.S.C. Budget Raised $80,000

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Regents Approve $1,270,000 For 1961-62; Gym Plans Unveiled

Wed. 3-22-61 14e(1)

By ANNE PARDUE
The Courier-Journal Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., March 21.—The Kentucky State College Board of Regents approved Tuesday a $1,270,000 operating budget for the 1961-62 school year—$80,000 higher than last year.

The school will receive $779,698 from the State's general fund next year, an increase of $60,699 over this year.

Dr. R. B. Atwood, K.S.C. president, said the budget will allow increases in faculty salaries. The present salary schedule is listed first, the new scale follows:

Instructor, $4,005-$4,995 to $4,230-$5,400; assistant professor, $4,995-$5,400 to $5,400-$5,895; associate professor, $5,400-$6,300 to $5,895-$6,670; professor and department head, $8,220-$9,000 to $9,420-$10,020.

Fees To Be Raised

Registration fees will be increased next year, Dr. Atwood said. Those of Kentucky students will rise from $45 to $55 a semester, and out-of-state student fees will rise from $90 to $110 a semester.

Dr. Atwood said plans have been completed for a new gymnasium to replace one destroyed by fire last May 2.

The new gym will have seats for 2,200 and will include a swimming pool. It will be of brick and concrete block. Bids for construction will be taken around May 1.

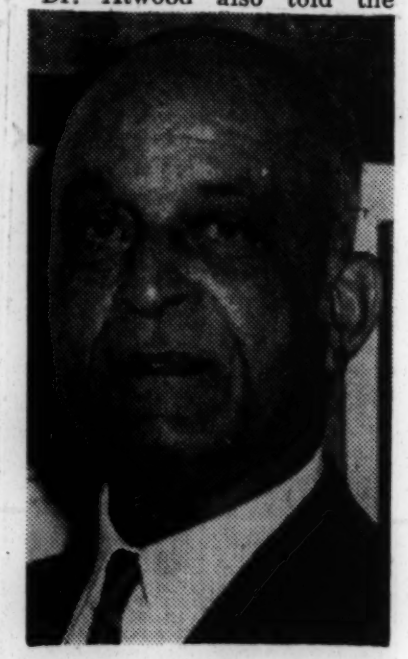
Financing Outlined

The building will be paid for by insurance from the burned building, money originally intendedt for renovation of Hume Hall, and proposed sale of 222 acres of the college farm.

The college wants to sell all except 40 acres of the 268-acre farm because it will discontinue all instruction in agriculture after 1963, Dr. Atwood said.

Further, Dr. Atwood said, the farm has been annexed by the City of Frankfort, and farming could not be continued in the city limits.

Dr. Atwood also told the regents that final plans for a new fine-arts building should be completed in July. The building will be financed by a revenue-bond issue.



THE REV. HOMER E. NUTTER
New school trustee

Budget Increased

In other action, the board approved a $274,070 budget for Lincoln Institute for next school year. Lincoln Institute, near Shelbyville, is a regional high school for Negroes. This year's budget totals $269,690.

The Rev. Homer E. Nutter, Lexington, was sworn in as a regent by Frankfort Mayor Paul Judd. Mr. Nutter was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Nelson O. Neal, Lexington.

Other regents present were Chairman Wendell P. Butler, superintendent of public instruction; Mrs. Craig Schn... Shelbyville; J. Ray Bin... Versailles; Ray Moss, Pinev... and the Rev. Joseph O'Dwyer, Frankfort.

FUNDS FOR KITTRELL—Mrs. Dulcye Finch Camp of Washington, D.C., presents a check for $10,000 to Dr. Philip R. Cousin, president of Kittrell College, as Bishop Frederick Reid and Mr. Camp look on.

Washingtonian Gives Kittrell College $10,000

Mrs. Dulcye Finch Camp of Washington, D. C., presented Dr. Philip R. Cousin, president of Kittrell College, with a check for $10,000 for the school's endowment fund.

Mrs. Camp's gift is the largest individual cash donation by any Negro in the 75-year history of the institution. She is the highest donor since the late B. M. Duke, who gave two buildings and $100,000 endowment during the 20's.

Kittrell has the distinction of being the only privately owned Negro junior college on the Eastern Seaboard, north of South Carolina.

14e(1) 1961

LAND GRANT COLLEGES

NOV. DEC.
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND STATE

Land-Grant Centennial Meet Here

Fifteen hundred delegates from 68 land-grant colleges and 22 other state universities were in Kansas City November 12-16 to attend the 75th annual convention and Centennial Convocation of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities.

The delegates were here from all 50 states and Puerto Rico.

The Centennial convocation of the association was held in the Muehlebach hotel and the Municipal auditorium.

Among the colleges and universities with representatives here were Lincoln university, Jefferson City; the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal college, Pine Bluff Ark., Florida A. & M. university Tallahassee; Fort Valley State college of Georgia, Southern university of Louisiana, Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical college of Mississippi, the University of Missouri, Kansas State university, Iowa State university, A. & T. college of Greensboro, N. C., Langston university of Oklahoma, Tennessee A. and I. State university, and the Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas; Alabama A. and M. college, Normal, Ala., Delaware State college Dover; Kentucky State college Frankfort; Maryland State college Princess Ann; South Carolina State college, Orangeburg; Virginia State college, Petersburg.

Representing Lincoln university were Dr. James N. Freeman head of the department of agriculture; Dr. Gwendolyn Newkirk head of the department of home economics; Dr. Cyrus B. Taylor, head of the department of mechanical arts; and President Ear E. Dawson.

The Centennial convocation, acclaimed as the most significant in the history of the American education, marks the beginning of an observance of the 100th anniversary of the Morrill act signed by Abraham Lincoln on July 2, 1862. The act brought into being a system of land-grant colleges, of which there are now 68 throughout the country 17 of them predominently Negro.

Dr. William H. Hale, president of Langston university, Langston, Okla., was host at a breakfast Monday morning honoring Ambassador William Q. M. Halm, ambassador of Ghana to the United States. The breakfast was held at the Muehlebach hotel with presidents of other universities and several Kansas Citians in attendance.

Williams centennial speaker for Land-grant colleges

KANSAS CITY — (ANP) — G. Mennen Williams and Harry Truman were among the array of convention speakers at the 100th anniversary celebration of the signing of the Morril Act, by Abraham Lincoln, in this city recently. The act provided for establishing of Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

More than 2,000 representatives, including most of the 68 Land-Grant colleges' presidents, and ambassadors from several foreign countries, attended and participated in the 4-day celebration.

G. Mennen Williams, assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, spoke on "The Role of American Higher Education in Developing African Nations."

During the past nine months, Mr. Williams has visited 35 African countries 28 of which are now independent. He believes the greatest need of these nations is education and skilled manpower.

He said the peoples of Africa want complete freedom from outside domination. "Their intense desire for racial equality has been translated into concerted action. They wish to secure their nationhood by developing sound political systems and philosophies to meet their needs.

"African nations are determined to develop their own systems of government fully adapted to their environment," Williams said.

"They know to obtain these objectives, help is required from American as well as European educational and governmental organizations," Mr. Williams asserted.

Mr. Williams said he was struck by the burning desire of the African peoples for education and the high priority most of the leaders give in their national policy to enlarging educational opportunities.

He urged Americans and especially delegates to the convention to assist in setting up, in African countries, institutions similar to the Land-Grant colleges and universities in the United States.

The majority of the convention speakers, including former president Harry Truman, endorsed federal aid to public education.

Prof notes 3 writers aided land grant college movement

GREENSBORO, N.C. — The influence on the land-grant college idea by three prominent figures in American literature, two of them North Carolina residents, was described last week at A. and T. College.

The speaker was Dr. C. P. Butcher, professor of English and chairman of the Department of Humanities at Morgan State College in Baltimore.

The writers he referred to were Albion Tourgee, a native northerner who settled in North Carolina; Charles W. Chestnutt, born in Cleveland, but who returned to North Carolina as a school teacher, and George W. Cable, a native of New Orleans.

THESE MEN, said Dr. Butcher, opposed the main current of their time and believed and expressed in their writings the conviction that all people are entitled to be judged as individuals rather than as members of a group and that all citizens should be granted full civil rights.

"They contributed much," the speaker continued, "to the establishment of a climate of opinion that made the passage of the second Morrill Act possible," the act which provided Federal aid to higher education for the common man and vastly improved educational opportunities for the colored Southerner.

Speaking on "The Literary Life," the Morgan professor declared:

"For some who make literature a profession, the literary life will be thought of as a devotion to art, a quest for immortality, an ivory tower of existence, but for other professional writers it will mean devoting their skill in the creative use of language to the treatment of human problems and to the expression of their convictions about how man's problems may be justly solved."

DR. BUTCHER was introduced by Dr. Darwin T. Turner, chairman of the Department of English and sponsor of the program.

The program also featured the closing of a campus-wide writing contest sponsored by the English Department.

Winners included Gloria Brooks, Williamston, first prize; Dianne Bell, Greensboro, second prize, and honorable mention to James Pettiford, Creedmoor, and Mollie Walker, Newport.

Pittsburgh Courier 1/3

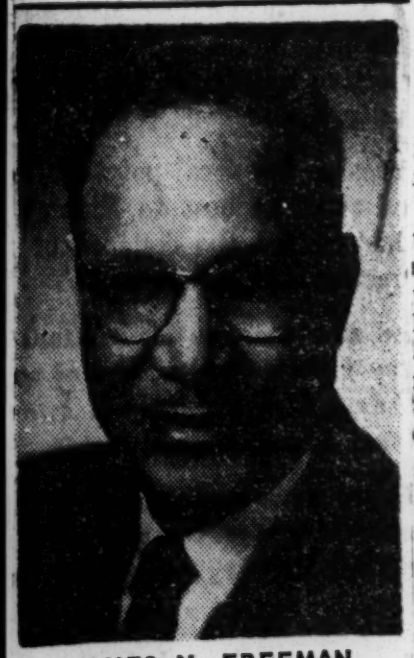
LAND-GRANT PROCLAMATION—Gov. Price Daniel affixes his signature on the proclamation marking the 100th anniversary of the "Land-Grant' colleges in each state of the nation. Texas A&M and Prairie View A&M Colleges are the "land-grant" colleges of Texas. Loking on, as Governor Daniel signs the proclamation are M. T. Harrington, chancellor of the Texas A&M College system; Earl Rudder, president of Texas A&M, and E. B. Evans, president of Prairie View A&M. July 2, 1962 will mark the centennial of the Legislative Act.

Land-Grant Colleges And Their Challenges

By DR. JAMES N. FREEMAN
Head of Department of Agriculture
Lincoln University—Jefferson City, Mo.

Sixty-eight Land-Grant colleges and state universities, of which Lincoln university of Missouri is one, are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Federal Morrill Act during the academic year 1961-62. This article and the features which follow are dedicated as a part of this centennial celebration.

Although the average of laymen have read about Land-Grant institutions, too few understand the objectives of these educational agencies and the profound and constructive impact these have had upon the meteoric rise made by the United States as a world power.



JAMES N. FREEMAN

The Morrill Land-Grant bill was authored and sponsored by Representative Justin Morrill of Vermont, and was, after passage by Congress, signed by Abraham Lincoln on July 2, 1862.

Basically, the bill provided that there should be donated 30,000 acres of public lands for each representative and senator then in Congress from each state and territory, the proceeds from which would be used by the several states and territories for the purposes of establishing colleges for the benefit of agriculture, mechanical arts and military science.

Further, that the Secretary of Interior is hereby directed to issue to those states in which there are no public lands of value to $1.25 per acre, land scrip to be sold by said states and the proceeds thereof for the purposes indicated above. However, no portion of these funds "shall be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings".

The grade level of these institutions is indicated by the statement of Representatives Morrill when he said, "Let us have colleges as may rightfully claim the authority of teachers to announce facts and fix laws, and to scatter broadcast that knowledge which will be useful to the building of a great nation.

"We need a careful, exact, and systemmatized registration of experiments such as can be madety at thoroughly scientific institutions and such as will not be made elsewhere".

Each state or territory was given five years to accept the provisions of this Act, excepting states which were in a state of rebellion against the Union.

Concommitantly, the United States Department of Agriculture was also established May 15, 1862 over the signature of President Lincoln. Hence, two great agencies had their genesis as the nation was in a state of emergency (the civil war).

Each state was given five years ter the passage of the act to ail itself of its provisions provided acceptance was made by e state's legislature.

The precedent for federal aid education was set by Congress 1785 reserving lot 16 in each wnship in the northwest terriry for purposes of education. ie Ordinance of 1787 for the govnment of the Northwest Terriry contained the declaration that, Religion, morality and knowledge ing necessary for good governent and the happiness of mand, schools and the means of ucation shall forever be encourged". Therefore, the stage had een set for the passage of the orrill Act in 1862.

The state of Missouri had two enators and nine representatives Congress at the time of the assage of the Land-Grant Act nd was allocated 330,000 acres land for the establishment of a nd-grant college. Missouri uniersity, the oldest university west the Mississippi and established 1839, received all of Missouri's nare of public lands and became lissouri's land-grant college unr the provisions of the organic nd-grant act.

Lincoln Institute, now Lincoln niversity of Missouri, was found- by the sixty-second and sixty-fth Negro regiments of the Union 1866. In 1870, her administrave authorities petitioned the lissouri legislature to participate nder the provisions of the Morrill ct of 1862. The petition was deied, but the legislature did delare Lincoln Institute a state norial school and allocated to her 5000 from state funds.

As a result of the vagaries of he organic Land-Grant Act, sixty-eight Land-Grant Institutions are now dispersed among the fifty states and in the territory of Puerto Rico

Land-Grant Colleges And Their Challenges

By DR. JAMES N. FREEMAN
Head of Department of Agriculture
Lincoln University—Jefferson City, Mo.

12th In A Series

The typical college graduate is concerned with career opportunities and placement in a paying position. One quoted a cliche to illustrate the point. Said he, "That gentleman has a B. S., a M. S. and a Ph. D. degree. But the degree he really needs is a J. O. B."

Accordingly, this and some succeeding articles will treat of some career opportunities and positions resulting from training at Land-Grant Colleges in the disciplines associated with agriculture, mechanic arts and home economics.

Basic Training Required

The writer was a guest for breakfast of a vice president of the Kroger Supermarket chain with its many divisions. This vice president pointed out the fact that there would be need in the near future for trained Negroes to manage Supermarkets, located especially in areas heavily populated with Negro residences.

He said preparation, counsel, observation, exposure to information, development of an attitude and other facets of this vocational guidance should start when the prospective employee is 12 years old and in the seventh grade. Therefore, we need, especially, informed elementary school teachers who can point out these vocational opportunities.

These supermarkets prefer graduates who have majored in agriculture with accounting equal to their credits in agriculture. Thus these graduates would be trained in Agri-Business.

As the fruits of integration are more and more realized, opportuniities for Negroes will increase proportionately in the many areas of food distribution, marketing, packaging and processing as well as in other fields.

Opportunities Provided

A study was released in August, 1960, by the American Feed Manufacturers Association, Inc., with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. The monograph is entitled, "Opportunities for College Graduates in the Feed Industry."

Among the few companies sampled, 52 companies currently have 3,987 men and women with some college training.

Two-thirds of the college graduates hired last year by feed manufacturers received their training at Agricultural colleges.

Forty-five feed companies expect to employ 425 college graduates during 1961 or an average of nine per company. They intend to fill 87 per cent of the positions with graduates from agricultural colleges while other areas of Agri-Business plan to employ 1,886 college graduates or an average of 53 employees per company. Thirty three per cent of these will be agricultural college graduates.

Good Character Traits Important

Experiences teach this writer that the average home environment hardly disciplines the public school student in the traits necessary for success in positions. This implies the need for effective educational and vocational guidance services for public school pupils along with an informative adult education program for parents.

Apropos, the question is "What Qualities of Character are Sought When Hiring Graduates?" The Agri-Business group mentioned personal initiative and industry most often followed by such characteristics as native intelligence, maturity, some knowledge of rural life and activities, an agreeable disposition, willingness to learn, moral characteristics such as honesty, integrity, business judgment and knowledge, loyalty and a good family and educational background. These traits would seem necessary for persons in any business endeavor.

Degrees Required and Salaries

The study revealed that a bachelor degree would be required for 81 per cent of the positions; a master degree or docotorate degree for 40 per cent; and no specified degree for the remaining 15 per cent of the positions. The advanced degrees were specified for agricultural chemists, engineers and veterinarians.

The (weighted) average of minimum starting salaries by these Agri-Business groups during 1960 ranged between $5,000 and $5,200.

THE BASIC PURPOSES OF THIS ARTICLE ARE TO INDICATE (1) THAT INTEGRATION HAS ITS PRIVILEGES, (2) TO REMOVE THE VEILING PSYCHOLOGY AMONG NEGROES THAT THESE CAREER OPPORTUNITIES ARE NOT FOR NEGROES, BUT, ARE RESERVED FOR THE MAJOR GROUP ONLY, AND (3) TO EMPHASIZE THE FACT THAT THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THOSE WHO PREPARE FOR IT.

Auburn And Origin Of Land Grant Colleges

The Montgomery Advertiser-Journal

By C. M. Stanley
Editor The Alabama Journal

AUBURN UNIVERSITY is planning to take formal note of the 100th anniversary of the Federal Land Grant College Act. This was the Morrill Act which made possible in each state colleges to teach agriculture and mechanics. Auburn was one of the early institutions to embrace the Land Grant opportunity.

STANLEY

The first man who suggested a college for agriculture and mechanic training was Professor Jonathan B. Turner of Jacksonville, Illinois, and he pursued the idea diligently until it was accepted. As a close personal friend of President Lincoln he was influential in getting the Morrill Land Grant College Act passed by Congress and signed by the President July 2, 1862.

PROFESSOR TURNER made a speech at Griggsville, Illinois, June 8, 1852, suggesting that colleges should provide agricultural and mechanical education. One early result was an act of the Illinois Legislature providing for giving the plan a trial and appropriating $2,000 per year, $1,500 for the teacher's salary and $500 for equipment.

Professor Turner's prominence as an educator caused him to be invited to make the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the first building of the University of Illinois Sept .13, 1870.

WHEN I WAS a student at Illinois College, Professor Turner's home faced the college campus. He had long since retired from his professorship. In his old age he had lost his eyesight, but I saw and talked to him often because one of his granddaughters was popular with the boys in school and they were frequent informal visitors at the Turner home.

The aged scholar sat much of the time in a large chair in the sunshine, his long white beard ruffled by the breezes. Some member of the family read to him almost constantly for he never lost interest in people and in current events.

DURING THE Civil War, Professor Turner spent much time at the White House visiting President Lincoln, an intimate friend of many years, and always joined the President on his weekends spent at the President's country home three miles out of Washington.

Professor Turner as a young man came from New England to Illinois in the 1830's to become one of the first professors at Illinois College. He was a versatile scholar, always interested in agriculture and young people. His daughter has written:

"Professor Turner loved young people, and they loved him. Many a boy and girl as well as grown young man and maiden have left their play to talk with Grandpa."

IN SEPTEMBER 1835, Professor Turner started back to New England to get married and bring his bride to Illinois. He made the 100-mile trip to Chicago in a two-horse wagon, accompanied by two ladies. Leaving Chicago in a stage coach, two wheels of the vehicle sank in the sand at Lake Calumet and turned it half over. Later, Professor Turner wrote of this journey:

"We worked for hours, but the horses could not move the stage coach; then the driver said that about 10 miles away a man lived who owned two yoke of oxen; he was dispatched to bring them and their owner, the men meanwhile holding onto the stage-coach standing waist deep in water, to protect it from overturning. Hour after hour passed, and not until 4 o'clock in the morning did the driver return with the farmer and his oxen; then soon we were on our way."

PROFESSOR TURNER had been an abolitionist, but on Sept. 19, 1862, writing from Washington, he said in a letter to his wife:

"I had a long talk with the President yesterday. He is confined to his room with a lame ankle. He told me he intended to issue a Proclamation of Emancipation, which he said had been prepared for weeks, awaiting the winning of a Union victory.

"With sly humor he also told me of the visit of a delegation who claimed to have a message from God that the war would not be successful without the freeing of the Negroes; to whom he replied: 'Is it not a little strange that the Lord should tell this to you, who have so little to do with it, and not tell it to me who has a great deal to do with it.' And the sly old coon at that very moment had the proclamation in his breastpocket!

"BUT I WILL write you about the contraband camp. There is as much real difference between the acutal intelligence and civilization of these contraband Negroes and our Negroes in Jacksonville as there is between Negroes and our first class citizens. The facts in the case at once amaze and appall me. The best of them are not even respectable grown-up children. They seem to be alive to nothing but music and mere animal enjoyment. An armed guard, sword in hand, night and day, is kept constantly around the camp. No military camp here is guarded with half the same rigor . . . Their worship, when left to themselves, is as truly heathen, both in spirit and in form, as ever it was in Africa.

"I DID NOT HEAR in that meeting a single prayer or hymn or exhortation of any sort, in our sense of the term, nor anything that in the remotest degree resembled it; nor did I hear one single intelligent, coherent idea of any sort uttered by leader or people, though I understood most of their words. They nearly all belong to the church; all deem themselves pious, and in the sight of God may be so; but it surely is not what we call Christian piety. Their religious devotions, instead of having any tendency whatever to check their licentiousness, are in fact as well adapted, whether intentionally so or not, to incite their lust as were the ancient orgies of Pam or Venus. Many of them are totally untrustworthy, even in the matter of their own most vital personal interests."

Langston Sets Up Loan Fund

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
(4-10)-61

LANGSTON, Okla. — President William H. Hale has announced that Project No. 1 of the newly organized Langston university Development Foundation will be a $100,000 to help worthy students finance college education.

Plans for this fund were first made in November of last year and the idea was presented by President Hale to a large group of alumni at the Langston Alumni breakfast during the Teacher's Association meeting.

The idea met with such enthusiasm that it was presented to the university's faculty and staff and later to the Alumni Senate in session during homecoming. All groups have heartily endorsed the idea and have pledged support for the project.

Langston university Development Foundation is being organized to assume responsibility of raising funds to support the program and projects of the university.

Funds raised will be applied in the needed areas of development of which public funds may not be available or may be inadequate. One of the most pressing problems at the university is the provision of additional loan funds to help students. Officials plan to raise the $100,000 by March 12, Founder's day.

Alumni, faculty and Oklahoma business and civic leaders will form membership of the Foundation's board of directors, the articles of incorporation will allow a maximum of 41.

FOUNDATION HEADQUARTERS

The Foundation's headquarter's will be at the university and the business manager, John W. Gaffney, will serve as treasurer.

Payment on pledges may be made immediately and contributions from all alumni and friends will be welcomed.

Langston graduates realize how imporant it is to provide this kind of help for worthy students.

Make checks payable to:

Langston University Development Foundation, John W. Gaffney, Langston university, Langston, Oklahoma.

L.U. Inaugural to Be April 23

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Langston's 10th President . . . William H. Hale

Fri 4-14-61

Dr. William H. Hale, who has served as president of Langston university since September, will be formally inaugurated as the tenth president of Langston, Sunday, April 23.

Included in the day's activities will be the inauguration at 2 p.m. in the I. W. Young auditorium and the President's reception immediately following the inauguration in the G. Lamar Hisson library. Greetings will be extended to the President from delegates of sister institutions and learned societies throughout the nation.

Lieut. Gov. Nigh will represent the State of Oklahoma. There will also be other representatives from the Board of Regents, the Alumni, student body and faculty. Retired President Harrison will also bring greetings.

Main speaker for the inaugural ceremony will be Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark college, Atlanta, Ga.

An academic procession of faculty, representatives from other colleges, universities and learned societies, and distinguished guests will form at the C. F. Gayles gymnasium prier to the ceremonies.

REEL 187

LINCOLN U. STUDENTS CONFER WITH GOVERNOR—Conferring with Missouri's new governor, John M. Dalton, are these students from Lincoln university in Jefferson City, who visited the governor to seek his counsel in revising the student constitution. Shown from left to right are: Willard Pitts, of Oklahoma City, Okla., president of the student council; Miss Gloria Mayo of St. Louis, representing the student body; Governor Dalton; and Joseph Mattox, a member of the council and chairman of the constitutional committee. He is from Caruthersville, Mo.—Saunders photo.

14e(1) 1961

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
(PENNSYLVANIA)

Colgate U. prof named president of Lincoln U.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Dr. Marvin Wachman, a 43 - year - old professor of history at Colgate University, has been elected president of Lincoln University.

Dr. Wachman, director of Colgate's "upperclass core program," is scheduled to take office on July 1.

The appointment, announced Saturday by the Lincoln University board of trustees, was described by Chairman Walter M. Phillips as the first move in a long - term development program for the institution.

Dr. Wachman succeeds Donald C. Yelton, who has been acting president of the university since last July, following the resignation of Dr. Horace Mann Bond to accept a post on the graduate school faculty at Atlanta University.

* * *

UNTIL LAST year, Lincoln University was the only all colored college north of the Mason - Dixon line. The university then adopted a policy of racial integration and withdrew from the United Negro College Fund.

Current plans call for full integration of the student body and doubling of its present enrollment of 380 undergraduates.

Of these 40 are white, and 40 come from foreign countries, 22 from Africa.

* * *

THE COLLEGE also hopes to strengthen its departments of economics, government and sociology and to set up a "first - class, four - year undergraduate course in African studies and African-American relations."

Under this course an exchange program of both teachers and students is planned with several African colleges and universities.

The trustees expect Lincoln's development to be especially important because of the fast - moving developments in Africa and the stress that this country is putting on its relations with African nations.

Dr. Wachman, a native of Milwaukee, was graduated from Northwestern University in 1939. He received his Masters in 1940 and his Ph.D. in history from the University of Illinois in 1942.

He joined the faculty of Colgate University in 1946 after four years of military service. For the past two years he has been on leave from Colgate as director of the Salzburg Seminar in American studies in Salzburg, Austria.

14e(1) 1961

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE

Livingstone alumni adds $51,105 to college fund

The Afro-American Sat. 10-14-61

R 16

SALISBURY, N.C. — The Livingstone College General Alumni Association has exceeded its goal to raise $50,000 for the college's Capital Building Funds by $1,105. A check for $51,105 was presented to President S. E. Duncan last week.

Shortly after fire destroyed the college auditorium, committees from the faculty, the alumni association and the board of trustees assessed needs for a new building.

The Alumni accepted a share of $50,000.

Baltimore Md

CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE come from alumni in nearly every state in the Union, the Virgin Islands, Africa, and other points overseas. The AMEZ Church raised $11,200

Dr. Duncan congratulated the alumni and expressed his great joy and satisfaction for their determined effort and generous giving.

"I repeat now", he said, "What I stated when I was informed of your efforts to raise $50.000. 'It is a new day when the graduates and former students of Livingstone College, a small church related institution, can raise such a large amount in a relatively short period of time".

* *

I MUST note with great joy that Livingstonians have been instrumental in raising an additional $10,000 from close friends and relatives, bringing your overall total to more than $61,000 in response to the call of your alma mater when she needed you most".

Witnessing the presentation of the final check by Mrs Doreatha E. Williamson, president of the General Alumni Association, were the Rev. Edgar F. Jones, High Point, and Harlee H. Little, director of public relations and alumni affairs.

14e(1) 1961

LOUISIANA

SEPTEMBER
SCHOOL PICKET SUIT DISMISSED

SCHOOL PICKET SUIT DISMISSED

P. 15

Court Rejects Move to Restrain City Officials

The suit in which two New Orleans women sought to restrain city officials from interfering "with peaceful assembly in the vicinity of public schools" was dismissed in civil district court Monday by Judge Rene A. Viosca.

In dismissing the suit, Judge Viosca upheld objections filed by City Attorney Alvin J. Liska, who contended the case did not fall within the jurisdiction of the civil district court.

Through their attorneys, Mrs. Bernard J. Gaillot, president of Save Our Nation, and Miss Evelyn Jahncke claimed that Mayor Victor H. Schiro and Police Chief Joseph I. Giarrusso had deprived them of their rights of freedom of assembly and freedom of speech.

The plaintiffs said they were threatened with arrest on September 7 while walking in the vicinity of Frantz school, carrying small signs protesting the amalgamation of the races.

In throwing the case out of court, Judge Viosca said, "For an equity court to take jurisdiction and enjoin enforcement of a criminal statute there must be three conditions present - irreparable injury, invasion of property rights and an unconstitutional law."

The jurist said the police who told the plaintiffs to move on were obviously seeking to enforce a criminal statute which in three instances has been held constitutional by the supreme court.

Judge Viosca said the plaintiffs' remedy is "to attack by demurrer" any charge made against them in criminal court in the event they are arrested "or to sue the police for false arrest."

9 ARE CHARGED IN PICKET CASE

P. 15 - The Times-Picayune

Group Held Protest at Puglia's Supermarket

Times 4-4-61

The Orleans parish district attorney's office Monday charged nine persons with disturbing the peace as a result of a March 4 picketing in front of Puglia's supermarket, 5523 St. Claude.

The nine were identified as members of the New Orleans Consumers League.

First assistant district attorney Joseph R. Bossetta said Gov. Jimmie H. Davis and state police Supt. Thomas Burbank directed the acceptance of charges.

The arrests were made by state police troopers.

On March 11, District Attorney Richard A. Dowling refused to accept charges against the picketers. He said at that time he found nothing to justify state charges.

The nine were arrested by state troopers as they protested what they termed the store's discriminatory hiring practices.

Charged Monday were, all Negroes: Rev. Avery C. Alexander, 50, 1939 Gen. Taylor, League chairman; Mrs. Elizabeth Moland, 47, 2617 Washington; Mrs. Marguerite Thomas, 54, 2840 S. Robertson; Arthur Chapman, 42, 1308 St. Bernard; Charles Nettles, 70, 3725 S. Galvez.

Dr. Henry L. Mitchell, 38, 2209 Dryades; Mrs. Noralie Pruitt, 34, 1921 Jena; Mrs. Madalyn Williams, 21, 2039 Reynes; Carlton Ray, 43, 2425 Soniat.

Refuse to Subsidize State School for Negro Nurses

NASHVILLE—(ANP)—The last hope of maintaining a training school for Negro nurses in this state died last week.

The State Department of Education turned down a request that the Meharry Nursing School be taken over by Tennessee A&I State University, two Davidson County legislators reported.

Sen. Tom McGrath and Rep. Thomas H. Shriver said Joe Morgran, state comissioner of erucation, told them that no money was available at this time for the state to operate a nursing school for Negroes.

Shriver said Morgan also expressed doubt about the need for such a school.

The Meharry Nursing School the only one for Negroes in the state, was closed last September when its board of trustees learned that it would be virtually impossible for it to meet new and higher requirements for accreditation by the National League for Nursing.

ne of the requirements of a university which itself is accredited by some recognized agency such as the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. A&I is accredited by the Southern Association.

Under the arrangements made by the board of trustees, about 40 students have been allowed to stay at Meharry and complete the work for their nursing degrees. No new students are to be admitted, however.

Shriver said Morgan suggested that a study be made of the need for such a facility as the Meharray Nursing School.

He said the cost of operating the school was estimated at $80,000 to $100,000 a year.

Morgan pointed out to the legislators that Tennessee now has two state supported schools, one at the University of Tennessee in Memphis and the other at East Tennesse State College. Both of these schools are now opened to Negroes.

Tenn. refuses to take over Meharry School of Nursing

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Two Davidson County legislators reported last week that the State Department of Education has turned down a request that MeHarry Nursing School be taken over by Tennessee State University.

Sen. Tom McGrath and Rep. Thomas H. Shriver reported that State Commissioner of Education, Joe Morgan told them that no money was available at this time for the state to operate such a school.

AND BESIDES, the commissioner expressed doubt about the need for such an institution inasmuch as nursing schools are operated by state supported University of Tennessee in Memphis and East Tennessee State College.

MeHarry Medical College closed its nursing school in September when the board of trustees learned it would be almost impossible to meet new and higher National League for Nursing accreditation requirements.

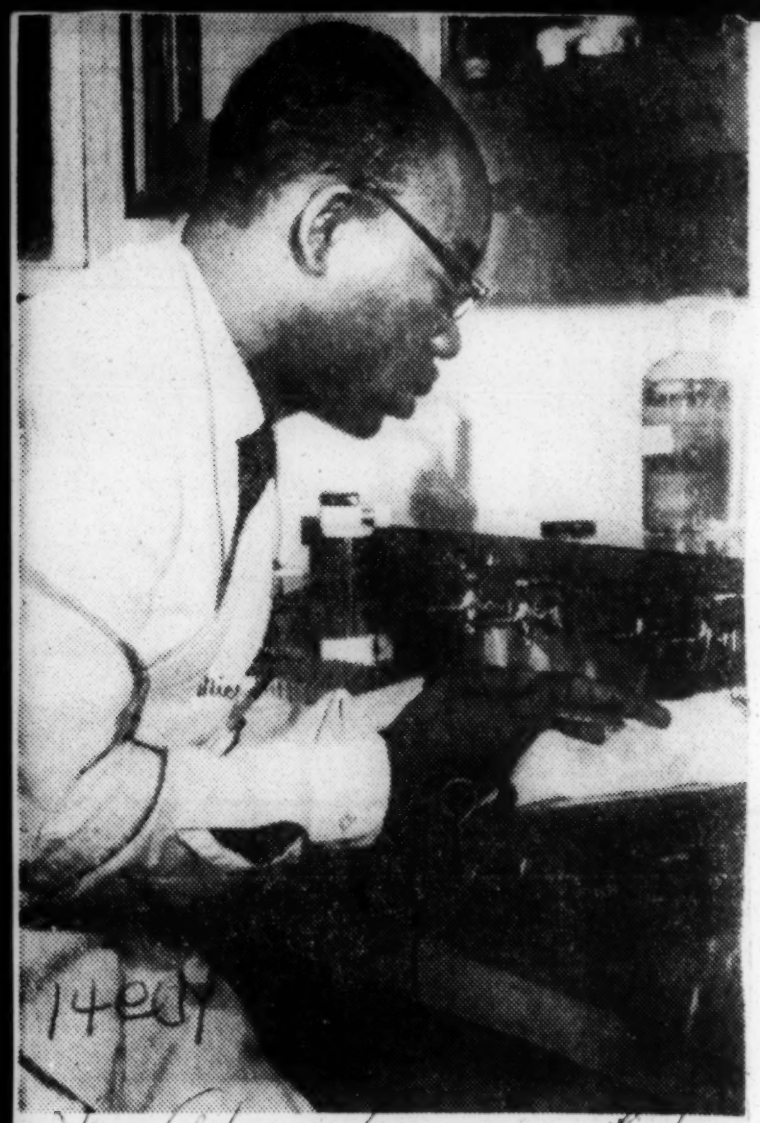
* * *

THE BOARD of trustees, however, made arrangements to allow 40 nursing students to remain at Meharry to complete studies for a degree. But no new students are being admitted.

Although Morgan turned down the request to turn the school over to Tennessee State, he did suggest that a study be made to determine the need for such a facility as the MeHarry Nursing School.

It costs between $80,000 and $100,000 a year to operate the school.

RESEARCHERS PAR EXCELLENCE — Participants of Meharry Medical College's sixth annual Student Research Day program are complimented by University of Chicago's head pathologist, Dr. Robert W. Wissler (second from left). Copping the annual awards for excellence in student research from a field of 38 tyro medical scientists were (left to right): Susie V. Chapman, senior dental student; Eveline Odum and Charles Innis of Bronx, New York.—Gunter Photo



MEHARRY MEDICAL College microbiologist Dr. Charles W. Johnson working in his research laboratory prior to his attendance at the 61st meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists in Chicago.

14e(1) 1961

MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY

Marquette students charge campus discrimination exists

The Appalachian Boone, NC Dat. 11-11-61 P.7

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Marquette University's student newspaper, The Tribune, said editorially last week it had found racial discrimination "in all aspects of college life" and many aspects of the community.

The editorial by John J. Sanko, Tribune editor - in - chief, suggested the time may be ripe for students to boycott certain restaurants and shops which discriminate racially.

He also called for formation of a race relations organization on campus to point out offending shopkeepers and landlords.

* * *

JOSEPH BRADY, Marquette's director of student housing since 1953, refused to comment on the charges but did state, "we have not had any difficulty yet."

In the first of a series of newstories by Tribune reporter Earl Finkler, discrimination in housing was said to be the most touchy problem of all."

The Finkler story charged the problem lies not only in housing, but in all aspects of life, from dormitory experience to going to the theatre.

* * *

REPORTER FINKLER said he talked to more than 20 colored students and personally tested the racial policies of approved and unapproved student housing.

Finkler wrote "I learned that colored students cannot go just anywhere for a haircut; he can not go just anywhere to eat his dinner."

Housing director Brady said he was anxious to find out what Finkler had learned so that action could be taken.

He said in some houses where he was shown a room and told there were others available a colored student who inquired immediately afterwards was told there were no rooms available.

14e(1)

CAROLINA COLLEGE ADMITS 1ST NEGRO

The New York Times
p. 67
Sun, 7-30-61

She Is Descendant of Slave Who Aided Baptist School

New York, New York

Special to The New York Times.

MARS HILL, N. C., July 29—An honor graduate of a high school at Asheville, N. C., will become the first Negro to enroll in aBaptist college in western North Carolina because her great-grandfather spent four days in an Asheville jail in 1856.

The great-grandfather, Joe Anderson, a slave, was put up as security for part of a construction bill resulting from the first srtucture built on the campus of Mars Hill College.

This fall, Joe Anderson's great-granddaughter, Oralene Graves, 17 years old, of Asheville, will enroll at the Baptist liberal arts college, which has 1,100 students.

Miss Graves was the fourth Negro to apply. One was turned down. Two other applications have not been acted upon.

Miss Graves, a keen drama student while at Stephens-Les High School, plans to concentraate on teaching in Mars Hill.

As a slave, her greaat-grandfather, was owned by the Rev. J. W. Anderson, one of the college's original trustees. When the contractor had finished the school's first building, the trustees looked into their treasury and found they were $1,100 short of the final payment.

Slave Given as Security

While the trustees hurried around to friends collecting the extra amount, Mr. Anderson left his slave, Joe in trust of the sheriff of neighboring Buncombe County, where the contractor lived.

Four days later, when the debt was paid, Joe Anderson was released from jail. In 1952, to honor his aid to the school, college authorities had his body removed to the campus. On his tombstone they inscribed:

"In memory of Joe, a slave who was taken by the contractors of the first building of this college as a pledge for the debt due them."

Miss Graves plans to live with her grandmother, Mrs. Effie Koon, in Mars Hill, while attending the college.

The girl's mother, Mrs. Gertrude Koon Kilgo, said the family was notified in June of Oralene's acceptance. Mrs. Kilgo said that her daughter's interest in attending the school had stemmed from her family ties.

Oralene has lived in Asheville with her mother, her step-father Thomas Kilgo, a janitor at Asheville's First Baptist Church, and four younger brothers.

This summer Miss Graves has worked in the dietary department of Asheville's Memorial Hospital.

Mars Hill is not the only North Carolina institution of higher learning to become integrated. Duke University will admit Negroes to graduate schools and Davidson College will admit them to undergraduate schools. Warren Wilson has been integrated for several years and Wake Forest College, another Baptist institution, voted recently to accept Negro graduate students.

The New York Times
Sun. 7-30-61
p. 57

WILL ENTER COLLEGE: Oralene Graves, who will attend Mars Hill College.

MARS HILL COLLEGE
MARS HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

14e(1) 1961

MARYLAND STATE COLLEGE

$19,588 Grant For Research

Chicago Defender 1-11

Chicago Ill

PRINCESS ANNE, Md. — A research grant for $19,588 has been awarded to Dr. Louis G. Austin, professor of biology at Maryland State college here, Dr. John Taylor Williams, president of the school, announced.

DR. L. G. AUSTIN

Dr. Austin will be concerned with studies in "antibody production in rana pipiens." This work was started as the serology phase of a project in cancer research conducted at the University of Michigan when Dr. Austin was an American physiological society research fellow.

Feb. 25 - May 31 - 61

Dr. Ray Daggs, executive secretary of the Society, and Dr. George W. Nace were instrumental in getting the grant for doing the work on the Maryland State college campus.

Authority came from the office of the surgeon general of the United States.

Pitts Elected President Of Miles College, B'ham

The Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The Reverend Lucius H. Pitts was recently elected president of Miles College at Birmingham, Alabama. Bishop E. P. Murchison, the Chairman of the Trustee Board announced last week that the Reverend Pitts will assume the office next July 1, when the present incumbent, Dr. William A. Bell, retires after serving 25 years as head of the famed institution.

The Rev. Pitts, who resides at Atlanta, Georgia, is at present the Executive Secretary of the Georgia State Teachers Association, a position he has held since 1955. He is renown in educational circles and has been prominent in improving the educational system of Georgia and other areas. He is Vice-President of the American Teachers Association and serves throughout the nation as a lecturer and consultant in educational administrative work. He also has been a leader in improving race relations in the South, serving as Associate Staff Consultant on the Georgia Council of Human Relations.

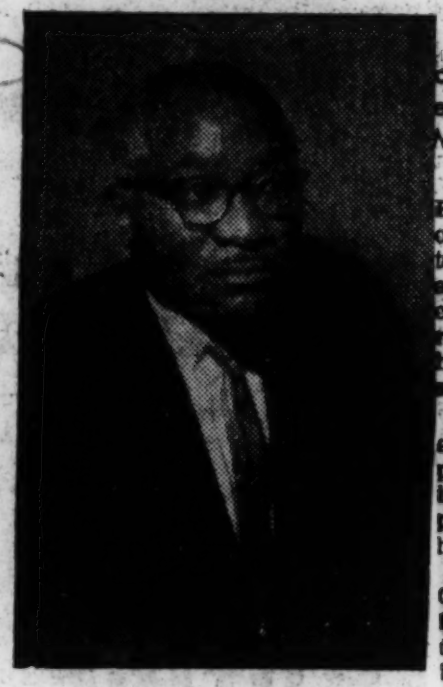
Rev. Pitts has had broad successful experience in other fields of work. He was head of Holsey-Cobb Institute, Cordele, Georgia, 1948-55. He also formerly served as principal of Milan, Georgia High School; as a teacher at Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; as head of Youth Division, Bethlehem Center at Nashville, Tennessee and at Augusta, Georgia.

The Rev. Pitts is outstanding in the ministry as well as the educational field. He is an ordained minister of the gospel, member of the Southwest Georgia Annual Conference of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church. He successfully served pastorates in Augusta. For more than 18 years he has served as episcopal administrative assistant to the bishops who presided over Georgia. He has been elected several times to the general conference of his denomination and was a delegate to the World Methodist Conference at Oxford, England in 1951.

He received the A. B. degree from Paine College; the M. A. degree from Fisk University; and is on a fellowship to complete the doctorate degree at Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn. He has done extensive graduate study in administrative education at Western Reserve University in Kansas and at Atlanta University.

He is married and the father of two boys and two girls.

Bishop Murchinson said: "Dr. Bell requested retirement and will be granted status of President Emeritus. He is expected to be available to continue rendering assistance to the school by helping secure funds for the extensive long range building and expansion program of the institution. The institution is averaging two new buildings a year for its enlarging enrollment of more than 827 students."



REV. L. H. PITTS

Pitts Named As Head Of Miles College Here

B'ham World
B'ham, Ala., Wed., 1-4-61

The Rev. Lucius H. Pitts, of Atlanta, Ga., executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, was recently elected president of Miles College, sponsored by the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church.

The announcement came from Bishop E. P. Murchsion, chairman of the Miles College board of trustees. Newly-elected President Pitts assumes his duties July 1. He succeeds Dr. William A. Bell who is retiring after serving 25 years as head of the famed 53-year old institution.

Dr. Bell will serve Miles College as president-emeritus and is expected to be available to serve the institution with its long-ranged and planned fund-raising acivities, Bishop Murchison said.

The Rev. Pitts has served as GTEA executive secretary since 1955. He is renown in educational circles and has been prominent in improving the educational system of Georgia and other areas. He is Vice-President of the American Teachers Association and serves throughout the nation as a lecturer and consultant in educational administrative work. He also has been a leader in improving race relations in the South, serving as associate staff consultant on the Ga. Council of Human Relations.

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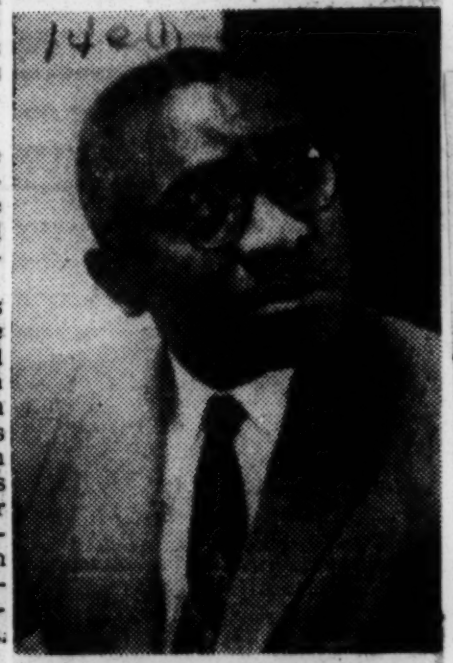
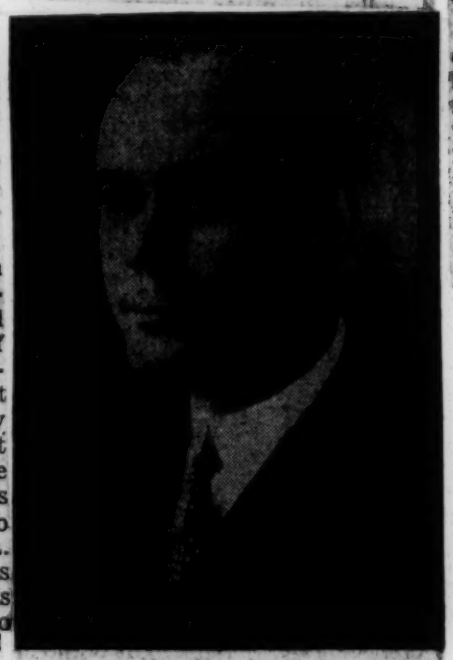


REV. L. H. PITTS



DR. W. A. BELL

Three African Students At Miles College

B'ham World
B'ham, Ala.
Wed., 2-8-61

Three African students who are enrolled at Miles College are scheduled to appear on the Negro History Week program of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, 545 93rd St., No. at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, Feb. 12.

Listed to speak are Francis Getao, George Apondo and David Oyugi Aseto, all three of Kenya, Africa.

They will build their messabes around the theme, "Freedom and Democracy for the Negro after 100 Years — 1861-1961."

They will center their addresses on religious, social, and educational life in Africa, and will be dressed in their native attire. Special music will be furnished by a choral group from Hooper City High School. The pastor, Dr. A. L. Bratcher will be in charge of the service.

All who can possibly attend are urged to witness this most unique service.

Miles Receives $150,000 From Board Of Education

Miles College has received $150,000 from the General Education Board in New York City which completes the board's grant of a half million dollars.

This announcement came from the Rev. L. H. Pitts, president - elect of Miles College who is also serving out the administration of Dr. W. A. Bell which was interrupted by death the night of Jan. 23.

Mr. Pitts, commenting upon the grant said, "this gift is an additional testimonial tribute to Dr. W. A. Bell." He added that the gift also "shows its (the board's) confidence in the worth and work of Miles College."

ACTING PRESIDENT

Earlier, Bishop E. P. Murchinson, president of the executive committee of the board of trustees of Miles College announced that President - Elect Pitts "has been asked to serve as acting president of the college the rest of the academic year 1960-61."

BELL'S PROGRAM STAYS

The statement by Bishop Murchinson added "The Rev. Pitts will assume his duties as president of the college July 1, 1961."

Meantime, the statement quoted the Rev. Pitts as saying: "The progress of Miles College in terms of the academic instruction and building improvement began by Dr. W. A. Bell will be continued."

TO MOVE HIS FAMILY

The announcement went on to say: "On July 1, the Rev. Pitts will move his family to Birmingham to live. He is married to the former Miss Daffernesse Bates of Greenville, S. C. They have four children, two girls, ages 15 and 9; two boys, ages 12 and 6."

It was learned from another source that when the Rev. Pitts is out of the city, the affairs of Miles College will be handled by the college executive committee composed of Mrs. Alice P. Allen, administrative assistant; W. Arnett Bryant, bursar; Miss Marjorie L. Hopkins, registrar and Frank Pearson, dean of instruction.

14e(1) 1961

MISSISSIPPI (18 JUNIOR COLLEGES)

MISS. COLLEGES FUND HELD UP

Cash Balance Insufficient for Allocation

(Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

JACKSON, Miss.—State auditor William D. Neal Monday had to hold up payment of a $1,593,854 allocation of funds to the state's junior colleges because of insufficient funds in the state's cash balance.

Neal said the state had only $678,865.29 in cash left in the treasury at the end of business Monday.

The allocation of state funds for the 18 junior colleges had arrived earlier in the day.

Neal said he expected to be able to pay the junior college request Wednesday when the state tax commission makes a small mid-month settlement of taxes.

The amount which the tax commission is expected to pay into the treasury will not be much more than the junior college allocation, Neal said, and will not relieve the critical balance in the cash fund.

In October, Neal's office was forced to withhold one-half the $15,500,000 quarterly allocation for school teachers' salaries because of a low cash balance in the treasury. The remainder of the allocation was paid this month.

14e(1) 1961

MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

NAACP raps Miss. for denial of man's bond

JACKSON, Miss. — An NAACP spokesman declared last week that it is "inconceivable" that bond is being refused Clyde Kennard, convicted of burglary, "even though the admitted criminal of the same charges is free on probation."

Kennard, a 27 - year - old chicken farmer, has had troubles with the law since he tried in vain in 1959 to enroll in Mississippi Southern College.

The young man has been in jail in Hattiesburg since Nov. 21. He was convicted of burglary and sentenced to seven Roberts pleaded guilty and years in the state penitentiary after co-defendant Johnny L. turned states evidence.

AFTER KENNARD'S conviction, Medgar Evers of Jackson, NAACP field secretary, issued a statement condemning the legal proceedings and later was convicted in Circuit Court by Judge Stanton Hall of contempt.

Evers, free on bond pending an appeal, called the Kennard trial a "mockery of justice perpetrated by a courtroom of segregationists who wanted to put him away legally."

14e(1) 1961

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

Name Mays to Peace Corps Advisory Post

(Courier Press Service)

ATLANTA, Ga. — President John F. Kennedy has named Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, to the Advisory Committee of the Peace Corps.

Dr. Mays, president of Morehouse College, was named to the Peace Corps post two weeks ago, by the President. Dr. Mays said he regarded the appointment as an opportunity to render useful service for the nation and for the peoples of the world whom the Peace Corps is intended to help.

There have been rumors that Atlanta Atty. A. T. Walden recently retired as dean of the local legal corps, may be appointed to a United Nations post. This report has not been confirmed, although Mr. Walden told The Courier he had heard it also.

Dr. M. L. King, Jr. Is Appointed To Morehouse Staff

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, has announced the appointment of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to the faculty for the 1961-62 school year.

Dr. King is presently engaged as assistant pastor, serving with his father, at Ebenezer Baptist Church on Auburn Ave. He will teach in the philosophy department.

Other faculty additions include: Prof. Roy Hunter, Jr., biology department; Cason L. Hill, Mrs. Nancy Larson and Mrs. Billye S. Williams will teach English.

Jeremy Hole, Miss Lou E. Holloway will join the history department, David Dobbs Britt will teach in the department of humanities, and Albert T. Perkins will join the music staff.

John R. E. Lee III teaches in the physical education department and Dr. Rama Chandra will teach physics. Dr. Harry E. Steinmetz will teach psychology.

14e(1) 1961

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE

Morgan State College Has Own Special Clinic

Chicago Defender 1/4/61

BALTIMORE, Md. — Morgan State college is one of the few undergraduate schools in the State of Maryland that operates its own speech clinic and speech proficiency program as a college service center for its entire student body.

The speech clinic, which has been in operation at the college for the past ten years, extends diagnostic, therapeutic and referral services to those students who lack communicative skill because of organic or functional speech difficulties.

The clinic is open to any student registered in the college who demonstrates a need for the special services. A student may remain in the clinic as long as he shows the need for speech help and demonstrates a favorable response to therapeutic measures.

Those who posses minor functional difficulties usually remain for one semester.

EVERY STUDENT

The speech proficiency program, now in its fourth year at Morgan, is an offspring of the speech clinic which is designed to reach every student in the college.

During the second semester of the sophomore year, every student is given a proficiency test in speech and hearing. Those found to be deficient are required to enroll in one of three programs:

1. A terminal two-hour credit course designed to improve and sharpen skills in oral communication for students who are slightly deficient in such skills,
2. A non-credit course for students markedly deficient in the skills or oral communication: or,
3. The speech clinic, a non-credit laboratory for the therapeutic treatment of speech deficiencies too serious to be remedied by group methods but not serious enough for treatment by a professional pathologist.

However, when a very serious case is discovered, it is referred to professional pathologists in the city.

THREE AREAS

The purpose of the speech proficiency test is to secure a sampling of the student's speech in three communicative situations: oral reading; extemporaneous speaking; and careful conversational speech.

The oral reading phase of the test consists of the reading of a short passage of unemotional prose material designed to test a person's ability to manage his voice and make it convey full intended meaning. Included in the passage are many common words frequently misarticulated and mispronounced by college students.

The extemporaneous speaking phase of the test consists of the delivery of a short speech, carefully organized and structured by the student prior to the period of the test.

The testing in conversational speech is geared to elicit spontaneous remarks from the individual tested in an effort to evaluate any speech peculiarity not revealed during the more formal communicative situations.

Following the three-phase testing, the evaluator reviews each testing sheet and the student is given a rating of adequate or inadequate.

MEET NEEDS

If given a rating of inadequate, the student is placed in the level of the program where it is felt his speech needs can best be met. Students in this three-level program must meet the proficiency requirements before graduation.

The speech work at Morgan is administered under the department of English and speech. The speech clinic is directed by Miss Madge B. Hibler, Ph.D. in Speech Pathology with certification in Speech Therapy by the American Speech and Hearing Association.

Assisting in the administration of the speech proficiency program are Dr. Nick A. Ford, head of the department of English and Speech, Elbert Hardeman Harold B. Chinn and A. Clifton Lamb.

DIALECTS

In establishing standards to be used as a basis for the speech work at Morgan, Dr. Hibler and her staff considered the major speeaking trends in the United States, for example, Eastern General American and Southern dialects as well as linguistic trends of Baltimore and Washington periphery to which a large percentage of Morgan students are exposed.

The clinic occupies a suite of three rooms in the main administration building, Holmes interconnected via a modern electronic control unit which serves as the main radio and recording unit for radio and speech.

Special equipment includes a Maico Audiometer and soundproof testing booth, mirrored wall panels and listening booths with tape recorders.

14e(1) 1961

NATCHEZ COLLEGE

DR. J. R. BUCK RENAMED PRESIDENT OF NATCHEZ COLLEGE

Dr. J. R. Buck, President of Natchez College for the past several years, who relinquished the position several weeks ago, for what friends pointed out, was in order to have more time to complete his doctoral dissertation, was renamed President of the College here Tuesday at a meeting of the Executive Board of the General Missionary Baptist State Convention of Mississippi, which was held at Clark Street Baptist Church.

Filling the vacancy of President of Natchez College was the most important item on the Board Meeting agenda, and there were several prospective candidates for the position present, also present was Dr. Buck. It developed as the subject came up regarding filling the vacancy at Natchez College that in reality what had led to the resignation of Dr. Buck was some minor differences of opinion with influential officers and members of the Board that could be easily worked out after appropriate discussion, and it was following such discussion that Dr. Buck was renamed President of the college to take over the duties immediately.

Dr. J. R. West, President of the Convention, who presided over the session, expressed his delight at Dr. Buck consenting to continue to head the college, by saying that he was almost ready to shout. His reaction was the same among virtually every member of the Board present at the meeting.

Dr. Buck has completed all of the resident requirements for the doctor's degree which he will receive at the completion of his dissertation, which he hopes to complete before the end of the summer.

The meeting of the Board, including the Women's group, presided over by President McGowan, was well attended, and in all areas of its endeavors was hailed as an outstanding success.

First Integrated Privated College To Be Built In Florida

Atlanta World B5

Sat 7-29-61

$15 Million Institution To Be Named New College

Atlanta World

NEW YORK — (UPI) — The 20th Century's first private liberal arts college in the Southeastern United States to accept students "irrespective of racial origin or religious belief" will be established at Sarasota, Fla., it was announced Sunday.

The $15 million institution, to be known as New College, is slated to open its doors to 1,200 students in September, 1964. Future enrollment is expected to reach 2,400.

It is being organized by a board of trustees and the Board of trustees and the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches.

Plans for the college were announced Sunday at a news conference at New York University by New College President Dr. George N. Baugham and board of trustees Chairman Philip H. Hiss.

Baughman said the coeducational institution will be "a prestige college in the quality of its faculty and the quality of its student body, and will provide a liberal education of the highest quality in an intimate communty of learning that enjoys complete academic freedom."

Both Baughman and Hiss Stressed that the college will be free from all outside controls including that of government, presure groups and the church.

FREE OF CONTROL

"It will be church-related and conducted in a manner expressive of Christian principles but, in accordance with centuries-old Congregational policies, free of church control," Hiss said.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Spragg, treasurer of the Board of Home Missions and a New College trustee, added:

"While church and college have a common goalthe search for and promulgation of truth-church controls of institutions of higher learning nearly always results in inferior education."

He said that Congregationalists have played a major role in the development of higher education in the United States, starting with the establishment of Harvard and Yale universities and later Fisk and Howard universities, the first colleges for Negroes in the South.

Hiss emphasized there would be no discrimination in selection of students and faculty.

"The articles of incorporation adopted by the board of trustees and approved by the state of Florida call for the education of men and women, irrespective of racial origin or religious belief, in all branches of learning and education," he said.

Limitation Deprives Students .. ..

LIMITATION DEPRIVES STUDENTS

"Any educational institution which limits inquiry, whether through fear, through ignorance or through prejudice, deprives thestudent of his birthright: the right to discover truth for himself. There is far too much of this in our "free' United States.

"Are we afraid that Communist -even other religious ideas - are so attractive we will not be able to resist them? If you don't teach about Communism how can you understand it? Fear comes through ignorance."

There will be "complete freedom of inquiry" at New College, he added.

Baughman said the four-year curriculum will emphasize science, the humanties, the arts and social science.

"There will be no trade school course, leisuretime passers and the multitude of non-academic subjects that clutter up college catalogues today," he said.

"New College will establish academic standards at the top level of excellence and will concentrate on giving close individual attention to students who will be carefully chosen for their interest in education, not athletics.

"But one firm principle we will follow is to train bodies as well as minds. Americans need fit bodies and we expect to keep our students fit through intra-mural athletics."

EMPHASIS ON INDIVIDUAL

Baughman said present plans call for the use of "proven" teaching aids and equipment and for tutoring methods that "parallel the Oxford system in the relationship between professor and student."

Hiss added that the college wil place great emphasis on the individual.

"We intend to see that the patl to truth is unobstructed," he said "We will teach students to think critically for themselves. That i the only sure road to greatness in fact, our only assurance of sur vival.

"Our schools and colleges will have to once more-stress individualism, which is the root of democracy. And this new college will do.

"Speed throug' our school will be determined by individual ability, opportunity and motivation. A great deal of responsibility will be placed on the individual, for although democracy depends for its survival on high level of education in all its people, it does not owe more to the individual than the opportunity to achieve his best."

14e(1) 1961

NEW COLLEGE (SARASOTA, FLORIDA)

Interracial College Set For Florida

By ROBERT H. TERTE

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NEW YORK—The establishment of a privately endowed liberal arts college in Sarasota, Fla., was announced here Sunday by the chairman of the board of trustees.

The four-year co-educational institution to be known as New College, is expected to enroll its first class of students in September 1964.

Dr. George F. Baughman, vice president for business affairs and treasurer of New York University, has resigned from his post effective Oct. 1 to accept the presidency of the college.

CHURCH COOPERATES

The Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches is cooperating with the board of trustees in the organization of New College.

Philip H. Hiss of Sarasota, chairman of the board, described the projected college as "church-related and conducted in a manner expressive of Christian principles but, in accordance with centuries-old Congregationalist policies, free from churrch control."

The articles of incorporation adopted by the college and approved by the State of Florida call for "the education of men and women, irrespective of racial origin or religious belief, in all branches of learning and education," Hiss added.

STRESS ON FREEDOM

Hiss said the college would stress freedom of inquiry and the responsibility of the individual student for his own education.

"Any educational institution which limits inquiry, whether through fear, through ignorance or through prejudice, deprives the student of his birthright: the right to discover truth for himself," Hiss declared.

The name New College was selected because the organizers envisaged a new try at liberal education in the Southeast.

A PRESTIGE COLLEGE

Dr. Baughman predicted that New College would be a "prestige college" in the quality of its faculty and student body. Academic standards will be established at the "top level of excellence." "Trade-school courses, leisure-time-passers and the multitude of non-academic subjects that clutter up college catalogs today will be absent from the curriculum," he added.

N. Carolina College Gets NSF Grant

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Dec 31-60 - Jan 6-61

DURHAM, N. C. — Announcement of a grant of $78,300 to North Carolina College from the National Science Foundation was made here last week by President Alfonso Elder.

The grant, fifth and largest in a series since 1956, will support the NCC Summer Institute for High School Teachers of Science and Mathematics, which will be held from June 12 through July 22, 1961. For the first time, a "sequential" degree program is featured in connection with the institute.

Dr. W. H. Robinson, professor and chairman of the department of physics, will direct the Institute. It will be held in conjunction with the NCC summer school of which Dr. J. H. Taylor, chairman of the division of social science, is director.

Approximately 80 scholarships are available to high school teachers in the fields of chemistry, biology and mathematics. Each scholarship carries a stipend of $75.00 per week for successful applicants as well as travel and dependency allowances.

According to Dr. Robinson, this year's enrollees may begin working toward graduate degrees at North Carolina College on the NSF scholarships provided they maintain a "B" average in all course work.

Tuition and fees for this and subsequent summers while students are pursuing degrees will be covered by the grant. The travel allowance (up to $80.00 per student) equals four cents per mile from the participant's home to the institution.

Dr. Robinson also released the names of the Institute staff, which, as in past summers, includes resident and visiting professors.

In addition to Dr. Robinson, the NCC faculty members include: Dr. M.L. Browne, mathematics, associate director; Professor J. R. Butts chemistry; Professor Mary Townes, biology; and Dr. E. L. Totten, chemistry.

Among visiting professors are Dr. Walter R. Talbot, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, mathematics; Dr. Norvell W. Hunter, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md., biology; Dr. Harold Delaney, Morgan State College, chemistry, Dr. Arthur H. Webb, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Vinton A. Hoyle, University of North Carolina. mathematics.

N. C. College Gets $500 From Guinea

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
2-11-61
14e(1)

DURHAM, N. C. — The Permanent Misson of Guinea to the United States has contributed $500 to the golden anniversary scholarship fund of North Carolina College "in conformity with the expressed wishes of President Sekou Toure."

In a letter o college officials, R. Henkart, secretary for the Charge d'Affaires of the Guinea Mission, said President Toure "has kept a vivid recollection of his visit to North Carolina College at Durham."

NCC President Alfonso Elder called the Guinea Mission's gift "gratifying."

RECALLING the African leader's appearance here, he wrote: "The visit of President Toure to North Carolina College was one of the great events in our history. Our students and friends in the city of Durham were greatly impressed with his dignity, sincerity, and aspirations for the people of his country.

"When the occasion arises, we should be pleased if you will convey to President Toure and to members of his staff who accompanied him on his visit to us our kindest regards and best wishes."

As part of its golden anniversary celebration, North Carolina College conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon the youthful African leader during his first visit to this country in October of 1959.

Mrs. Toure and several high Guinea officials accompanied Mr. Toure to Durham, following receptions given in his honor by the then President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and their wives.

Women Hold Key Posts At Durham, N. C. College

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
2-23-61
14e(1)

DURHAM, N. C. — "All women ever needed," said a female professor at North Carolina College recently, "is a chance to show what they can do. That usually settles the question of the woman's 'place'."

NCC administrators, mostly males, are inclined to agree.

Until a few years ago, women were limited to leadership in such "traditional" preserves as home economics. Today, there are five women among the 22 departmental chairmen at NCC.

In addition, large numbers of them are ranked as professor and associate professor in such fields as English, mathematics, and biology.

Careful to avoid such phrases as "battle of the sexes," NCC President Alfonso Elder speaks instead of "the high calibre of women" at the college in both academic and administrative capacities.

The NCC chief executive cited specifically Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, who recently conducted the college's golden anniversary celebration.

Renowned in her own right, Professor Edmonds has represented former President Eisenhower and the U. S. Department of State in several foreign countries and is regarded as a first-rate historian.

Also high in administrative circles at the college are Mrs Sudie Holloway Marrow, bursar, and Mrs. Frances Eagleson, who has served as registrar for over 20 years.

"When we need someone to do a job," Dean G. T. Kyle said recently, "sex is an immaterial factor."

Illustrating the point, Dean Kyle referred to Dr. Marjorie Lee Browne, chairman of the department of mathematics.

Distinguished in her field, Dr. Browne is a product of Howard University and the University of Michigan, where she earned the doctorate in mathematics.

She was a General Education Board Fellow at Michigan, a Ford Fellow at Cambridge, and more recently a National Science Foundation Fellow at the University of California.

Dr. Rose Butler Browne, chairman of the department of education, holds the doctorate from Harvard and an honorary doctorate, in recognition of outstanding contributions in her field, from Rhode Island College of Education, her undergraduate alma mater.

A product of Purdue University and the University of Minnesota, Miss Mary L. Bohanon, chairman of the department of dramatics, has several former pupils currently on Broadway and in television.

In addition, her short stories and poems have appeared in national magazines and anthologies.

More than a dozen articles in leading professional journals have been authored by Mrs. Helen Morse Miller, chairman of the NCC department of public health nursing. Mrs. Miller is a product of the University of Georgia School of Nursing, the Medical College of Virginia and Yale University.

She is a senior nurse officer in the Reserve Corps of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Mrs. Marie C. Moffitt, acting chairman of the department of home economics, also is itinerant teacher-trainer in that field for the State of North Carolina. A widely recognized authority on family life, she has studied at A & T College (Greensboro) Hampton Institute, and Cornell University, earning the master's degree at the last named institution.

"Due recognition for women," President Elder says, "need not reflect upon the ability of male professors." "And," he adds with a smile, "there is certainly equality between the sexes, but some women simply prove to be 'more equal' than their competitors."

14e(1) 1961

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGES (CHARLOTTE COLLEGE
(CARVER COLLEGE

N. C. White, Negro Colleges Agree To Desegregate

CHARLOTTE, N. C. —(ANP)— Trustees of Charlotte and Carver colleges, now segregated, declared formally last week that the two institutions are open to all qualified students.

"Race," the trustees said, "is not a factor in determining entrance qualifications."

A delegation of white and Negro citizens, most of them members of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg council on Human Relations, a group that seeks to promote interracial good will, visited the trustees Jan. 15 and questioned the racial admission policies of the colleges and the need for continuing both Charlotte and Carver colleges.

Charlotte college, now housed in what was once Central High school, serves a largely white group of students.

Carver college, now in the Second Ward High School building serves Negro students.

Research For Teachers Set

Chicago Defender

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex.—Prairie View A&M college's department of natural sciences has received an $8,400 grant for research participation of high school teachers, Dr. E. B. Evans, president, announced this week.

The program will be conducted on the campus for 12 weeks this summer. During this period teachers will do research supervision of a professor.

The main purpose of the program is to afford opportunities for high school teachers to gain experience in research in the biological and physical sciences.

A limited number of stipends are available, Dr. Evans said. Interested persons may write Dr. E. E. O'Banion, Department of Natural Sciences, Prairie View A&M College, Prairie View, Texas.

Prairie View Gets $28,000

Chicago Defender

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex. — A grant of $28,700 has been received from the National Science Foundation for support of a 1961 Summer Institute in Mathematics at Prairie View A & M college, President E. B. Evans announced.

Dr. Israel E. Glover, head of the Prairie View Mathematics department will serve as director of the six-week institute which will be held during the second summer term, beginning July 17.

Approximately thirty elementary teachers in grades one through 6 and elementary school principals and supervisors will be awarded stipends of $75 per week, plus $15.00 per week for each dependent. Persons interested in attending the institute should address an application to Dr. Glover at Prairie View A&M college, Prairie View, Tex.

In addition to the institute for elementary teachers, the mathematics department at Prairie View is also sponsoring a six-weeks institute for secondary school teachers and a special training program for high school students of high ability in the field of mathematics.

$160,000 Scholarships, Loans To PV Students

The Defender

Dec 2-8-61

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — Prairie View A & M College students are receiving a total of nearly $100,000 in various scholarships for the 1961-62 academic year, Dr. J. M. Drew, dean of instruction and chairman of the college Scholarship Committee announced this week.

Chicago Ill

Approximately $60,000 is being loaned to students from the National Defense Student Loan Fund.

There are several other smaller loan funds for short time periods not included in this figure.

The largest category of scholarships, involving 175 students, represent gifts and grants from foundations, organizations and individuals.

These scholarships amount to about $43,000. There are over 150 donors and the grants to students range from $50 to $800 for the year.

State tuition scholarships have been awarded to 144 students all top ranking graduates from this number of high schools in Texas. These grants come to a total of $14,400.

The State of Texas provides tuition scholarships at state supported colleges and universities to the highest ranking high school graduates.

Nearly $40,000 is awarded to students in extra curricular activities, not included in the academic total reported by the Dean's Committee.

All Scholarships and loans reported are those handled through college channels. The record is not available of the large number of students receiving assistance directly from donors.

MOVE FOR
FACULTY INTEGRATION

Jobs For September Term Open

Pa. State Colleges Move For Faculty Integration

Journal and Guide P 20 Sat, 7-29-61

HARRISBURG, Pa. — A program designed to bring about early integration of the faculties of state colleges in Pennsylvania has been recently announced by Dr. Charles H. Boohm, state superintendent of public instruction, has already brought positive action. Norfolk, Va

Indiana State has announced that Dr. Estelle Scott Johnson and Dr. Laurence Foster will serve as visiting professors during the current summer session.

IN THE meantime Dr. Alfred Lewis Ferron, Chicago sociologist, has been appointed to a professorship at Lock Haven State college, effective in September according to an announcement by Richard T. Parsons, president.

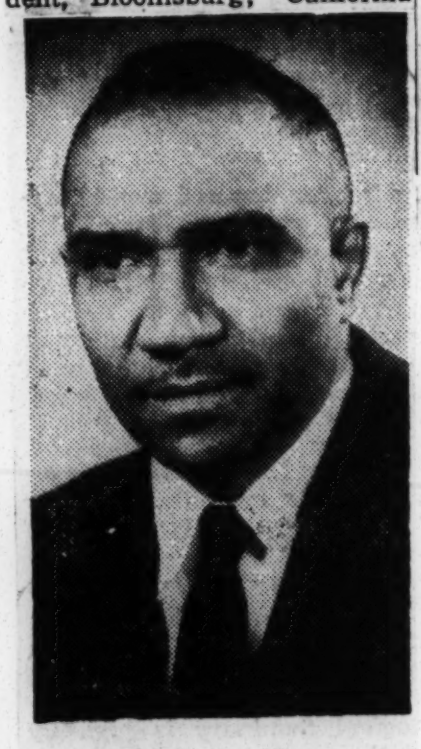
Coordination of the program, which it is hoped will lead to the eventual intgration of all of the college faculties, has been assigned to Dr. William H. Gray Jr., specialist with the state department of Public Instruction.

DR. BOOHM, launched an action program in this area following a petition by Floyd Logan, president of the Educational Equality League.

Mr. Logan pointed out that only one of Pennsylvania"s 14 state colleges, Cheyney, employed Negro teachers in 1960. Several prominent white educators also serve on the Cheney faculty.

THE PROGRAM to integrate the other state college faculties has been well received by the schools" heads and already the presidents of Bloomsburg, California,, Indiana, Mansfield, and Slippery Rock Colleges have indicated to Dr. Gray their interest to have Negro faculty personnel for the 1961-62 terms.

Bloomsburg State College, Dr. Harvey A. Andruss, president, Bloomsburg; California



DR. WILLIAM H. GRAY JR.
Coordinating Program

State College, Dr. Michael Dude,, president; California,, Pa.; Cheyney State College,, Dr. James H. Duchrey, president, Cheyney, C

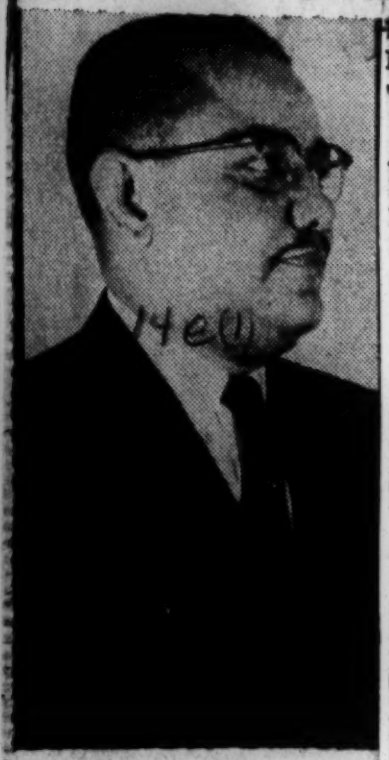
EAST STROUDSBURG State College, Dr. LeRoy J. Koehler, President, East Stroudsburg; Edenborg State College,, Dr. Thomas R. Miller, president, Edinbore; Indiana State College, Dr. Willis E. Pratt, president Indiana, Pa. Kutztown State College,, Dr. Italo L. De Fracnesco, Kutztown; Lock Haven State College Dr. Richard T. Parsons, president; Lock Haven; Mansfield State college, Dr. Lewis Rathgeber, president;

MILLERSVILLE State, Dr. D. L. Biemesderfer, Millersville; Shippensburg State College,, Dr. Ralph Heiges, president; Shippensburg; Slippery Rock State College, Dr. Norman Weisenfluh,, Slippery Rock and West Chester State College,, Dr. T. Noel Stern, president, West Chester.

14e(1) 1961

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE

Dr. Crockett Named New Philander-Smith President



DR. CROCKETT

Little Rock, Arkansas — Dr. Roosevelt David Crockett, a native of Forrest City, Arkansas, has been named President of Philander Smith College, to succeed Dr. M. LaFayette Harris, who was elevated to Methodist Bishop last July, after 24 years as head of the Little Rock institution.

Dr. Crockett, 43, is now administrative assistant to the president of Alabama State College at Mongomery, professor of education and associate dean of the Graduate Division of the School.

Dr. Crockett received the bachelor's degree from Philander Smith College in 19393, graduating cum laude with special distinction in his major field of sociology. While at Philander Smith, he was president of the senior class and of the YMCA and was active in church conferences.

He holds the bachelor of divinity degree from Drew University, Madison, N. J., where was elected president of the student body in his senior year; and the Ph.D. degree from Boston University.

Dr. Crockett taught school in Arkansas during the summer of 1936, served as pastor of the Methodist Church at Cotton Plant, Arkansas, 1939; and pastor of Clair Memorial Methodist Church, New Jersey City, N. J., 1940-41. In 1942 he became director of Religious Extension Service in Alabama, and in 1943 Acting Chaplain. From 1944-49 he served as Professor of Sociology and Philosophy and Director of Religious Activities at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; and in 1950-51 as Director of Youth Work at the Goodwill Industries and Church of All Nations, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Crockett is married and has one son, Wilbert O. Crockett, an English professor at San Jose, Calif.

Dr. Crockett is the first alumnus to be elected to the presidency of Philander Smith during its 93 years of service.

New President For Philander Smith College

LITTLE ROCK, — (ANP) — Philander Smith college got a new president last week, a native Arkansan and an alumnus.

He is Dr. Roosevelt David Crockett, 43, who is now administrative assistant to the president of Alabama State college at Montgomery, professor of education and associate dean of the graduate division of the school.

Succeeds Dr. Harris

Dr. Crockett will succeed Dr. M. Lafayette Harris, who was elevated to Methodist bishop last August and who is now the resident bishop of the Atlantic Coast Area of the Methodist church, with headquarters at Atlanta.

Since Dr. Harris' departure, the acting president has been J. D. Scott, director of development at Philander Smith.

Dr. Crockett was born at Forrest City, where he graduated in 1935 from Lincoln high school, the second in his class.

He received his bachelor's degree in May, 1939, at Philander Smith, graduating cum laude with special distinction in his major field of sociology. While at Philander Smith, he was president of his senior class and of the YMCA and was active as a student in church conferences.

Awarded Divinity Degree

He took his bachelor of divinity degree at Drew college a bi-racial school at Madison, N. J., with a white majority, and was elected president of the student body in his senior year. From there Dr. Crockett moved to Boston university where he received his Ph.D. in 1953, a year after he had joined the Alabama faculty.

Rust Group Rips Miss. Race Policy

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-29-61

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss.—The student body of Rust College has come out in protest of the segregation policies of the state of Mississippi.

In a letter posted to the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission, the White Citizens Council, the Klu Klux Klan and Americans, the students took dead aim at the states policy of discriminating against one group of Americans because of their color.

The letter reads in part:

"We as Negroes are not satisfied with the international disgrace that is brought on our Towns, States and Country by some narrow minded people, who for personal gain are holding on to the outdated customs of trying to hold people to the idea of second-class citizenship.

"We are not satisfied with the so-called separate but equal schools, housing, etc. Look at our schools—look, you will be shocked. We see it every day. Talk with us, the students of Rust College.

"Even the institutions of higher education (the backbone of American Society) have to experience the pain, sadness and hurt that are being inflicted upon us as Americans by the 'Doctrine of Segregation.'

"For example; some of our states' excellent intercollegiate athletic teams are asked to take back seats because of segregation. Segregation is not only handicapping the Negro, but it is handicapping our Country, America, the Land of the Free."

Fighting to become First-Class Citizens, Yours truly,

The Student Body of Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.

Savannah State wins four awards

NEW YORK — Savannah State College of Georgia won four first place awards for outstanding contributions in the field of journalism publications at the 37th annual convention of the Columbia University scholastic press association this week.

Savannah State won as follows: printed newspaper, Tigers Roar, University and college division, first place, and first place in printed miscellaneous publications, Savannah State College Alumni Bulletin; printed news letters, The Alumni Quarterly (offset); miscellaneous publications, Savannah State ollege Homecoming Bulletin.

* * *

FOR THE fifth consecutive year, Savannah State College has won more awards than any other college competing.

The Rockdale Highlight of the Rockdale Elementary School, Atlanta, Ga., won first prize in elementary publications. The Rockdale school has won first prize in the Savannah State College press institute for two consecutive years.

Wilton C. Scott, director of public relations and alumni affairs at Savannah State College, is representing the region at the national council of school press directors meeting in conjunction with the SPAR.

TV Classes at Home

Savannah State Joins 'New Biology' Series

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Savannah State College is joining the several hundred colleges and universities across the country in offering for credit "The New Biology," a television series of 160 half-hour programs.

Home viewers who register with Savannah State for credit may watch the class telecasts which will be broadcast by Station WTOC-TV, Channel 11, beginning the fall quarter at 7-7:30 A.M., Monday through Fridays.

"The New Biology" will be taught by Prof. Ray Koppelman award-winning University of Chicago biochemist. Guest authorities in the biological sciences from other universities will join Dr. Koppelman from time to time during the year.

The series is the first college on the air-credit course to be presented under the auspices of Learning Resources Institute, an association with institutions of higher learning throughout the country.

A record number of television stations in the United States, more than have ever before carried an educational course, will be presenting "The New Biology."

"THE NEW BIOLOGY" will cover the basic material introductory to understanding the basis of all life. In addition, it will study the geological time scale and examine fossils of the Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenazoic periods. It will deal with the effects of radiation; it will look at the population explosion. It will even look into the manner of race and culture.

"The New Biology" is being presented without commercial sponsorship. It is being presented as a public service by the CBS television network.

Viewers wishing to obtain college credit for watching TV at home must be high school graduates and should register with the college. Inquiries should be directed to Ben Ingersoll, registrar, Savannah State College.

— The Courier—

14e(1) 1961

SHAW UNIVERSITY

118 Miles In a Boat

Educator Who Fled Cuba Takes Post at Shaw Here

The News and Observer
Raleigh, N.C.

By ROLLO TAYLOR.

"The United States didn't make a mistake in Cuba. The Cuban people made the mistake. They believed Castro."

That was Dr. Pedro Oliver speaking this week from his apartment at 117½ Park Ave. in Raleigh. He reasons that who made the mistake is not the question now. "All the Americas are being affected by Castro," he said.

When he escaped from Cuba on Nov. 12, traveling over 118 miles of open sea in a small motor boat. Dr. Oliver was president of Santa Clara University in Cuba.

On Feb. 1, he will become professor of mathematics and physics at Shaw University. He feels he'll stay there about a year. By that time, he hopes Fidel will be just a bad memory.

Family Left Behind.

A wiry man of 35, Dr. Oliver left his wife and four daughters behind in Cuba. "Perhaps they will not be bothered," he said softly, "but one can not tell what Castro might do."

The escape plot was hatched about six weeks before it was carried out. The execution of a student leader at Santa Clara, a boy named Porfirio Ramirez, spurred Oliver's desire to get out. The student had dared resist Cuban authorities.

On Nov. 11, with two more University friends and a Cuban businessman, he announced a "fishing trip" to the northern coast of Cuba. A friend in Santa Clara kept a boat there with a caretaker.

Steered North.

Leaving the small harbor about 2:30 in the afternoon, they arrived at the outer reaches of land about 4 p.m. and suddenly told the caretaker, "Steer north."

Obviously aware of an escape attempt, the caretaker refused and was put ashore on a small finger of land—a full hour's walk back to the village.

That gave the four men an hour's start on Cuban authorities and the cover of night if they were discovered.

For over 28 hours, Oliver, Dr. Felipe Lastre, vice-rector of the school, Dr. Vincente Hernandez, a mathematician, and Joaquin Diaz, the businessman, fought the rough waters south of Florida.

Couldn't Stand Up.

"We could not eat because we couldn't stand up. The water was very rough but I was the only one who did not get seasick," Oliver recalled.

The men left everything behind. Oliver parked his car in front of the caretaker's house and cheerfully tossed a woman the keys. "Move it if it gets in the way," he said.

The car? It was a 1960 Czech-made heap, Oliver said with disgust. Searching for English words, he said solemnly, "It was the worst car that I know." It had served as a symbol of Cuba's association with the Communist world.

Former Castro Supporter.

When Castro was in the hills fighting Batista, the Cuban people supported him, Oliver said. He recalled that he was a Castro supporter because Batista had tried to interfere with education in Cuba. Oliver was jailed three times for opposing that but he said Batista did not interfere with the autonomy of the schools.

After Castro took over, Cuba began to see changes. "At first we said, 'A man can make one mistake,'" Oliver said. "Then there was another mistake and another mistake. The Cubans realized they can not be together with him."

The Castro regime apparently has no idea of the needs of the people, he said. One day there is no potatoes. The government floods the country with potatoes (made in Russia). Then—no beans—and after that a flood of beans.

In November, there was shortage of salt. "They will probably get five or six shiploads of salt all at one time," Dr. Oliver said disgustedly.

Says Reds will Fail.

He predicted communism will fail in Cuba because the temperament of the people won't allow it. "If you move, you must get a permit. Sometimes they do not approve where you want to move but put you in another house. And you have to move there. The Cuban people can't stand these things," he said.

At Santa Clara, the first indication of Communist pressure came when the Reds brought in the former president of Guatemala. "He will speak to the students," Oliver was told.

There was no need to resist. Secondly, he was told to start teaching Russian—immediately.

Then the Reds relieved the school of all administrative duties. That took the money away and every request had to be cleared through Red officials.

Students Fled.

Some students fled to the hills. Their leader, Ramirez, was caught and shot. Oliver could stand it no longer.

If the Americans did not make a mistake, they at least have allowed the Russians to get the edge in certain fields. Each Russian who goes to Cuba speaks Spanish fluently, Oliver said.

Americans don't always bother to learn the native language, he observed. And the Cuban people were impressed by the Reds.

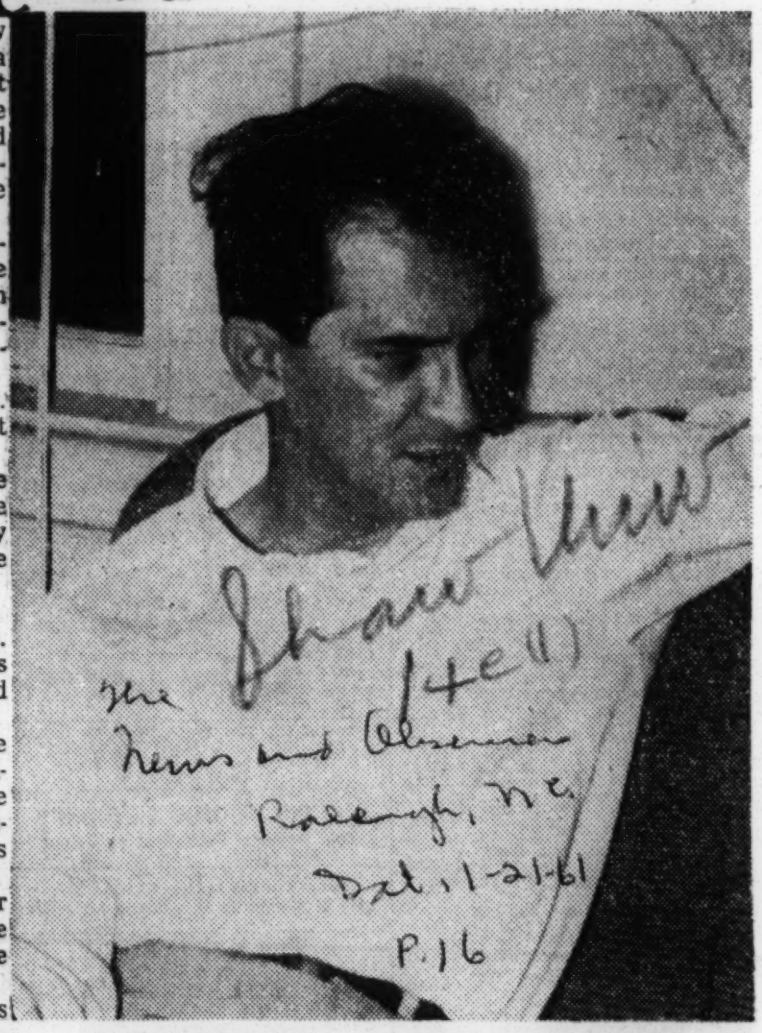
At this stage, Oliver calculates only 15 per cent of the Cuban people are still behind Castro. But all are subjected to a constant barrage of anti-American propaganda.

Oliver was denounced in the Cuban publication "Bohemia" as a man who had sold out to the Yankees. He feels the Cubans don't believe those lies.

Don't Want Batista.

He also believes there are any number of Cuban leaders who may wrest power from Castro. "It is not the person so much as the idea. The principle of democracy dwells deep inside the Cuban heart, he said and Cuba will rise to follow a democratic leader. They don't want Batista back.

Gov. Terry Sanford played an indirect role in Oliver's coming to Raleigh. Dr. Raoul Freyre of State College once studied under Oliver. He attended Sanford's inauguration reception and was chatting with Dr. William Strassner of Shaw. Freyre mentioned Oliver. The rest was routine. Oliver arrived here from Miami four days ago.



DR. PEDRO OLIVER . . . NO CASTRO FRIEND.

Southern To Prepare Teachers For Africa

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans La.

BATON ROUGE, La. — Southern University has been asked to take part in an American Cooperative Plan to prepare secondary school teachers for East Africa, it was announced this week by Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern.

Dr. Clark said a proposal from a conference sponsored by the African Liasion Committee of the American Council on Education, that the United States meet the shortage of teachers immediately, has been accepted and preliminary plans are underway to send the first group of young teachers to Africa this June (1961). The countries are Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar.

Teachers College, Columbia University, has agreed to take the major professional responsibility for the American end of the plan in cooperation with the International Cooperation Administration in Washington, the Department of Education of the East Africa Countries, and the British Colonial Office in London.

Dr. Clark said the first step in selection is to obtain from responsible education sources the names of top-notch young Americans who might be prepared to rise to this challenge.

The communication, which issued an invitation to Southern University to take part in the International Cooperative Plan, emphasized that screening, personal interviewing, and health examinations of the most rigorous sort will be essential.

Those recommended must be academically first-class and professionally first-rate or capable of becoming so through the training that will be provided for them. They must be personally resourceful and imaginative in surmounting the unexpected, the difficult, or the routine. They must be capable of relating themselves readily to new situations, new associates, new friends. With no trace of paternalism, they must be able to cooperate with Africa in educating itself.

Further, students selected must be animated by a spirit of service that is realistic not sentimental, by a spirit of adventure that is durable, not romantic. They must be knowledgeable about American life and education and ready to learn understandingly about the people and cultures of other lands.

At the moment, Dr. Clark said that some 150 young Americans (in their twenties) are to be selected. Fifty teachers who hold at least the bachelor's degree, but with no professional preparation for teaching and fifty graduates of the Class of 1961, who have a bachelor's degree, but no experience beyond practicing teaching. It was also announced that any additional leads concerning persons interested in the African teaching proposal would be appreciatively received by Southern.

The communication pointed out that this is a call for a new international role for American education as expressed by President Kennedy in his Inaugural and State of the Union addresses.

BATON ROUGE, LA. — President Felton G. Clark last week announced that Southern University has been asked by the African Liaison Committee of the American Council of Education to take part in an American Cooperative Plan to prepare secondary school teachers for East Africa.

CORNELIUS COOPER of Vicksburg, Miss., a Southern university senior and Civil Engineer is showing his professor, Guernsey Nelson, a copy of letters of appointment from the Federal Government Department of Civil Service. Looking on and also receiving appointments upon graduation in June are Noah Davis, Coushatta, La. and Willia J. Carter, Ponchatoula, La., both civil engineers. The youngsters selected the Federal Government from a number of offers, bidding for their services. This is the second crop of engineers graduated from the College of Engineering at Southern university in Baton Rouge, La.

EDUCATOR TALKS AT SOUTHERN U.

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans La.

Students Urged to Seek Equal Status

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La. — A Georgia college president told Southern university students Thursday to help fulfill the ideal of equality through cultivating unity, maturity and excellence.

Dr. Cornelius V. Troup, president of Fort Valley college, said fulfillment in America of the ideal of first class citizenship can be the nation's most potent weapon in underdeveloped lands.

He was guest speaker at Southern's 47th annual "Founders' Day exercises," held in the university auditorium, before the entire student and faculty bodies.

"Bear in mind that God helps those who help themselves," said Dr. Troup.

ACCURACY URGED

"We must learn to combine forces and to work in league with those agencies trying to remove second class citizenship."

He warned students that competition for jobs will become even keener. "There is no longer any place for poor or mediocre performances," he said.

"Carelessness, slipshoddiness are no longer possible. Accuracy, particularly, is an essential quality," he declared.

"Teachers who accept careless assignments without calling attention to it are committing a grave sin. You have to run fast to stay where you are. You have to run faster to go somewhere else."

He said. "Those individuals genuinely concerned about maintaining standards of excellence are those most likely to succeed."

'GROW UP'

There was also a challenge, he said, to "grow up." "It is possible to be a sage in some things and to be a child in others. Unless a man has acquired the character of an adult, he is a lost soul."

Instead of an "impulsive reaction to our environment," he said, there should be a reasoned, understanding, informed, and deliberate response.

He commended to the attention of students four goals:

1—"To grow up with respect to our sense of values, so we might better discriminate between the transitory and the enduring, the shadow and the substance . . . "

2—To grasp the importance of the ballot as the "most effective way to break down" barriers to first class citizenship.

3—To understand the importance of economic security and independence as a "pressing need."

4—To understand that "through God all things are possible."

Dr. Troup told students, "The only way to win Asian and African intellectuals is to do something about race relations in America.

"Perhaps this could be a more important weapon even than the U2 . . ."

He said the difference between first-class and second-class citizenship can sometimes be "the difference between life and death."

Deaths in child birth, for example, is a major mortality factor among Negro women, he said. Also, for every three whites who dies of diabetes, he said, 16 Negroes die.

CLARK SPEAKS

Dr. Felton G. Clark, Southern president, called upon students and faculty to consider "where would you be today, and where would you be tomorrow, if it were not for Southern university?"

Closing of the university, even for a short time, he said, had profoundly disruptive effects upon the Negro community.

At another point, Dr. Clark emphasized that the future is linked with the past. Founders of Southern university had a purpose, he said, and "we must build upon that heritage."

He said, "The world is too filled with people who believe they don't owe anything to anybody—that everything started in 1960."

Present at the commemoration was E. N. Maberry, presently of California, the only surviving founder of the Southern university at Baton Rouge.

Later, a ceremony was held at the grave of the late Dr. J. S. Clark, first president of the "new" Southern university and father of the current president.

St. Augustine's College Gains Hospital Property

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va, p.15

Aug 5-1961

RALEIGH, N. C. — With the closing of St. Agnes Hospital last week, St. Augustine's College gained control of eight acres, and four buildings, including a heating plant which may be used as a central facility by the college.

Patients who previously were cared for by St. Agnes now will go to the new Wake Memorial Hospital. At present St. Augustine's is using a nurses' home as a dormitory for 60 senior female students.

DR. JAMES A. Boyer, St. Augustine's president, said that future use of all of the St. Agnes facilities will be mapped by a college planning and development committee.

The hospital property had been controlled by St. Augustine's trustees from 1896 until 1942, when control was transferred to a hospital board.

Raleigh College Gets $150,000 Allocation

RALEIGH, N. C. — St. Augustine's College, here, has just received a grant of $150,000 to construct a gymnasium and assembly hall.

The appropriation came from the United Thank Offering by the women of the Protetant Episcopal church of the United States.

The allocation was voted at the two - weeks general convention of the denomination which was held in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 17-Oct. 1. James Boyer is president of the college.

St. Augustine's accreditation as "class A" college was threatened by a leak of the acceptable facilities which the grant will provide. The financial grant removes that threat.

Readmission Of 13 Negroes To University Under Study

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—U.S. District Judge William E. Miller took under advisement Tuesday a petition by 13 Negro "Freedom Riders" seeking readmission to Tennessee A&I University.

Following almost three days of testimony, Miller asked attorneys for the college and for the students to submit within 10 days briefs covering the factual and legal issues involved.

Miller said he felt he could not make an immediate decision because of "the important issues" involved. The Negro students were expelled from A&I June 1 following their convictions at Jackson, Miss., on charges growing from attempts to integrate the city's bus station.

PERSONAL MISCONDUCT

The students were dismissed under a regulation requiring expulsion of students convicted on charges involving personal misconduct. They were given no hearing prior to the action.

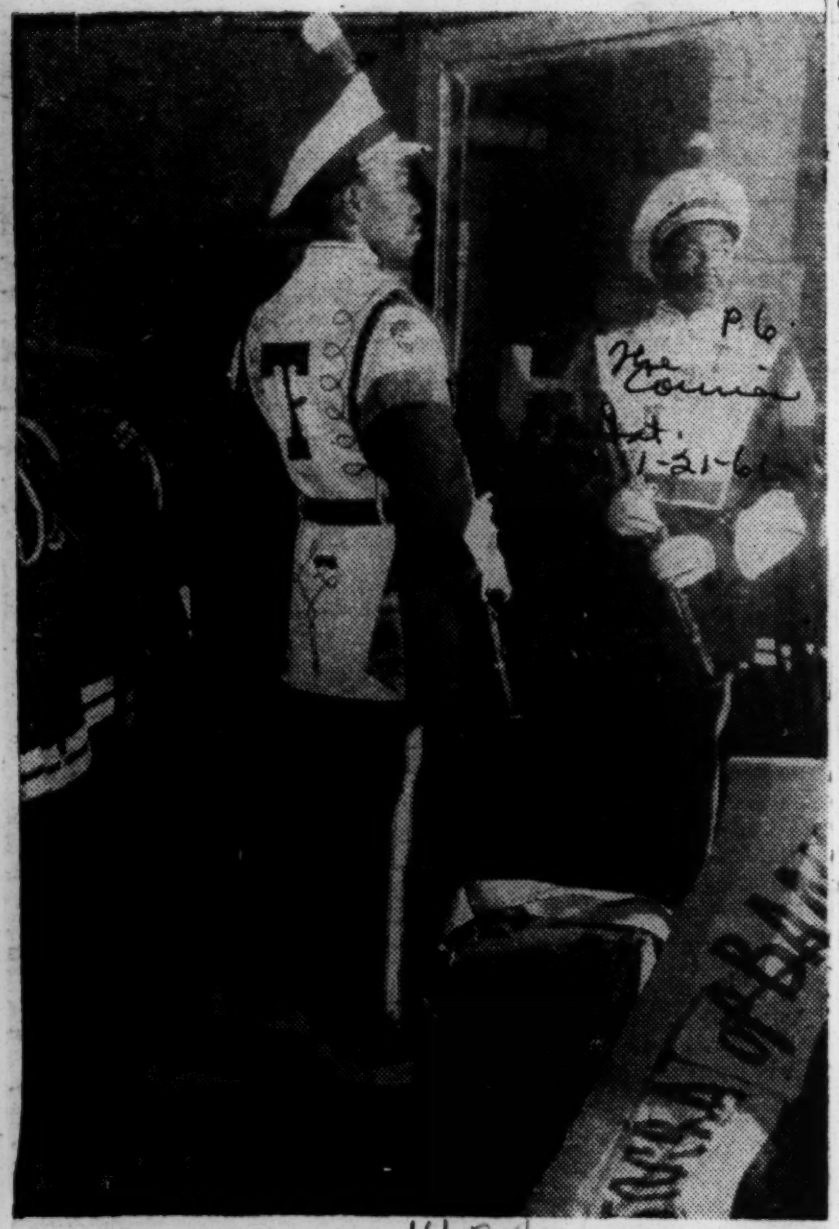
In closing argument, Asst. State Atty. Gen. Milton Rice told Miller there was no need for a hearing in this case since there were no facts to be determined. He said the courts of Mississippi had convicted the students and the college had no choice but to dismiss them.

If the Mississippi convictions are overturned the students will be reinstated "with no black marks against them," Rice said.

Avon Williams, an attorney for the students, told Miller he felt the college by its action "helped the state of Mississippi" violate the U.S. Supreme Court and Interstate Commerce Commission rulings barring segregation of interstate bus facilities.

Miller asked attorneys for both sides in their briefs to discuss the extent of power a state has to discipline college students under the 14th (due process) Amendment. He also asked for further discussion on whether the due process clause requires a college to give prior notice and hold a formal hearing before expelling a student.

Tenn. State's 132-Piece Band in Inaugural Parade



IN INAUGURAL PARADE — Tennessee State University's 132-piece marching band, new uniforms and all, will march in this year's inaugural parade for President-elect John F. Kennedy.

NASHVILLE—Newly uniformed, Tennessee State University's 132-piece Marching band has a date with history as a marching unit in this year's inaugural parade for President-elect John F. Kennedy.

In response to the invitation from Inaugural Parade executive chairman, Robert Barrie, University president, Dr. W. S. Davis wired the chairman: "We are pleased to accept the invitation to have the Tennessee State University band represented in the inaugural parade."

FOR BANDMASTER Frank T. Greer, the Inaugural parade will be another history-making step for the University's band. The originators of the "big sound"—music arranged for the individual band member—Tennessee State University's band was the first of our group to play a nationally televised professional football game half-time show.

This year the Aristocrat of Bands was first to crack the presidential Inaugural Parade barrier.

Freshly outfitted in redesigned uniforms, Bandmaster Greer's show-case marching unit did the nationally televised halftime show for the Baltimore Colts-Green Bay Packers game last November. In 1955, the unit made history appearing at halftime at the Chicago Bears football game and did a repeat performance in 1956 for the Cleveland Browns.

This year's Aristocrat-edition has been enlarged to a 122-piece all-male unit, sporting 10 precision stepping, chorus-line-like majorettes. The new uniforms, seen for the first time at the Colt-Packer game, are royal blue with white piping and braid.

Over the body coast is a white Iowa State-type dickie with a big red "T" on the back and red TSU letters across the front.

14e(1) 1961

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

14e(1)

The Pittsburgh Courier 2-8

TEXAS GUESTS—Touring students and teachers from seven cities in Brazil visited the Texas Southern University campus recently, under the auspices of the Houston Girl Scouts, and were greeted by university students and staff members. Serving as guides were Cecil Ramsunder, left, president of the campus International Club, who is from Kingston, Jamaica; James Wilson, second from left, head of teh department of graphic arts, and Henry Baumann, kneeling, TSU junior. District Girl Scout directors, Marjorie Robinson, third from left, and Jean Moore Jones, extreme right, escorted the group to the university campus.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 2-4-61

14e(1) 1961 SEPTEMBER NOVEMBER

TUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

FIRST 'OUTSIDERS'

Two White Women Enroll At Tougaloo

P. 10 Jackson Daily News

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tougaloo Southern Christian College opened its doors yesterday to two out-of-state white women.

The Negro college, founded six years after the Civil War, is supported by agencies of the United Church of Christ and the Disciples of Christ.

Dr. A. D. Beittel, white president of Tougaloo, identified the two as Charlotte Phillips of New Jersey, a transfer student from Swarthmore College near Philadelphia, Pa., and Joan Trumpower, 19, of Washington, D.C., a convicted "Freedom Rider" and a transfer student from Duke University.

Dr. Beittel told The Associated Press the school — half of whose faculty is white — had permitted the children of white faculty and staff members to attend classes previously. He said Miss Phillips and Miss Trumpower were the first white outsiders to enroll.

He said they were admitted under the 92-year-old charter which said the school was established for the education of all of Mississippi's citizens and "is to be accessible to all, irrespective of their religious tenets, and conducted in the most liberal principles for the benefit of our citizens in general."

He said the words "Negro" and "Freemen" were not mentioned in the charter.

Dr. Beittel said: "It looks as though we are abiding by our charter, a contract issued by the state of Mississippi. The segregation statutes may be a violation of our charter because we were first."

He said Tougaloo's charter was issued 15 years before the 1890 Constitution.

Hinds County Sheriff J. R. Gilfoy and County Atty. Bill Waller declined comment except to say they were investigating.

The Tougaloo campus is just north of Jackson and south of the Madison County line. Normal enrollment hovers around 500 men and women. Classes begin Monday.

WHITE WOMEN ENTER TOUGALOO

The Jackson Daily News 9-15-61

Non - Resident Students Are Transfers

Jackson, Miss. 9-15-61

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Two non-resident white women enrolled at Tougaloo Southern Christian Negro college and moved into a Negro dormitory Thursday.

Dr. A. D. Beittel, Tougaloo's white president, said the two were the first white outsiders to enroll in the Negro college since it was founded six years after the Civil War.

Some of the white faculty members occasionally enrolled their children at the college, he said. About half of the faculty is white.

Hinds county Sheriff J. R. Gilfoy said he was investigating the enrollment of the two women.

They were identified as:

Miss Charlotte Phillips of Roosevelt, N. J., a transfer student from Swarthmore college near Philadelphia, Pa., and Miss Joan Trumpower, 19, of Washington, D. C., a convicted "freedom rider" and transfer student from Duke university.

Miss Phillips and Miss Trumpower were admitted, Dr. Beittel said, under the college's 92-year-old charter which describes the school as being established for the education of all of Mississippi's citizens and "is to be accessible to all, irrespective of their religious tenets, and conducted in the most liberal principles for the benefit of our citizens in general."

He said the words "Negro" and "freedmen" were not mentioned in the charter.

"It looks as though we are abiding by our charter, a contract issued by the state of Mississippi," he said. "The segregation statutes may be a violation of our charter because we were first."

He said Tougaloo's charter was issued 19 years before the 1890 constitution.

Tougaloo's campus is a short distance north of Jackson and below the Madison county line. Normal enrollment hovers around 500 men and women. Classes begin Monday.

Two White Women To Enter Tugaloo

Die Commercial Appeal

First Outsiders To Enroll In Negro College

Memphis, Tenn. 9-15-61

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 14.—(AP) — Two white women—transfer students from Swarthmore College and Duke University—enrolled at Tugaloo Southern Christian (Negro) College Thursday and moved into a Negro dormitory.

Dr. A. D. Beittel, Tougaloo's white president, said the two were the first white outsiders to enroll in the Negro college since it was founded six years after the Civil War.

Some of the white faculty members occasionally enrolled their children at the college, he said. About half of the faculty is white.

Hinds County Sheriff J. R. Gilfoy said he was investigating the enrollment of the two women.

They were identified as:

Miss Charlotte Phillips of Roosevelt, N. J., a transfer student from Swarthmore College near Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Joan Trumpower, 19, of Washington, a convicted so-called "Freedom Rider" and transfer student from Duke University.

Miss Phillips and Miss Trumpower were admitted, Dr. Beittel said, under the college's 92-year-old charter which describes the school as being established for the education of all of Mississippi's citizens and "is to be accessible to all, irrespective of their religious tenets, and conducted in the most liberal principles for the benefit of our citizens in general."

He said the words "Negro" and "freedmen" were not mentioned in the charter.

"It looks as though we are abiding by our charter, a contract issued by the State of Mississippi," he said. "The segregation statutes may be a violation of our charter because we were first."

Associated Press Wirephoto

ANOTHER INTEGRATION: Joan Trumpower, right, and Charlotte Phillips greet Roscoe Green, a fellow student, as they leave dormitory at Tougaloo Southern Christian College near Jackson, Miss. The two girls are the first white students to attend the previously all-Negro college. Others on steps are Robert Honeysucker and Lois Jones.

TWO WHITE COEDS PUSH INTEGRATION

Find Life at Negro College 'Extremely Educational'

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 12 (AP)—Two white coeds attending previously all-Negro Tougaloo Southern Christian College have found the experience "extremely educational."

The coeds, who live in different dormitories, said they had not met before coming to Tougaloo, a school with some white faculty members.

Charlotte Phillips, 19-year-old sophomore sociology major, said she had transferred from Swarthmore College because she found little communication between students in the North and South.

"Integration in the long run depends on individual contacts," she said. "At Tougaloo, we get this experience both ways.

"I got tired of people talking philosophy and ideals without doing something."

Joan Trumpower, 20-year-old sophomore transfer from Duke University, spent an interim year in and around Washington. She participated in three dozen sit-in and other nonviolent demonstrations.

Miss Trumpower said she had come South to put her experience to use. She is studying history and sociology. She said she spent most of her spare time at lectures, talking to Negro students and at the Jackson office of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Miss Phillips said there was not much time for extra-curricular activities after studying. She plans to go to medical school after finishing her undergraduate work.

"There are dances on Saturday night," she said, "and the relationships are friendly. There is a lot to say and a lot to listen to here."

Miss Trumpower said she had received no threats since joining the all-Negro school.

"I don't go off campus with Negro male students," she said. "There's really no place to go because everything is segregated. I haven't met any white people."

14e(1) 1961

TUGALOO COLLEGE

Coeds at Tougaloo like experience

The Afro-American P. 16
Baltimore, Md.

JACKSON, Miss. — "Integration in the long run depends on individual contacts. At Tougaloo (Southern Christian College) we get this experience both ways."

Making this statement was Miss Charlotte Phillips, 19, one of two white coeds at the Mississippi College. Miss Philips, a sophomore major, transferred to Tougaloo from Swarthmore. The other white coed, Miss Joan Trumpower, 20, transferred from Duke University.

Date 11-25-61

Miss Trumpower has participated in at least three dozen sitdowns and other nonviolent demonstrations against segregation. She is a member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

MISS PHILLIPS, who plans to enter medical school when she graduates, explained her transfer by saying:

"I got tired of people talking philosophy and ideals without doing something."

Of her life on the campus, she said: "There are dances on Saturday night and the relationships are friendly. There is a lot to say and a lot to listen to here."

Miss Trumpower said: "I don't go off campus with colored male students. There's really no place to go because everything is segregated. I haven't met any white people."

The two white coeds, who live in different dormitories, had never met before enrolling in Tougaloo. The college has an integrated faculty.

P. 16
The Afro-American
Date 11-25-61
Baltimore, Md.

FRIENDLY PAT FOR A FELLOW STUDENT—A friendly pat on the top of his head is given Tougaloo Southern Christian College student Roscoe Green of St. Louis, Mo., by Joan Trumpower, one of two white girls at the previously all colored college near Jackson, Miss., as Joan and the other white student, Charlotte Phillips, Leave their dorm. At left is Robert Honeysucker of Memphis, Tenn., and Lois Jones of Charlotte, Miss., at center.

14e(1) 1961

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

UNCF Distributes $42,387.00 To Tougaloo College

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss.
Oct 2-18-61
14e(1)

New York, Feb. 10 — Tougaloo Southern Christian College, Tougaloo, received a total of $42,387 in distributions from 1960 United Negro College Fund campaign proceeds, W. J. Trent Jr., UNCF executive director, announced here.

The 1960 UNCF campaign in Mississippi raised $6,395. National campaign proceeds are divided among member colleges on the basis of a formula devised by the college presidents.

The colleges use the funds wherever needed—usually to provide scholarships, boost faculty salaries and expand academic programs. All UNCF members are private accredited colleges and universities located in the South. Thirty-two institutions are currently members.

Since the College Fund was founded in 1944, the annual UNCF campaigns have raised approximately 10 per cent of the combined yearly educational budgets of its member colleges. Campaigns are conducted by more than 4,000 volunteers in 125 areas across the country.

Tulane's Announcement Does It

Church School Segregation Hit

Tulane University's announcement that it will desegregate has brought criticism of segregation in church-operated schools generally and censure of an Episcopal Church college specifically.

"There is tragedy of immense proportions," says the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, "in the lag of church schools behind public ones in the move toward desegregated education."

Focusing on the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, which is owned by twenty-one Southern dioceses of the Episcopal Church, the Society said: "The Church cannot bear this burden of failure much longer." Paradoxically, it was reported, "a Negro honor student now at the University of Georgia would not have been accepted at Sewanee if he had applied although it is operated by his own Church."

The Society's Executive Director, the Rev. John B. Morris, further stated that he had little hope that Sewanee would alter its policies because of their plans to award an honorary degree in June to " . . . one of the South's most vocal segregationists, the editor of a newspaper avowedly white supremist in outlook." "Neither is their willingness to accept Negroes in the School of Theology," it was held, "an adequate advance in Tennessee where there are several desegregated public school systems."

The Rev. Mr. Morris suggested that, if Sewanee is not desegregated soon, "the Episcopal Church might turn the institution over to the White Citizens Councils which at least will be following their convictions in keeping it segregated."

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity is an unofficial association of clergy and laity working within the Episcopal Church for desegregation and improved human relations. It has its national headquarters in Atlanta.

The full text of the statement follows:

"The announcement of a desegregated status for Tulane University adds still another incentive for churches in the South to move faster in the desegregation of their colleges. There is tragedy of immense proportions in the lag of church schools behind public ones in the move toward desegregated education.

"A case in point is the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, owned by twenty-one Southern dioceses of the Episcopal Church. Paradoxically, a Negro honor student now at the University of Georgia would not have been accepted at Sewanee if he had applied although it is operated by his own Church. The Church cannot bear this burden of failure much longer.

"Hope that Sewanee might alter its policy of segregation is not sustained by their intention to award an honorary degree in June to one of the South's most vocal segregationists, the editor of a newspaper avowedly white supremaicst in outlook. Neither is their willingness to accept Negroes in the School of Theology an adequate advance in Tennessee where there are several desegregated public school systems.

"If both the college and the military academy at Sewanee are not soon desegregated, the Episcopal Church might turn the institution over to the White Citizens Councils which at least will be following their convictions in keeping it segregated."

Founders' Restrictions Bar Mixing at Tulane University

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Tulane University's policy-making and governing body says it would admit qualified students regardless of race or color if it were legally permissible.

Joseph M. Jones, president of the Tulane Educational Fund, said basic restrictions are in donations of Paul Tulane and Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb and in state legislative acts.

He said: "Times have changed since the university was founded. To meet these changes and the obligation imposed on the administrators to create and maintain a great university, it was decided to establish this policy."

In 1834, seven New Orleans physicians found the Medical College of Louisiana, now Tulane's Medical School. In the 1880s, Paul Tulane and Mrs. Newcomb made gifts with stipulations restricting the benefits to white persons. Newcomb College is part of Tulane University.

Tulane U. ready to admit all if 'legally possible'

NEW ORLEANS — The governing body of Tulane University voted to "admit all qualified students regardless of race if it were legally permissible."

The action was taken Wednesday by the Tulane Educational Fund, the body which sets policy for this Catholic institution of 6,202 students.

Joseph M. Jones, president of the fund, said the difficulty arises over the racial restrictions written into the donations of Paul Tulane and Mrs. Josephine Newcomb, plus legislative acts of Louisiana, The board will seek exceptions to these restrictions.

Negro Girls File Tulane Mix Lawsuit

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Two Negro girls who were refused admision to Tulane, have filed suit seeking a federal court order to break down the color barrier at the privately-endowed university.

Barbara Marie Guillory and Pearlie Hardin Eloie, both New Orleans graduate students, Friday contended their constitutional rights were violated when the university rejected them.

Joseph M. Jones, president of the university's governing board, said Tulane announced in April that qualified Negroes would be admitted if it were not for restricting conditions contained in gifts by early benefactors.

The suit seeks a temporary injunction to halt further denials of admission to qualified Negroes.

14e(1) 1961 TULANE UNIVERSITY

2 NEGROES SUE WHEN REFUSED

Allege Tulane U. Violated Their Rights

Two Negroes filed suit in federal district court Friday, seeking admission to Tulane university.

The suit alleges that the two Negro women's constitutional rights were violated when they were refused admittance for graduate work at the university.

Letters from Tulane officials refusing admission to the Negroes—Barbara Marie Guillory and Pearlie Hardin Elloie — were attached as exhibits.

In both letters, officials said that in accordance with a recent announcement of the Tulane Educational Fund they would admit the Negroes, except that they did not believe it legally possible now.

Filed late Friday afternoon by attorney John P. Nelson Jr., the suit seeks a temporary injunction from a three-judge district court to halt Tulane administrators and the university president from "further denying and depriving plaintiffs . . . and members of the class they represent of rights, privileges and immunities" as citizens of the U.S.

ASKS DECISION IN RIGHTS

The suit names administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund and Dr. Herbert E. Longenecker, the university president, as defendents.

It also asks, after final hearings, that the court:

1. Decide the legal rights and relations of the parties involved.

2. Declare refusal of admittance to the Negroes unconstitutional and in violation of the 14th Amendment.

3. Permanently enjoin the university against refusing to admit qualified Negroes.

4. Strike down provisions of a state act prohibiting Tulane from admitting qualified Negroes.

The history of Tulane is traced in the suit from establishment of the University of Louisiana by the Legislature in 1847.

RECALLS 1884 ACT

It says a legislative act in 1884, enabled Tulane Educational Fund administrators "to administer the University of Louisiana—a state institution, with all rights and privileges, etc. formerly vested in the University of Louisiana and its board of governors."

That act, the suit charges, is a contract under which Tulane revenues, "are devoted to public use for operation of a state institution."

It was widely promulgated, according to the suit, that Tulane was a state institution and part of the public education system when the administrators took over.

It said state property helped Tulane reach its present status, and that the Negroes are being deprived of equal access to that state property.

The two Negroes are both listed as residents of New Orleans. Miss Guillory, who holds a master's degree from Louisiana State university, applied to pursue a doctorate in sociology at Tulane. Miss Elloie, listed as holder of magna cum laude bachelor's degree from Dillard university, seeks a master's in social work.

CONDITIONS POINTED OUT

The Tulane administrators recently announced they would accept qualified Negroes if it were legally possible.

Conditions of donations from Paul Tulane stipulated that the university was to be for whites

In both letters rejecting the Negroes' applications, officials said the students were acceptable insofar as educational qualifications were concerned.

The letter to Miss Guillory, from R. M. Lumiansky, dean and provost of the graduate school, said "pursuant to policies recently announced by the administrators of the Tulane university educational fund, we would approve your admission except for the fact that we do not believe it is now legally possible for us to do so."

W. L. Kindelsperger, dean of the school of social work, wrote Miss Elloie that "Tulane university recognizes the great need for professionally trained Negro social workers," and would approve her admission if it were believed legally possible.

LITTLE LEGAL COUNSEL

The administrators of Tulane university have retained John Pat Little, New Orleans attorney, as legal counsel.

Joseph M. Jones, president of the university's governing board, announced counsel has been retained for two purposes. One is to protect what the administrators believe to be the interest and intent of many donors, beginning with Paul Tulane, whose fortune founded the institution.

The other is to gain final clarification of the many legal issues involved.

These include restrictive conditions contained in the gifts of Paul Tulane in 1882, Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb in 1886, gifts by others and in Louisiana laws, Jones said.

The administrators announced April 12 that if it were not for such legal restrictions, qualified Negro students would be admitted to the university.

DEFENDS OBLIGATION

Jones said that "the university for decades had admitted students of many creeds, races and colors. However, the intent of the earlier benefactors clearly precluded the admission of Negroes. In keeping with its obligation to the donors, the board felt that it could not voluntarily admit a Negro student, however fully qualified, without throwing into question the legality of gifts upon which the university in large measure has depended.

"Since this matter is now in court, the board has decided to defend vigorously the obligation it feels was inherent in acceptance of the gifts and thus obtain clear-cut adjudication of these involved issues.

"Since this is now a matter in the courts, we will have no further comment to make other than to state that Tulane university will, without question, abide by the final decision."

2 File Suit To Enroll At Tulane University

Two young women last week filed suit in Federal District court charging that their constitutional rights were violated when Tulane University refused them admission for graduate work. They are Misses Barbara Marie Guillory and Pearlie Hardin Elloie.

Letters from Tulane University refusing them admittance were the basis of the suit. The letters, attached as exhibits, said that in accordance with a recent announcement of the Tulane Educational Fund, Negroes would be admitted except that it is not now to be legally possible.

The suit filed last Friday by Attorney John P. Nelson, Jr., seeks a temporary injunction from a three-judge court to halt Tulane administrators and the university president from "further denying and depriving plaintiffs - and members of the class they represent of rights, privileges and immunities" as citizens of the United States.

Miss Guillory who has a masters degree from Louisiana State University sought to enroll to study for a doctorate in sociology. Miss Elloie, a graduate of Dillard University, sought a master's degree in sociology.

The suit names administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund and Dr. Herbert E. Longnecker, the university president, as defendants.

It asks that after final hearing the court decide the legal rights and relations of the parties involved; declare refusal of admittance to Negroes unconsititutional and in violation of the 14th Amendment; permanently enjoin the university against refusing to admit qualified Negroes; and to strike down provisions of a state act prohibiting Tulane from admitting qualified Negroes.

HISTORY TRACED

The suit traces the history of Tulane from the establishment of the University of Louisiana by the Legislature in 1847.

It points out that a legislative act in 1884 enabled Tulane Educational Fund administrators "to administer the University of Louisiana - a state institution, with all rights and privileges, etc., formerly vested in the University of Louisiana and its board of governors."

The suit avers it was widely promulgated that Tulane was a state institution and part of the public education system when the administrators took over. It said state property helped Tulane reach its present status, and that the Negroes are being deprived of equal access to that state property.

RECOGNIZES NEED

Tulane officials, in denying Miss Elloie's admission, said "Tulane university recognizes the great need for professionally trained Negro social workers" and would approve her admission if it were believed legally possible.

Points of controversy include restrictive conditions contained in gifts of Paul Tulane in 1882, Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb in 1886, and gifts by others. On April 12, the administrators announced that except for these restrictions, qualified Negroes would be admitted to the university.

The administrators have retained John Pat Little, local attorney, as legal counsel.

Joseph M. Jones, president of Tulane's governing board, is quoted as saying Tulane would abide by the final decision.

"The university for decades has admitted students of many creeds, races and colors," John said. "However, the intent of the earlier benefactors clearly precluded the admission of Negroes. In keeping with its obligation to the donors, the board felt that it could not voluntarily admit a Negro student, however, fully qualified, without throwing into question the legality of gifts upon which the university in large numbers had depended.

"Since this matter is now in court, the board has decided to defend vigorously the obligation it feels was inherent in acceptance of the gifts and thus obtain clear - cut adjudication of these involved issues.

"Since this matter is now in the courts, we will have no further comment to make other than to state that Tulane University will, without question, abide by the final decision."

SEPTEMBER

Negro Leaders Deny Plans For Capstone Enrollment

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He added that the same crowded situation existed at the start of the fall semester.

At Birmingham, Arthur Shores, a Negro attorney, and the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, said they had not participated in any meetings planning immediate enrollment efforts in behalf of Negro students, and knew nothing of the report.

At Montgomery, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, head of the Montgomery Improvement Association, a Negro group, said he knew nothing of the reported meetings.

At Mobile, the Rev. J. Echols Lowry, a Negro leader, said he knew nothing of the reported plan.

Abernathy and other Negro leaders have said in the past that an effort will be made in the near future, but none said a date has been set.

Alabama Halts Integration Try

University Stops Enrollment Amid Reports Negroes Would Seek Entrance

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 20.—Enrollment at the University of Alabama has been closed, forestalling a reported attempt to integrate the school.

An unimpeachable government source said Friday a move was under way to integrate the university at the beginning of the second semester.

Publication of the report was followed by a terse announcement from University President Frank A. Rose that enrollment of new students was suspended last Saturday because of overcrowded conditions.

There was no prior announcement of the enrollment restriction. Rose said:

"We have had no Negro applicants. The enrollment of the University of Alabama for next semester was closed Saturday because of overcrowded conditions taxing the facilities of the university.

Funds Insufficient

"The funds allotted the University did not allow for filling vacant positions and adding more faculty members to take care of the increased enrollment which came to the university last September.

"Almost 1,000 students were turned away last September because of overcrowded conditions. More than 100 have been turned away since the enrollment was closed, and no student has been allowed to make application since Jan. 14."

The university has been under Federal orders to desegregate its classes since 1956 when Negro Autherine Lucy tried to enter the school.

Negro leaders in Montgomery and Mobile said they knew nothing about the reported integration movement, but they rejoiced over the report from Capitol Hill.

Rev. Ralph Abernathy, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, said, "If this is true I am most happy. Integration of the University of Alabama is one of my pet projects."

Prospective Students

The Capitol Hill source said the six prospective Negro students were: Muriel Smith of Birmingham, Sylvia Johnson of Birmingham, Jo Ann Williams of Centreville, Robert Wilkerson of Birmingham, Charlie Richmond of Tuscaloosa and Jessie Lewis of Birmingham.

The source said "my dontact" with the integration leaders indicated only two of the six prospective students "really want to make a try of it. The rest apparently are getting cold feet."

Autherine Lucy was admitted to the university in 1956, but she was expelled after she accused university officials of conspiring with a mob to commit violence on the campus.

Negro Sees Mixing Move At Alabama

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Dec. 21, 1961
14-80

A Negro leader said Wednesday he believes Negro students will "take advantage of the doors already opened to us," and seek admittance soon to the University of Alabama.

The Rev. Ralp D. Abernathy said he is confident that students of his race will respond to the recommendation he made in his annual report last month to the Montgomery Improvement Association.

Abernathy, president of the MIA, urged Negroes on Dec. 8 to "stop spending large sums of money to go out of the state to receive training in fields which we cannot possibly pursue in the Negro schools of this state."

"The University of Alabama was opened to us several years ago through the Autherine Lucy case," he continued. "Let us make use of it."

NO PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS

Abernathy said he has no prospective students in mind; merely that he believes some will apply for enrollment.

Autherine Lucy, a Negro coed, was admitted as a student at the University in 1956 on orders from U.S. Dist. Judge H. H. Grooms in Birmingham. She was driven from the campus by mobs and before she could return under another court order, she was expelled from school.

The University Board of Trustees took the disciplinary action because she accused school authorities of conspiring with the mob which greeted her first appearance on the campus.

14e(1) 1961 UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

If Desegregation Ordered

PATTERSON WOULD CLOSE U. OF A.

To Prevent 'Violence And Chaos'

Citizens Must Make Basic Decision, Governor Declares

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH
Post-Herald Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 16 — Gov. John Patterson said today he will move to close the University of Alabama if a Negro is admitted to the school.

"Before I would submit to integration of the University . . . I would take whatever steps necessary to close it," said Patterson.

During his press conference, Patterson told reporters he would vote to close the University at ex-officio chairman of the school's board trustees.

If this failed, he said he would use his police powers as governor and close the school "to prevent violence and chaos."

Cites Lucy Case

"Is there any evidence that integration would result in violence?" he asked the reporters. "The Autherine Lucy case . . . certainly would happen again."

Patterson took what appeared to be a slap at Georgia Gov. Ernest Vandiver, who has complied with the orders of a Federal judge in the integration of the University of Georgia.

Patterson would not comment about Vandiver and the Georgia situation, but then he pointedly "commended" Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus and Louisiana Gov. Jimmie Davis on their "flight against integration."

Patterson was asked what he would do if he closed a school, then was ordered to re-open it by a Federal judge.

"I'd prefer to cross that bridge when I get there," he said.

Points To N. O. Strife

Patterson said present Alabama law gives school boards the right to close schools if they are integrated.

"I think the governor ought to have the power to close schools," he said. "One of the great problems in the New Orleans situation is that the local school board was not co-operating with the Legislature or the governor."

Patterson quoted Thomas Jefferson as saying: "Disobedience to tyranny is obedience to God."

"We are dealing with judicial tyranny," said Patterson.

He said citizens of Alabama must make a basic decision in the coming years about segregation and integration.

"We've got to decide which is more important . . . public schools or the right to govern ourselves," he said.

More Than Integration

He said "integration agitators" are seeking more than just integration of the schools. "They want to eliminate our race . . . they want complete amalgamation."

On the recent resignation from the Board of Registrars in Macon County, Patterson renewed his protest against "federal intervention" and said it is increasingly difficult to find people willing to serve as registrars.

"I feel like a fool asking a man to accept the office," he said, "and if he does accept, I feel like he is a fool."

The minute a Macon registrar takes office, Patterson said he becomes a defendant in a Federal court suit.

Patterson said that he hoped responsible Negroes will not take action which will result in the destruction of their schools." Apparently he meant application by the Negroes to white schools.

Recently, a Negro minister in Montgomery warned that more applications could be expected to the University of Alabama.

Dr. Rose answers mixing fry rumor: U of A filled up

Puzzled by unconfirmed reports that Negroes planned to seek enrollment at the University of Alabama next week, the school's President Frank Rose said today no students, regardless of color could be admitted.

"We closed our enrollment last Saturday," Dr. Rose said. "We have turned down around 100 applicants already because we have no room for them.

"The University has no knowledge of any such attempt."

The source of the rumor of the enrollment effort remained obscure.

Moreover, four Alabama leaders of the integration effort denied any knowledge of any such move. They were Arthur Shores, Birmingham attorney; the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham; the Rev. Ralph D. Abernethy, head of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., and the Rev. J. Echols Lowry of Mobile.

Patterson Vows To Close Capstone If Integrated

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

By BOB INGRAM

Gov. John Patterson vowed Monday he would close the University of Alabama or any other public school, if necessary, to prevent racial integration.

In an hour-long press conference devoted almost exclusively to the racial question Patterson was asked specifically what he would do if a federal court ordered the admission of Negroes to the University of Alabama as was done at the University of Georgia last week.

"The University of Alabama is governed by a board of trustees of which I am ex-officio chairman," he said. "I have but one vote on that board and I don't know how the other board members would vote. But the governor of the state has the inherent power to take whatever steps are necessary to preserve law and order."

POLICE POWER

Asked if this meant he would use his police power to close the University, Patterson replied: "Yes, I would do that."

The governor said he was convinced that there would be "chaos and violence" if any school in Alabama was integrated.

"Do we have any evidence that there would be violence if the University were integrated?" Patterson asked. "Certainly, we have ample evidence. Look at the Autherine Lucy case. Most assuredly it would happen again. Some people say we shouldn't talk about things like this, but we must be honest and look at things as they are. We cannot be like an ostrich and stick our heads in the sand."

"I will not agree under any circumstances to operate an integrated school in Alabama," Patterson added. "I favor closing down any public school which is integrated, including the University of Alabama. I'm opposed to integration, and I'll take every measure possible to oppose it."

Patterson said he didn't "have any doubt" the majority of people in Alabama agreed with him that rather than integrate any school they would favor closing all public schools and reverting to a private school question. This comment came in response to a question asking the governor if he would favor submitting to the voters a referendum on the question of token integration or closed public schools.

Near the end of the conference Patterson was asked if it was his promise to the people of Alabama that when he leaves office two years from this month there would be no integration in Alabama but perhaps some schools would be closed.

MATTER OF CLOSING

Patterson replied: "If John Patterson the governor has the power then that will be ture."

Returning to the matter of closing the University, Patterson was asked what he would do in the event the school was closed and then ordered reopened by a court order. He replied: "I prefer to cross that bridge when I get to it."

Newsmen noted that schools in Virginia, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Georgia had already been integrated and asked how Patterson hoped to succeed where these states had failed.

BITTER END

"We must all stick together and fight to the bitter end," he said. "We must stick with our neighbor Mississippi. The time has come when the people of Alabama have got to decide whether they want public schools more than the right to govern themselves and run their own affairs."

Patterson declined to comment on the manner in which Gov. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia handled the situation in that state.

Later Patterson indirectly at least indicated he did not approve of Vandiver's action. This came when Patterson specifically commended Govs. Orval Faubus of Arkansas and Jimmie Davis of Louisiana for "fighting to the last ditch and not giving up on the first try."

Turning briefly to another subject, Patterson blamed the recent resignation of the board of registrars in Macon County on harassment from the federal judiciary. He said it was increasingly difficult to find any one to fill such positions.

"I feel like a fool asking a man to accept the office," he said, "and if he does accept, I feel like he is a fool."

REEL 187

Negro Leaders Deny Plans For Capstone Enrollment

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Patterson To Fight Integration Efforts

Pledges He'll Bar Negroes At University, Schools

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 16.—(UPI)—Gov. John Patterson said Monday he will "fight to the last ditch" to prevent integration of the Alabama public school system or the University of Alabama.

"We can't run an integrated school system or allow Negroes in the University without chaos and violence," he said.

"I would use the Governor's police powers to close the University if it were absolutely necessary in order to prevent integration. I won't stand by and let the Federal courts run over us."

He added he is "not going to be a party to putting the police or the military against the people who speak out against any court order for integration."

Governor Patterson referred to a clause in the 1960 Civil Rights Bill making it a criminal offense to speak out against court ordered integration. He called the clause, "unconstitutional."

"I am completely opposed to any form of integration of schools. I will fight to close the schools and go to a private system," he told a press conference.

Governor Patterson noted that as chairman of the board of trustees of the University of Alabama he has only one vote. "I would cast my vote to close the school—and I don't anticipate there would be any split among the other trustees."

14e(1) 1961

Lawyers Ask Court Clear School Funds

The Montgomery Advertiser 1-12-61

MACON, Ga. (AP)—Negro attorneys moved swiftly Wednesday night to obtain federal court clarification of a Georgia official's decision to hold up university system operating funds because of integration at the University of Georgia.

State Treasurer George Hamilton said he was not releasing January operations funds for the 19 institutions in the system.

He made the statement in a letter to State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. on the day two Atlanta Negro students attended classes with white students for the first time at the 175-year-old, state-supported university.

HAS MANY

"I don't think this is a crisis this time," said Hamilton. "The university system has money to operate a month and I hope this will force somebody to clear up the situation so I can pay."

D.L. Hollowell, Negro attorney for the students, promptly obtained subpoenaes requiring the state treasurer and the auditor to produce copies of Hamilton's letter at Thursday's hearing before U. S. Dist. Judge W. A. Bootle.

The hearing was expected to result in a last-ditch fight by state attorneys against federal decree which brought integration to the university.

DISSOLVE INJUNCTION

The lawyers headed by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook will plead with the judge to dissolve an injunction which kept Gov. Ernest Vandiver from closing the university at Athens Tuesday until a conflict between state and federal laws could be ironed out by legislative action.

Hollowell said, "We think Judge Bootle's temporary injunction already covers Hamilton in that portion which restrains the governor, the auditor and 'all persons in active concert and participation with them' from cutting off funds."

But Hamilton said he was not specifically named in the order. He said he felt he still was bound by a portion of a state appropriations act which requires that in the event of integration of a school "no further funds shall be used or expended from such apportionment and the unexpended portion thereof shall be retained by the treasury."

CRUSADE THWARTED

Vandiver and the attorneys have been thwarted at every turn for six days in their crusade to either preserve segregation or, if it must be killed, let the state itself do the killing.

The governor, before issuance of Bootle's order was prepared to close the university until **next** Monday. He said in the interim the legislature could repeal a section of law providing that no state funds can be used to operate an integrated college.

State officials predicted Wednesday that a decision by Bootle to make the injunction permanent would be coupled with a decision that the state law is void. That would do away with any moves to repeal it.

Frank S. Twitty, Vandiver's floor leader in the House, said he felt sure Bootle would clarify the situation in his final ruling. If the judge does not void the state law, Twitty said he thought the legislature would "do whatever is necessary to keep the university open and operating."

While the legislative, executive and judicial uproar continued, the two Negroes at whom it is directed went quietly through their schedule of classes. A few catcalls and boos greeted them on campus. But there also were friendly handshakes and greetings.

The Montgomery Advertiser

NOVEL EXPERIENCE

The experience was just as novel for the nearly 4,500 white students as it was for Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19. Several stayed around after their integrated classes smiling and chatting with the Negroes.

Thurs. 1-12-61

Curiously enough, attention to Holmes has been limited, most of the jeers being directed by men students at Charlayne.

Not once has she answered the epithets. She said she wished things would quiet down so she could concentrate on her studies. When a newsman asked how she felt, she smiled and said, "Very rested."

LIFT BY DEAN

Dean of Students Joe Williams, a persistent buffer between the Negroes and the crowds of the curious, was on hand and active Wednesday. He questioned two young men, found that they were not students, and personally escorted off the campus the pair he described as "potential hoodlums."

"Nice, very nice," was Holmes' description of his first day at Georgia.

William Tate, dean of men, gave Holmes a lift in his car Wednesday morning. Tate told the boy the university was fortunate in having him and Charlayne as the first representatives of their race because "you both seem to be serious students."

"It is not going to be easy for you for a while," Tate said, "but I am sure that most of the students will accept you and I hope that we can soon get back to normal operations on the campus."

In Atlanta, State Treasurer George Hamilton was holding up $2 million in university system operations funds for January but none of the 19 institutions in the system appeared in any danger of closing. Hamilton said all could operate at least a week without additional money. Like everyone else, he appeared to be awaiting the Bootle ruling.

The legislature adopted a resolution after fiery oratory lambasting Bootle. It said he "lifted from the breast of the Georgia Legislature the right of determining future operation of the University of Georgia, an institution of learning created by and operated for the benefit of the citizens of this state."

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

14e(1)

The Louisville Defender Thurs 3-23-61

HONOREE AND GRANDMOTHER: Hamilton Holmes, who, with Charlayne Hunter, broke the 175-year-old traditional segregation barrier at the University of Georgia receives tribute from Iota Phi Lambda sorority. Making presentation is his grandmother, Mrs. I. K. Campfield of Tuskegee Institute.

Hamilton Holmes Amazed At Technical Advance At Ga. U.

The Louisville Defender

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Hamilton Holmes said here Saturday that he was "amazed" at the difference in equipment at the University of Georgia and at Negro colleges. but he feels that he and his fellow Negro student, Charlayne Hunter, are "prepared" to finish their work at the school successfully.

He made the statement at the Greenwood Baptist Church here where the Southeastern Regional Conference of the Iota Phi Lambda (businss- sorority honored him and Miss Hunter "for outstanding service to youth and to democracy."

Thurs 3-23-61

They broke the 175-year-old segregation barrier at the University of Georgia amidst violence and litigations two months ago.

P 14

Holmes accepted the tribute also for Miss Hunter who could not atend because of pressing studies.

Louisville Ky

Asked why there had not been much news on them recently, Holmes answered: "I'm sure you will hear somethinga t the end of the quarter—when our grades come out." Then he added, "I believe you will be pleased."

This drew applause from an

audience of many longtime residents of Tuskegee who remember young Holmes as a student at Children's House, a laboratory elementary school of Tuskegee Institute.

Holmes, formerly an honor student at Atlanta's Morehouse College, said that "the biggest difference" between the University of Georgia and Negro Colleges is in equipment available.

A pre-med student, he said that after eight weeks at the university, he is "still amazed" and not fully acquainted with the elaborate equipment in the science labs where he spends much of his time.

However, because he was top student at "one of the better Negro high schools (Turner High School in Atlanta- in the South, "Holmes considers himself "prepared."

The general attitude of white students toward him and Miss Hunter is "tolerable," Holmes said. "There are some who are hostile, but the majority are coming around. It will take time."

He said that the university had not told them not to participate in social activities, "but at this time, we do not think it wise that we do so." He indicated, however, that he is active in the Frence Club.

A sandout athlete in high school (captain of football and basketball teams) and at Morehouse, Holmes has thought about participating in sports at Georgia, but has decided "nothing definite."

The sorority's tribute to Holmes was presented by his grandmother, Mrs. I. K. Campfield of Tuskegee, who confessed "justifiable pride in my grandson."

Robert Kennedy to Laud State on Rights at Athens

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1
MAY 5-3-61 14c(1)

By REG MURPHY
Constitution Political Editor

Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy intends to compliment Georgia for its handling of racial problems when he speaks at the University of Georgia Saturday, but will toss no civil rights "bombshells" about Georgia in his speech.

One of the reasons the attorney general chose Georgia for his first formal speech is his recognition that Georgia has made great strides," a Justice Department spokesman in Washington told The Constitution.

It also was learned that Kennedy intends to talk about the racial problem nationally, rather than as an exclusive Southern problem.

Several state politicians reportedly were alarmed at reports from Washington that Kennedy planned to drop "civil rights bombshells" during his speech at Law Day exercises on the University of Georgia campus Saturday.

They reportedly were planning to avoid the Kennedy speech because of the expectation that he would make major civil rights declarations.

Justice Department sources made it clear Tuesday that the attorney general does intend to spell out his policies on enforcing civil rights, but that it will not be done in the manner of threatening Southern states.

Kennedy has been saying in informal speeches that the problem of civil rights is a national one.

There were indications that he may mention specifically the entry of two Negro students to the all-white University of Georgia last January.

However, department sources said the speech still is being written, and that there may be last-minute changes.

Among those who do not plan to attend the Law Day exercises is Gov. Ernest Vandiver. He had planned several months ago to attend the Kentucky Derby Saturday.

SMITH STAYING AWAY

House Speaker George L. Smith II was one of those who frankly gave as his reason for staying away the fear that Kennedy would use harsh words about Georgia in his speech.

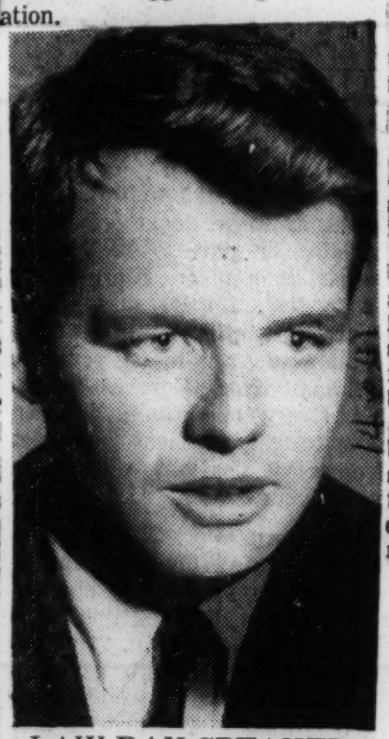
Smith, who earlier accepted an invitation to attend, said "I would have to be on the same platform with him and I never like to be rude with anyone. At the same time, I think he is being a little rude if he comes into our state and insults us. Georgia was mighty good to the Kennedys last fall."

The speaker, who co-directed the Kennedy-Johnson campaign in the state last fall, made the comments before it was learned that Kennedy intends to compliment the state.

ANOTHER SPEAKS OUT

Another Georgia law school graduate, Sen. Carl E. Sanders of Augusta, said, "I wouldn't have any qualms about going over to Athens on account of anything he might say. Still I would hate to see anyone come in here and aggravate our situation after all the strides we've made."

The department said in Washington that Kennedy has no intention of aggravating the situation.



LAW DAY SPEAKER
Robert Kennedy

Atty. Gen. Plans Rights Statement At U. Of Georgia

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1
Jus. 5-2-61 14c(1)

By SUSAN WAGNER
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy plans a major pronouncement on civil rights when he travels to the deep South next Saturday to speak at the University of Georgia, informed sources said Monday.

These sources said Kennedy deliberately chose this forum for a civil rights speech to point up the administration's determination to use personal influence and moral persuasion in fighing racial discrimination.

The President's brother recently has told numerous groups and individuals he believed great strides could be made in ending voter discrimination and school segregation under existing laws. As a result, observers have concluded the administration will not seek new civil rights legislation in the near future.

The Attorney General had indicated, for example, that the administration has no plans to ask Congress to give him power to file desegregation suits.

But he intends to continue his vigorous behind - the scenes activities to end racial discrimination in public schools in Louisiana and alsewhere.

When such attempts fail, the Justice Department will intervene as an active partner of the courts in enforcing court orders.

The Justice Department has considerable power under the Civil Rights Act, passed in 1957 and amended in 1960, to inspect voter registration records and sue on behalf of disinfranchised Negroes.

The Eisenhower administration brought six voting cases and demanded election records in 17 counties where Negro registration was either low in proportion to white registration or was nil.

U. Of Georgia Riot Case Trials Delayed To July

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
5-4-61

Sol. Gen. Marshall Pollock announced Friday that 11 persons indicted on riot charges for allegedly participating in disturbances at the University of Georgia last January when two Negroes entered the school on a Federal court order, will not be tried until July.

The Clarke County Superior Court official said that the cases scheduled for this past Friday were postponed because of the pressure of other court business.

Nine of the persons involved in the disturbance have been identified as members of the Ku Klux Klan and the other two were listed as former students of the university.

14e(1, 1961

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

ELBERT P. TUTTLE
. . . U. S. judge orders U of Ga. to mix

U of G student demonstration is loud, rough

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 10—(AP)—Several thousand students demonstrated noisily at an announcement that Gov. Ernest Vandiver intends to close the University of Georgia if it is integrated.

But the university opened as usual today when two teen-aged Negroes failed to appear for classes as scheduled.

NEWS OF the governor's decision to cut off funds when Negroes actually enter the class rooms touched off the mass demonstration last night. The students would get an impromptu holiday if the governor carries out his intentions.

The university has never had a Negro student in its 175-year-old history.

The students returned to classes today. The Negroes remained in Atlanta awaiting advice from their attorneys, who said their absence from the campus would be only temporary. When they walk into classes Vandiver will sign his closure order and notify university officials.

A SMALL CROSS was burned in front of the freshman dormitories, the third such incident in four days.

About 1000 students marched downtown to the residence of Dr. O. C. Aderhold, the university president. Others milled around the campus and paraded along the streets of this city 70 miles east of Atlanta.

The demonstration gained impetus when students left Woodruff Hall after watching the Georgia basketball team play LSU, and for a time threatened to become serious.

However, four persons were arrested and William Tate, dean of men, circulated through the crowds warning students to go home, and picking up identification cards.

THE PROMPT action quieted youthful exuberance and the students drifted off in groups and gradually returned to the dormitories.

Two students were arrested while waving a Confederate flag near a monument in front of the university. Two others, apparently high school pupils, were jailed after Tate and a policeman warned them to get off the street and they failed to comply.

The nighttime demonstrations climaxed a day during which students yelled and booed as two Negroes, Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, went through the registration process except for payment of their fees.

Large groups of students trailed them about the grounds while they arranged their courses, were given physical examinations and photographed. Several students yelled, "Nigger go home" and one student shouted at Holmes, "Go on back home, Hambone." Several also chanted "Two, four, six, eight, we don't want to integrate."

ONCE DURING THE late afternoon a rowdy crowd surrounded the car in which the Negroes were ridng, blocked its passage and began shaking it. The dean of men took over the wheel and ordered the students to move away. They did.

Holmes registered for classes in the arts and sciences school as a sophomore and plans to be a doctor. Charlayne Hunter prepared to enter as a third quarter freshman. The scholastic year at the university is divided into four quarters.

Lawyers accompanied both Negroes.

The applicants spent some time with the dean of women, Mrs. Edith Langdale Stallings, apparently discussing dormitory space. But no word was received whether the girl was assigned a room. College regulations require freshmen girls to live on the campus.

THE NEGRO STUDENTS then went back to Atlanta, planning to return today to attend their first classes and pay their registration fees. However, the governor's decision made that out of the question.

Meanwhile, what was announced as a large rally by members of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, attracted between 30 and 50 persons including newsmen in Macon last night.

The rally was held on private property and a six-foot, electrically lighted cross was displayed.

A man identified as M. T. Harris told the gathering, "They will have to kill me and my friends, I believe, before they can integrate us."

Judge Who Upheld Ga. Desegregation Native Southerner

MACON, Ga., (UPI) — Federal Judge William A. Bootle, who January ordered two suspended Negro students re-admitted to the University of Georgia is a native Georgian, a Baptist and a lifelong Republican.

The 68-year-old jurist, who worked in a sawmill and shipyard to earn enough money to enter law school, has rebuffed the state in its every legal effort to keep the two Negroes out of the school.

Bootle is no stranger to civil rights cases. Last September he ordered Terrell County, Ga., registrars to stop discriminatory practices aimed at keeping Negroes from voting. In 1955, he found in favor of 22 Negroes who charged they were kept from voting in Randolph County.

The most publicized legal decision he has ever handed down, however, came last Friday when he issued an order that cracked Georgia's school segregation barriers for the first time.

Bootle, finding Negroes Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes qualified, ordered their admittance to the 175-year-old all-white University of Georgia.

He declared they were barred solely because of their race, and maintained jurisdiction in the case with the declaration that should other qualified Negroes seek admittance to the university a new court action would not be necessary.

THESE ARE THE JUDGES — Federal Judge W. A. Bootle (left) issued the order which admitted Charlayne A. Hunter and Hamilton E. Homes to the University of Georgia. Later, when Judge Bootle granted a delay in application of the order, he was overruled by Judge Elbert P. Tuttle of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeal. Judge Tuttle, in effect, was upheld when the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review his ruling. In a second order Friday, Judge Bootle ordered the University of Georgia to lift suspensions of the two students.

All Facilities Included In Desegregation Order; Univ. Of Georgia Learns

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 3-10-61

U.S. Judge Says Dining Halls Of School Included

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (UPI) — Federal Judge William A. Bootle declared Thursday the desegregated University of Georgia should also open its dining halls to Negro students at the school.

Bootle, who ordered the admittance of Negroes Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes to the previously all-white university last January, said his original order mean: that all facilities at the school should be made available to the Negroes.

The judge's informal oral ruling came in response to a petition filed Thursday afternoon by State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook asking the court for clarification of the January integration order.

Cook said the petition was the result of a request by Miss Hunter to be allowed access to eating facilities at the university. The attorney general said Miss Hunter's demand was relayed to him by the Board of Regents which controls Georgia's University System.

Miss Hunter at present has kitchen privileges in her dormitory rooms. Holmes lives off campus and takes his meals at private facilities. Until now, both students have voluntarily refrained from using dining hall and library facilities at the university.

Robert O. Arnold, chairman of the Board of Regents, asked Bootle whether his order was broad enough to restrain university authorities from denying use of the facilities to the Negroes.

Bootle declined to make an ex-parte ruling, after hearing only one side of the arguments, but invited formal application to his court with the request for clarification.

Cook said that if the court formally rules the Negroes may use eating facilities at the university he does not plan to appeal the decision.

University officials have assumed the position that the integration order did not embrace facilities other than dormitory and classrooms.

University of Georgia President O. C. Aderhold, here at Cook's request, said that as far as he knew neither of the Negro students had asked to use the dining facilities.

Negro attorney D. L. Hollowell said he saw no need for clarification of the original court order.

Citizens' Meeting for Holmes-Hunter Case Monday Night

"The University of Georgia Story" will be unfolded to Atlantans Monday night by some of the principals in the case. The place will be Wheat Street Baptist Church at 8 p. m.

The occasion will be the monthly barnch meeting of the Atlanta Branch NAACP, which is sponsoring this citizens' prayer mass appeal and an opportunity for Atlantans to financially support the NAACP in its defense of the Civil rights of Hamilton Holmes and Miss Charlayne Hunter, who are students at the University of Georgia in Athens.

The staff of attorneys, led by Attorney D. L. Hollowell, will unfold the steps of the "University of Georgia Story" and the last-minute details of their re-entry of the school Monday morning.

Miss Hunter and Mr. Holmes appealed to the Atlanta Branch NAACP for portection of their constitutional rights in the attempt to enter the university, and the branch has spared no effort to aid them. Branch President Dr. Samuel W. Williams said Saturday that it was his hope that hundreds of Atlantans will attend the Monday night meeting and hear the "University of Georgia" story, as related by some of the principal attorneys in the case. The occasion will also be a re-emphasis of the membership and financial support campaign of the NAACP.

The membership committee of the Atlanta Branch will hold a meeting at Wheat Street Church at 7 p. m., an hour before the public meeting will start.

Superior Court Clerk Will Sign Certifications

Despite angry protests and anonymous phoned threats, Fulton Superior Court Clerk J. W. Simmons has said he will continue to sign residency and character certification for all state university applicants, Negro or white, who meet requirements.

Simmons, 74, and a reported pro-segregationists, was quoted as saying Friday that he could not, in good conscience, refuse to certify Negroes who clearly fulfil requirements for entrance into state-supported schools.

Simmons ran into angry protests when he certified that Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes satisfied minimum residency requirements (one year) and were of good character. This was done last year.

Again last Wednesday, Simmons certified four Negro high school seniors who said they will seek admission to Georgia Tech. "I questioned each of the character witnesses at length," Simmons said. "Of course this called for an opinion by me, but I thought they were al lof good character."

Simmons said he received more threats following his certification of the four Negro students Wednesday, but he observed that the latter threats "were guarded."

Students Warned Against Part In Any Demonstrations

ATHENS, Ga. — (UPI) — University of Georgia officials issued a stern statement to all students Saturday warning they will be suspended or expelled if they take part in any demonstrations when two Negroes are readmitted to the school Monday.

The statement was signed by Dean of Students Joseph A. Williams and also advised members of fraternities and sororities they would be jeopardizing their chapter charters by attending or taking part in any such demonstrations.

Miss Charlayne Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Homes, 19, were suspended from the school last Thursday allegedy because their presence on campus sparked rioting. They attended classes only one day.

The university announcement said school officials were anxious that all "young men and women at the university conduct themselves with dignity, judgment and maturity."

LOCAL NEWS

It also called to the attention of students two local laws which make mass demonstrations unlawful and prohibit discharge of fireworks within city limits.

But the sternest single sentence in the warning was one which read:

"Students attending and taking part in riots and demonstrations will be suspended or expelled."

Federal Judge W. A. Bootle, the same jurist who had ordered Jan. 6 that the 175-year-old institution be integrated, voided the suspension Friday of the two Negro students and ordered them readmitted. He suggested the rioting which occurred Wednesday night could have been averted with proper police action.

The campus was quiet but tense Saturday. A light rain kept activity to a minimum.

School officials were emphatic in their announcements that any students who attempted new demonstrations would be dealt with crossing point, only 13 miles away.

Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjold, in a brief statement to the council before the vote, said it sternly.

INTEGRATION:

'I Just Didn't Notice'

When Charlayne Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Holmes, 19, became the first Negroes in history to register at the University of Georgia last January, rioting swept the campus and forced the temporary suspension of the court-ordered integration. A second court order forced the university to readmit the students and, in the months since then, the campus has even learned to live with this token integration.

Proof of this new acceptance was supplied last week when Mary Frances Early, 25, an Atlanta schoolteacher, and a Negro, signed up for summer-session music studies at the university graduate school. So unnoticed was Miss Early that when a university clerk was asked if the Negro student had registered yet, he blinked, and said: "I don't know." It turned out that Miss Early already had registered—with that very clerk. "I just didn't notice," said the clerk.

▶A relative calm had also descended upon the Freedom Riders who continued their Southern operations last week. While it was true that arrests were continuing, it was equally true that Freedom Riders were served food without incident at bus-station lunchrooms in five Florida cities—Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Tampa, Gainesville, and St. Petersburg.

Riot Trials at Athens Put Off, Won't Be Killed

Constitution State News Service

ATHENS—Trials of 11 persons charged in January's riots at the University of Georgia have been delayed again, but the prosecutor said Tuesday there is "absolutely not" any plan to drop the charges.

Sol. Gen. Marshall Pollock said the trials were put off till the October term because jail cases took up all the available time in the July term.

Originally scheduled to be heard shortly after the riots, the cases have been put off successfully to the April, July and October terms.

The defendants, charged with riot, include two students and seven adults from the Atlanta area. Police said eight of the nine adults admitted Ku Klux Klan membership.

The two students were suspended from the university but later reinstated.

Negro Student "Amazed" By Georgia's Better Equipment

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala — Hamilton Holmes said here that he was "amazed" at the difference in equipment at the University of Georgia and at Negro colleges, but he feels that he and his fellow Negro student Charlayne Hunter, are "prepared" to finish their work at the school successfully.

He made the statement at the Greenwood Baptist Church here, where the Southeastern Regional Conference of the Iota Phi Lambda (business) sorority honored him and Miss Hunter "for outstanding service to youth and to democracy."

They broke the 175-year-old segregation barrier at the University of Georgia amidst violence and litigations two months ago.

Mr Holmes accepted the tribute also for Miss Hunter, who could not attend because of pressing studies.

Asked why there had not been much news on them recently, Mr Holmes answered: "I'm sure you will hear something at the end of the quarter -- when our grades come out." Then he added, "I believe you will be pleased."

This drew applause from an audience of any longtime residents of Tuskegee, who remember young Holmes as a student at "Children's House," a laboratory elementary school of Tuskegee Institute.

Mr Holmes, formerly an honor student at Atlanta's Morehouse College, said that "the biggest difference" between the University of Georgia and Negro Colleges is in equipment available.

A pre-med student, he said that after eight weeks at the university, he is "still amazed" and not fully acquainted with the elaborate equipent in the science labs, where he spends much of his time.

However, because he was top student at "one of the better Negro high schools (Turner High School in Atlanta) in the South, Mr Holmes considers himself "prepared."

The general attitude of white students toward him and Miss Hunter is "tolerable," Mr Holmes said. "There are some who are hostile, but the majority are coming around. It will take time."

He said that the university had not told them not to participate in social activities, "but at this time, we do not think it wise that we do so." He indicated, however, that he is active in the "French Club."

A standout athlete in high school (captain of football at Morehouse, Mr Holmes has thought about participating in sports at Georgia, but has decided "nothing definite."

The sorority's tribute to Mr Holmes was presented by his grandmother, Mrs [illegible] Campfield of Tuskegee, who expressed justifiable pride in her grandson."

Close-up

The Atlanta Constitution

Who Speaks for the University Students?

Atlanta Ga.

Who speaks for the students of the University of Georgia? Is it the 2,776 who signed a petition urging that the university be kept open or the group that wired the governor expressing a desire for "open and segregated" schools?

Is it the editors of the student newspaper urging "gentlemanly conduct" or a band of students hanging a Negro in effigy?

Is it a university minister warning against taking the "wrong road" or is it a youth burning a cross in the dark of night?

Unfortunately for the university, the state and the nation it seems to be all. There are those in the nation who are watching Athens, Ga., now with, as the student newspaper says, "more than casual interest." They watch and they see the surge of common sense and restraint. They also see the burning crosses.

If it were just a question of the majority's getting its way, then there would be no worry. The majority of students at Athens are intelligent ladies and gentlemen. If it were just a question of right and wrong or sense and nonsense, then there would be no worry.

But the minorities have taken control before. Wrong has prevailed before. Idiocy has defeated sense before.

That's why the majority, for all its superiority in weapons—sheer number, right, good sense—must be alert, vigorous and determined that it and not the loud and unrealistic minority will speak for the university.

"History is being made," a minister at the university told students Sunday night. "It is up to us what kind it will be."

It will be the kind that all of Georgia can be proud of if the responsible students there refuse to let their voices be muted. They are the ones who speak for the university. They will prevail if they insist on it.—TED LIPPMAN.

Ministers' Groups Urge Open Schools

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Groups of ministers in Atlanta and elsewhere in the state Monday called for preservation of open schools.

A petition favoring "continued uninterrupted operation of the University System and the public schools of Georgia" was unanimously adopted at the Monday morning meeting of the Atlanta East and West Districts of the Methodist Church at Wesley Memorial Church.

SENT TO VANDIVER

Introduced by Dr. Rembert Sisson, Atlanta East District superintendent, and approved by some 175 Greater Atlanta Methodist ministers, it was forward to Gov. Vandiver. With it went a similar petition introduced by Harold N. Cheney, a Methodist layman, and signed by some 190 members of the Park Street Methodist Church.

The ministers also passed a motion supporting Athens clergymen and the University of Georgia administration and student body "as they take positive leadership in producing a stable Christian atmosphere in which social change can take place without disruption of orderly processes."

Two hundred delegates representing more than 60 Methodist churches in the Decatur-Oxford District unanimously adopted a similar resolution asking Gov. Vandiver and the state legislature to keep Georgia's schools open at a conference Monday at East Lake Methodist Church, the delegates representing more than 60 Methodist churches, urged state officials to "take whatever steps are necessary to assure the uninterrupted continuation of our schools."

URGE OPEN SCHOOLS

Meanwhile, the Athens Ministerial Association called upon Gov. Ernest Vandiver and the General Assembly to speedily enact such laws as will make possible the uninterrupted operation of all Georgia schools.

The closing of any school for any period of time "would have incalculable harmful effects on our young people and upon our community," said a strongly worded resolution unanimously adopted by the association.

And in Brunswick, the Glynn County Protestant Ministerial Assn. Monday wired Gov. Vandiver and state legislative leaders urging them to keep the University of Georgia and other schools open despite the integration order.

HAILS PASTORS' ROLE

At his installation as president of the Greater Atlanta Council of Churches, Dr. Arthur Vann

Say Admission Of Negroes May Not End Schools

The Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—In a brief filed by attorneys for the state in the University of Georgia desegregation suit, the state contends that the admission of Negroes would not necessarily mean the cut-off of state funds to the school. The brief stated that funds would be cut off only in case of court-ordered desegregation.

The brief was filed with U. S. District Judge W. A. Bootle. The juror is considering admission demands by two Atlanta students, Miss Charlayne Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Holmes, 19. They claim they were discriminated against because of their race.

The brief said that there are no state laws requiring segregation in the university system.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs, in a hearing earlier in the month in Athens, said that funds would be cut off if Negroes were admitted to Georgia. The brief denied this. It also said that the two were not discriminated against, but their applications had been turned down because of a shortage of space.

Both students were given oral interviews following a hearing by the court, and Miss Hunter passed hers and is legally qualified to enter the school next September, the brief stated. Holmes, however, failed his interview because of "evasiveness" and "contradictory statements."

"If plaintiff Hunter sends in a satisfactory transcript from Wayne State (Miss Hunter now attends the Detroit School) after the end of the first semester, she will be tentatively accepted for admission in the fall of 1961," the state contends, "and then if she successfully completes her second semester at Wayne State and sends her transcript in, she will be admitted on that tentative acceptance."

Holmes Wins Battle For Registration At Ga. University

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

ATHENS, Ga.—(SNS)—Hamilton Holmes, a Morehouse College sophomore who Friday won his court battle for admission to the University of Georgia, was registered Saturday at the state-supported, all-white university.

Holmes was one of two Negro youths ordered admitted to the university Friday in a federal court order handed down by U. S. Distict Court Judge W. A. Bootle.

Holmes was told that he must return to the campus Monday to complete his registration, and the prospective student indicated that he would do so. The Monday routine would presumably be to select his courses and enter classes.

Meanwhile, the young woman ordered to the university in the same court order that opened the door to Holmes was expected to be at the school Monday morning.

The young woman, Miss Charlayne Hunter, was enrolled at Wayne State University, in Detroit, Mich., but her lawyer, Attorney D. L. Hollowell, said she will probably appear Monday with the intention of becoming a student at the Georgia university.

Univ. Of Georgia Two Begin Second School Quarter

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

By LOYD V. JEFFERS
United Press International

The University of Georgia's first two Negro students quietly began their second quarter of schooling faced with physical acceptance but continued social non-acceptance.

Charlayne Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Holmes, 19, said white students were beginning to "adjust" to their presence "but not openly" and that they are "still not accepting it."

The two youths registered for the spring quarter Monday and began classes along with white students at Georgia's 175 - year -old university.

The only social activity in which either engaged during the winter quarter was attendance at church-supported clubs on the campus.

Charlayne, a Catholic, said she frequented the Newman Club and attended mass several times during the Lenten season. Hamilton said he went to the Episcopalian Canterbury Club every week.

Both students said the colleagues at the church clubs were "much more friendly" than anywhere else on the campus.

Hamilton turned in an impressive academic record last quarter, with a "A" in psychology, and "B-plus" in both physics and zoology. Charlayne's grades were somewhat lower, and she blamed the missing of a week of school and the early quarter tension on the campus for the results.

"I feel that I have a much better chance gradewise this quarter," she said.

She made an "A" in journalism ethics, "C" in psychology, and "D-plus" in history.

Charlayne has been eating her meals in the school cafeteria since last Tuesday, but Hamilton continues to eat at a private home in Athens where he lives. Charlayne said there had been "no difficulty" in the cafeteria. "Student's haven't been one way or the other."

She said the girls in her dormitory have been "cool, casual and indifferent. I haven't had anything to say to them and they haven't

had anything to say to me."

"People have been the warmest in the School of Journalism," she said, "and this quarter I have half my classes in journalism."

Charlayne said she was also taking tennis as a physical education requirement this quarter. "I have never been too fond of physical education, but I like tennis," she said.

Hamilton said at the end of the last quarter stuednts were beginning to be more friendly in his classes, "after I had been with them for a term." But, he said the students in his new classe "are almost like the beginning of last quarter. I guess they'll have to warm up."

Georgia Students To Hear Bobby

WASHINGTON (AP) —Robert F. Kennedy will make his first major address as attorney general on the University of Georgia campus at Athens, where riots followed a token racial integration of the school last January.

Kennedy's aides said Sunday he has accepted an invitation to speak at the annual Law Day observance of the university's law school on May 6.

The Athens demonstration occurred after two Negroes had been admitted to the university, the first to attend the institution in its 176-year history.

During the disorders, Ku Klux Klansmen passed out literature on the campus and state authorities temporarily removed the Negro students to Atlanta for their own protection.

Negro Students at Ga. U. May Use All Facilities

(Courier Press Service)

ATHENS, Ga.—All restrictions that might have been imposed upon the two Negro students at the University of Georgia have been removed by an order issued last Thursday by Federal District Judge W. A. Bootle, who was sitting at Columbus, Ga.

The order was a "clarifying" one, that opened the doors of the university dining hall, swimming facilities and all other university facilities to the two Negroes, Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, both of Atlanta.

Neither Miss Hunter nor Mr. Holmes have been harassed since their turbulent first week at the University of Georgia. Things are going along at a normal pace and both students have scored excellent marks in their classes.

Negro Is Admitted To Graduate School

Atlanta Music Teacher Expected To Enter University in Fall

The first Negro has been formally accepted for study in the University of Georgia graduate school.

She is Mary Frances Early, who teaches music at the John Hope elementary school in Atlanta.

Miss Early is only the third Negro to be admitted to Georgia. The first two, Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, enrolled in undergraduate school last January under federal court orders.

The acceptance of Miss Early was confirmed Wednesday by University System Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell. Miss Early herself has not yet received notification.

The music teacher at the time of her application last March said she might stay on to complete her graduate work at Georgia if she can obtain leave from her teaching duties next fall.

At present, no other Negroes are known to have applied to the university for the fall quarter.

13 APPLY AT TECH

A total of 13 Negroes have applied to attend the Georgia Institute of Technology, however.

Thus far, no prospective freshmen at Tech—either white or colored—have been notified of acceptance or rejection.

A Tech spokesman said Wednesday he was "hopeful" that notices would be mailed "this month."

Tech officials apparently have been receiving complaints from white parents and prospective students about the delay.

REASON FOR SLOWDOWN

A spokesman said one reason for the slowdown was the necessity of printing up announcements of tuition increases recently approved by the Board of Regents.

Miss Early is a graduate of Turner High School—whose alumni also include Holmes and Miss Hunter—and of Clark College here. She was valedictorian of her college class.

Under a state program which provides funds for Negroes who want to attend out-of-state colleges to take classes not offered Negroes in Georgia, she attended the University of Michigan in the summers of 1958 and 1959.

University Of Georgia

Total Integration Ruled By Judge

COLUMBUS, Ga., (AP) — Federal Judge W. A. Bootle ruled today that all facilites, including the dining halls at the University of Georgia, are to be integrated. Also here for the hearing was Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook asked for a clarification of the judge's original ruling which admitted two Negro students, Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes.

Bootle, who entertained Cook's clarification petition in open court, briefly explained that his original injunction enjoined university officials from denying use of any facilities, or opportunities, on the basis of race.

Cook said he wanted clarification on Bootle's injunction to be sure that no violation occurred.

Negro attorney D. L. Hollowell of Atlanta told the court he saw no need for any clarification, that the judge's original order was understood to allow Negro students equal facilities.

Cook told a reporter that he sees no need for student demonstrations at the university that might result in violence, for the law must be upheld.

The hearing lasted about 2(minutes.

Bootle is here holding the March term of federal court in the middle district.

Cook told reporters that the petition asked for clarification concerning the use of eating facilities on the campus at Athens. He said that Charlayne Hunter had made a formal request two days ago that she be permitted the use of the university's eating facilities.

Cook said the original order handed down by Bootle was general and that he (Cook) was seeking "clarification and direction" in the matter.

Cook further stated that if the court allows the Negroes to use the eating facilities, he does not plan to appeal the decision.

So far, university officials and the University System of Georgia have assumed the position that the original order does not embrace facilities other than dormitory and class rooms.

Hollowell, who was on hand for the hearing, said that he was notified by Cook yesterday that a petition was to be filed. "I haven't seen the petition," he said, "and therefore I would not care to comment on it." He added that he saw "no need" for clarification of the court order.

Also here for the hearing was University of Georgia President O. C. Aderhold.

Bootle was in court hearing a civil damage suit trial when the officials arrived.

CHARLAYNE HUNTER MAKES WAY THROUGH JEERING CROWD AT UNIVERSITY OF GA. . . . As She Left Journalism School In Which She Seeks Admission.

Judge Overrules Judge

Negro Students Booed At University of Ga.

The Herald-Advocate
Raleigh, N. C.
Tues. 1-18-61

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Two Negroes were greeted by a booing, yelling crowd of about 2,000 white students when they returned to the state-supported University of Georgia late Monday in an effort to complete registration under federal court order.

They went back to the university campus at Athens after one federal judge had overruled another in a dramatic series of developments in the state integration crisis.

Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, both of Atlanta, selected their subjects in the Journalism School and the School of Arts and Sciences respectively, were photographed and given physical examinations.

Closed.

However, the administration building closed for the day before they had time to pay their registration fees. Arrangements were made for them to attend their first classes at 9 a.m. Tuesday and pay registration fees an hour later during their first vacant period.

Crowds of white students followed the Negroes as they moved about the campus. Shouts of "niggers go home" were heard.

Dean of Men William Tate joined Holmes at one point when the Negro left the infirmary and drove over to be photographed for an identification card.

The return of the students highlighted a day of rapid-fire events which saw Judge W. A. Bootle at Macon stay his order of last Friday requiring the university to admit the Negroes.

A few hours later in Atlanta, Judge Elbert P. Tuttle of the U. S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals set aside Bootle's stay after hearing arguments by attorneys for the state and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

'It is my considered opinion," said the white-haired Tuttle, a brigadier-general in the Army Reserve, "that the stay extended by Judge Bootle has to be set aside and the stay denied."

Tuttle called Bootle's original findings of discrimination on the part of the university clear cut and said of Miss Hunter and Holmes: "They have daily been denied their rights on account of race and color."

Undecided.

State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said state attorneys were undecided about appealing Tuttle's action direct to the U. S. Supreme Court. They prepared to go into conference with state administration leaders.

Attorneys said an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court to set aside Tuttle's decision and order a stay could be acted upon by any member of the tribunal.

His quick overruling of the lower court again plunged the state into official turmoil over the racial issue. Earlier the segregation-minded Legislature, convening for a 40-day session, had cheered wildly when told that Bootle had postponed his admission order.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver and the lawmakers are caught between federal orders for desegregation and a state law cutting off funds to any integrated school.

Heartened by the Bootle stay, Vandiver had told a cheering Legislature at noon that it must guarantee freedom of association to the school children of Georgia.

The NAACP said after Tuttle's decision that Miss Hunter and Holmes would complete their registration at the university later Monday and enter classes Tuesday.

Vandiver, 42, called Bootle's entry order "a sweeping edict, the harshness of which threatens to destroy or disrupt the University of Georgia."

"The right of freedom of choice of one's associates is in violation of no laws, state or federal," he added. "All Georgians know that the federal courts are moving swiftly against Southern thought and culture with a viciousness peculiar only to tyranny and dictatorship."

Vandiver spoke of a new protection for the parents and children, apparently having in mind a constitutional amendment to specify that no child of one race could be forced to go to school with a child of another race.

But nowhere in his address did he detail his plan, if any, for preventing desegregation of the university.

"The administration at this session will present for your consideration," Vandiver said, "a child-protection amendment designed to guarantee every Georgia child his God-given right to freedom of association. Under no circumstances could he or she be forced to attend a school wherein intolerable conditions exist."

Such an amendment was urged several months ago by a state school study commission. White parents objecting to their children's attending an integrated school would be eligible for state grants to finance private school education.

While the legal and legisative developments came thick and fast the young Negroes who caused all the uproar were virtually at the classroom doors of the university. Then news of the stay came, and they drove away from the campus. A spokesman said they would stand by in Athens.

Registration of Miss Hunter and Holmes had been suspended by the university registrar's office as soon as it received word of Bootle's action.

"Naturally, I am a little disappointed," Miss Hunter said then.

They described university officials as courteous and considerate. They filled out admissions blanks at the registrar's office shortly after reaching Athens at 9:06 a. m., then went to the Journalism and College of Arts and Sciences Buildings to schedule their classroom work.

Judge Asks Total Mix At Georgia

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 1-20-61

Ruling Axes Barrier At Swimming Pool, All Other Facilities

COLUMBUS, Ga. (AP) — The dining room and all other facilities at the University of Georgia — the swimming pool in particular — Thursday were ordered thrown open to two Negro students.

14e(1)

The ruling for total integration of the 175-year-old institution at Athens, Ga., came from U.S. District Judge W. A. Bootle, who earlier had ordered the Negroes admitted.

Clarification of the initial decree was asked by State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook in response to a request by one of the students, Charlayne Hunter, for access to the dining facilities.

SWEEPING ORDER

Bootle responded with an order and enjoinder so sweeping that it cleared the way for use of all "facilities and opportunities" not only by Miss Hunter but also by her companion student, Hamilton Holmes, and all other of their race who may follow.

Donald L. Hollowell of Atlanta, attorney for the two, asked that the ruling be made all-inclusive, specifying in particular the campus swimming pool. Cook said he had no objection.

In the courtroom was Dr. O. C. Aderhold, president of the university. Both he and Cook saw orderly and peaceful compliance with the ruling.

ORDERLY COMPLIANCE

The attorney general said:

"I see no reason why we should expect any demonstration that leads to violence on the campus. Moreover, in the light of this decision, I see no reason why the university should not continue its normal educational program."

The university president told newsmen that all facilities at the university will at once be made available to the two Negroes. He added that he would see that a copy of the order gets to Athens promptly so that any further request from Miss Hunter or Holmes may be complied without any question.

Dining Hall Opened to 2 Negroes

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The color bar was ordered dropped Thursday on all institutional "facilities and opportunities" for two Negroes attending the University of Georgia.

U.S. District Judge W. A. Bootle issued the order in Columbus in a "clarifying" opinion requested by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and Negro attorney D. L. Hollowell.

The order specifically refers to dining facilities and the university swimming pool but is all-inclusive.

The attorney general indicated he did not intend to appeal Bootle's decision but had sought it merely for clarification after Negro coed Charlayne Hunter informed university officials she wanted to use the dining hall. An appeal of the original order admitting two Negroes is pending, however.

Under a tacit agreement, Miss Hunter and Hamilton E. Holmes had refrained from eating in student dining halls since they were admitted last January.

He has been eating at the private home where he lives in Athens and she has been eating there part of the time and cooking in her dormitory room at other times.

CITES UPSET

But Hollowell said Miss Hunter had been suffering an upset stomach recently, and her doctor had suggested she follow a more varied diet.

He also explained to a reporter later that the campus soon will go on an examination schedule and she will not be able to depend on rides in Holmes' automobile to and from meals. There is a dining hall near Miss Hunter's dormitory, the lawyer explained.

The university has been quiet since the second week of this quarter. During the first week, there was a serious riot. This was at the time of the initial entry of the Negro students.

PEACEFUL COMPLIANCE

Cook and University President O. C. Aderhold both indicated to the court Thursday that its most recent order would be complied with in an orderly manner.

"I see no reason why we should expect any demonstration that leads to violence on the campus. Moreover, in light of this decision, I see no reason why the university should not continue its normal educational program," Cook said.

Aderhold said the facilities would be made available immediately to the Negroes, but Hollowell said he did not know exactly when the pair would begin eating at the campus dining halls.

Hollowell said his dealings with university officials since the Negro students were admitted have been "pleasant and cordial."

All Georgia U. Facilities Opened to Negroes

By the Associated Press

The dining room, swimming pool and all other facilities at the University of Georgia have been opened to the first two Negro students ever to attend the 175-year-old institution at Athens.

The ruling by United States District Judge W. A. Bootle at Columbus, Ga., cleared the way for full use of educational "facilities and opportunities" by Charlayne A. Hunter and Hamilton E. Holmes and all others of their race who may go to the State-supported university.

Judge Bootle issued the decree yesterday after Attorney General Eugene Cook and the attorney for the two students asked clarification of the judge's original admittance order.

The two students have voluntarily refrained from using dining, library and other facilities since their admission in January.

Ceremonies Boycotted

The University of Georgia ruling came the same day the New Jersey Civil War Centennial Commission said it would boycott commemorative ceremonies next month in Charleston, S. C., because a Negro commission member would be denied integrated hotel facilities there.

Elsewhere, a total of 23 Negroes in two States were convicted in connection with the sit-in demonstrations which have been in progress in the South for more than a year.

Nineteen college students were sentenced to 30 days in jail or fines of $100 each on breach of peace charges growing out of a sit-in at a public library in Sumter, S. C.

Four Jailed at Lynchburg

Four persons, two of them ministers, were given 60-day jail terms at Lynchburg, Va., for violating the State's anti-trespass laws in a sit-in at a downtown drugstore.

At Columbia, S. C., eight Negro youths staged a sit-in at a variety store lunch counter where one Negro demonstrator was stabbed by a white man Monday. No incidents were reported. The Negro demonstrator remained in serious condition in a hospital and police were still looking for the white man.

In Austin, Tex., Booker T. Bonner, 33, a Negro student at the University of Texas, ended a 73-hour sleepless vigil in front of a motion picture theater in protest of segregated movie houses. He said he sat on a stool and studied most of the time and limited himself to one glass of water a day.

Charlayne Hunter hired by daily paper in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(ANP)—The Louisville Times last week hired the first colored person to be employed on its news staff. She is Charlayne A. Hunter, who was one of the first colored persons to attend the University of Georgia.

She was selected by managing editor Norman E. Isaacs for one of three Times summertime journalism intern positions.

Miss Hunter, '19, is a resident of Atlanta and is a sophomore at Georgia, where she is studying journalism.

3rd Negro Seeks Georgia Entrance

ATHENS, Ga. (AP) — A Negro music teacher is seeking to enter the University of Georgia, where two other Negroes broke the color bar for the first time in the state's history earlier this year.

G. B. Huff, dean of the graduate school, said Monday the application of Mary Frances Early of Atlanta is being routinely processed.

"It's just in the mill," he said.

Miss Early, a teacher in Atlanta's John Hope School, said she filed the application two weeks ago. She is an honor graduate of Clark College in Atlanta.

Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, admitted to the university last January under federal court order, are now taking final examinations for the winter quarter and have registered for the spring session beginning next week.

COED DINES ON CAMPUS

Negroes Enroll Again At a Calm University

Constitution State News Service

ATHENS—Negro students Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes completed registration without incident Monday for their second quarter of studies at the University of Georgia.

And Miss Hunter took advantage for the first time of a federal court ruling allowing her the use of university dining facilities. She ate supper Monday night at the student cafeteria in Snelling Hall on Ag Hill.

The campus was quiet Monday, in marked contrast to the shouting and shoving of hundreds of students when the two Negroes registered for their first quarter last January.

Holmes, a pre-medical student, will take three courses in his second quarter: general zoology, general physics and political science.

Miss Hunter will take introduction to advertising, public opinion, a literature course and tennis.

The Negro coed entered the cafeteria at 6:10 p.m. She was accompanied by two other coeds and a male student. There were about 100 other students in the cafeteria. A few students stopped eating and glanced up at her when she entered the serving line. There were no incidents.

Meanwhile Monday, University System Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell assured students and faculty members at Athens and other units that they have freedom of speech.

Some members of the General Assembly were critical of restrictions placed on the student body by university officials after the riot attendant on the Negroes' entry.

The restrictions were designed primarily to prevent students from congregating on the campus.

In a memorandum sent to all University System branches, faculty members have been reassured of their freedom of expression and reminded that the freedom should be afforded "to all others, including their associates and their students."

"The right of academic freedom is a valued one which every person should jealously guard both as a right for everyone as well as a right for himself," the memorandum continued.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Dean Brazeal Speaks At U. Of Georgia

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

On Sunday, April 16, Morehouse's dean spoke to students, faculty and some local citizens in the Westminister House at the University of Georgia. Dr. Brazeal's topic was "Victims of Segregation" and his talk was followed by an extended perion of discussion. Central to the subject was a portrayal of ways and means by which the perpetrators of segregation, the students were while moving against the Negro. In their efforts to develop creative behavior in helping to curtail the toll of esgregation, the students were urged to continue to think about the problems, express themselves so that others would know how and where they stand — and finally help work out a group mode of action in support of a more inclusive pattern of Democracy and Christianity.

This marks the second time in two years that Dean Brazeal has spoken at Westminister House of the University of Georgia. Furthermore, earlier this year in January Dean Brazeal read a paper on "Sit-Ins as a Pattern of Social Action", to a large group of students and faculty members at Colorado College in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dr. Brazeal earned his doctorate in Economics from Columbia University; has the distinction of having had a book published by Harper and Brothers; is listed in Who's Who in America and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Negroes Enter Georgia As Judge Bars Closure

The Montgomery Advertiser

High Court's Quick Action Denies Delay

Montgomery, Ala.

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—A Negro boy and girl registered at the University of Georgia Tuesday, ending 175 years of segregation, after the state carried its case all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court and lost.

Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, paid their tuition fees and prepared for their first classes Wednesday after a federal judge restrained the state from closing the university and the Supreme Court refused to grant a delay in the integration order.

TELLING BLOW

They completed their registration three hours after Federal Dist. Judge William A. Bootle granted a temporary injunction at Macon, Ga., restraining Gov. Ernest Vandiver from cutting off funds under a state law and closing the school where the governor obtained his law degree.

The state received another telling blow late Tuesday afternoon when the U. S. Supreme Court unanimously refused to delay the admittance of the Negroes.

At Athens, Charlayne was assigned a room in Center Myers Hall under a university rule requiring freshman women to live on campus.

NEAR PANDEMONIUM

A number of white girls left the dormitory in tears and walked around the building, weeping. One packed her suitcase and set it out on the sidewalk and another was seen carrying armloads of clothing from the dormitory. The housemother locked the doors and would not permit newsmen to enter. Holmes, who arrived minutes later to call on the Negro girl, also failed to get inside.

Charlayne is a third quarter freshman transferring here from Wayne State University in Detroit and Holmes is a sophomore transfer from Morehouse College for Negroes in Atlanta.

There was no fanfare as the Negroes officially became students. Some 500 of the nearly 7,500 white boys and girls in attendance at Georgia stood quietly outside the treasurer's office as the fees were paid.

AP Wirephoto

WOMEN PICKET AT GEORGIA CAPITOL
Following Federal Barring To Closing University

Montgomery, Ala.

Bootle, 58, who precipitated near pandemonium in state political circles last Friday by ordering desegregation, enjoined both the governor and State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. from interfering with operation of the university.

Vandiver, 42, lashed back in a stinging telegram to Bootle protesting his order but saying "my respect for lawful processes and my oath as governor preclude any act of defiance on my part."

The two Negroes slipped into the administration building through a rear door to complete admission procedures. She will study journalism. He will continue premedical courses and plans to transfer later to the university Medical School at Augusta, Ga.

Bootle scheduled a hearing for Thursday at Macon on making the injunction permanent. Capitol sources speculated such an action would void the present state appropriations law which says tax funds can't be used to operate an integrated school.

HURRISED MISSION

Vandiver's announcement Monday night that the university would be closed if the Negroes enrolled sent attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on their hurried mission to Macon, 100 miles south of Atlanta.

The governor's plan was to rush through the legislature a repeal of the appropriations law clause about cutting off funds. He emphasized he would not consider closing the school for more than a few days.

The two Negroes completed Monday all details of registration except payment of tuition fees, but didn't appear on the campus Tuesday morning. Classes proceeded and Vandiver withheld signing an order cutting off funds.

"I haven't signed the paper yet but I will as soon as they enter the classrooms," the governor said.

But that was before Bootle issued his restraining order shortly after noon. That brought Vandiver within the realm of legal contempt of a federal court if he lifted a hand.

NERVOUSLY WAITED

While their attorneys argued before Bootle at Macon, Miss Hunter and Holmes waited nervously at their homes in Atlanta. But even before the restrainer was announced, they started again for the oak-studded university campus.

Picket Signs Hit Vandiver, Legislators

Montgomery, Ala. Wed 1-11-61

ATLANTA (AP)—A federal judge relieved the Georgia Legislature of the problem of keeping funds flowing to an integrated University of Georgia Tuesday. With that yoke temporarily lifted, Gov. Ernest Vandiver's legislative leaders began ramming through the governor's $100 million highway repair program.

While the legislature met, a group of white women picketed the state Capitol building carrying pro-segregation signs. The women, marching calmly and tight-lipped around the Capitol, refused to talk with newsmen but their signs told their story:

"White people will fight for their rights."

"We want segregation."

'LET US DOWN'

"We mothers want segregation—we will not accept integration."

"Gov. Vandiver has let us down."

"Legislature going to sell out . . . blaim (sic) Herman Talmadge."

Although he denied this was a Ku Klux Klan demonstration, Grand Dragon C. F. Craig of Atlanta was on hand—as an observer, he said.

He said some of the 30 or more pickets were members of the Klan's women auxiliary and that demonstration would continue unless the legislature takes some positive action to ward off integration.

Vandiver forces were prepared to step into the University of Georgia problem and pass a bill to restore funds if integrating the institution forced the governor to cut off its state money.

This became unnecessary after Judge W. A. Bootle issued an order in Macon restraining the governor from cutting off the University's funds. Under the existing appropriations bill, no integrated school can receive state funds.

RECESS SCHEDULED

Until Bootle issued his restraining order, House and Senate leaders agreed the Legislature would meet next week because of the crisis at the university. A full week's recess had been scheduled to allow members to attend the inauguration of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

Meanwhile the House Highways Committee approved unanimously a plan for sweeping, speeded-up repairs of the state's primary and secondary roads, financed through a $100-million bond issue.

Speaker George Smith of Emanuel County said he will call up the bill for final house action Wednesday. This is expected to set off a spirited floor fight because some lawmakers aren't sold on the plan. Rep. James Floyd of Chattanooga County urged a public hearing on the bills.

Miss Hunter To Delay Use Of Dining Rooms

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 1-14-61

Charlayne Hunter, one of two Negroes enrolled at the University of Georgia, revealed that she had decided not to make use of other campus facilities long before Judge W. A. Bootle's ruling Thursday that the dining hall and all others facilities must be opened to them.

Miss Hunter said that she had decided to go along with a request from school officials that she wait until the next quarter before taking her meals in the dining hall. The next quarter begins March 21.

Judge Bootle ruled that Miss Hunter, Mr. Holmes, or any other Negro students could not be denied use of the dining hall and other facilities because of their race.

HONOREE AND GRANDMOTHER — Hamilton Holmes, who, with Charlayne Hunter, broke the 175-year-old traditional segregation barrier at the University of Georgia, receives a tribute from Iota Phi Lambda Sorority. Making the presentation is his grandmother, Mrs. I. K. Campfield of Tuskegee Institute.

U. of Georgia Equipment Amazes Negro Student

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Hamilton Holmes said here that he was "amazed" at the difference in equipment at the University of Georgia and at Negro colleges, but he feels that he and his fellow-Negro student, Charlayne Hunter, are "prepared" to finish their work at the school successfully.

He made the statement at the Greenwood Baptist Church here, where the Southeastern Regional Conference of the Iota Phi Lambda (business) Sorority honored him and Miss Hunter "for outstanding service to youth and to democracy."

They broke the 175-year-old segregation barrier at the University of Georgia amidst violence and litigations two months ago.

■

HOLMES ACCEPTED the tribute also for Miss Hunter, who could not attend because of pressing studies.

• Asked why there had not been much news on them recently, Holmes answered: "I'm sure you will hear something at the end of the quarter—when our grades come out." Then he added, "I believe you will be pleased."

This drew applause from an audience of many long-time residents of Tuskegee, who remember young Holmes as a student at Children's House, a laboratory elementary school of Tuskegee Institute.

■

HOLMES, FORMERLY an honor student at Atlanta's Morehouse College, said that "the biggest difference" between the University of Georgia and Negro colleges is in equipment available.

• A pre-med student, he said that after eight weeks at the university, he is "still amazed" and not fully acquainted with the elaborate equipment in the science labs, where he spends much of his time.

However, because he was top student at "one of the better Negro high schools (Turner High School in Atlanta) in the South," Holmes considers himself "prepared."

■

THE GENERAL attitude of white students toward him and Mis Hunter is "tolerable," Holmes said. "There are some who are hostile, but the majority are coming around. It vill take time."

He said the university had not told them not to participate in social activities, "but at this time, we do not think it wise that we do so." He indicated, however, that he is active in the French club.

3rd Negro Seeks Georgia Entrance

ATHENS, Ga. (AP) — A Negro music teacher is seeking to enter the University of Georgia, where two other Negroes broke the color bar for the first time in the state's history earlier this year.

G. B. Huff, dean of the graduate school, said Monday the application of Mary Frances Early of Atlanta is being routinely processed.

"It's just in the mill," he said.

Miss Early, a teacher in Atlanta's John Hope School, said she filed the application two weeks ago. She is an honor graduate of Clark College in Atlanta.

Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, admitted to the university last January under federal court order, are now taking final examinations for the winter quarter and have registered for the spring session beginning next week.

A University of Georgia student stumbles blindly along an Athens (Ga.) street as tear gas envelops the area during a demonstration against integration. Police estimated nearly 2,000 students and outsiders swarmed around the dormitory where Charlayne Hunter, 18-year-old Negro co-ed, was quartered.—AP Wirephoto.

Two Are Sent Home for Own Protection

Violence Erupts At Dormitory of Girl Student

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 12 (AP).—Two Negro students were suspended from the University of Georgia early today after rioting and violence erupted only a few hours after they attended classes for the first time.

The university opened at 8 a.m. without Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, who were removed from the school earlier by State troopers under a proclamation of Gov. Ernest Vandiver that emergency action was needed to restore order.

Attorneys for the two Negroes hurried to Macon, where they planned to contest the suspension in Federal court.

An uproarious crowd of students and others estimated by police at 2,000 swirled about the dormitory occupied by Miss Hunter before university officials and Gov. Vandiver acted.

Both Return Home

The young Negroes, visibly shaken, reached their homes in Atlanta in a patrol car in the pre-dawn hours. Both declined comment. Mr. Holmes drank a cup of coffee with Miss Hunter at her home and then proceeded to his own home.

Joseph Williams, university dean of students, announced their suspension "in the interest of their personal safety and in the interest of the more than 7,000 students at the university."

"They will be withdrawn until such time as the members of my staff and I determine that it is safe and practical for them to return to school," he said.

Donald L. Hollowell, one of the attorneys for the ousted students, and other counsel left on the 100-mile drive to Macon shortly before 8 a.m. Mrs. Hollowell said her husband told her the suspension order would be presented promptly to Judge W. A. Bootle with a request that it be voided.

Chief Hits "Outsiders"

Chief of Police E. E. Hardy called last night's outburst "organized rowdyism, led by strangers from out of the city." It followed shortly after further tension created by Georgia Tech's 89 to 80 overtime basketball victory over the university team in a disputed decision.

He said outside agitators capitalized on student tenseness built up by the basketball game. Older persons were observed in the unruly crowd shouting "come on, let's get them."

Chief Hardy and Mayor Ralph Snow said the city police had order restored before the State troopers arrived under orders from the Govenror.

The demonstrators threw rocks at the dormitory windows, threw firecrackers starting fires in nearby fields and woods, chanted segregation slogans and yelled "Nigger, go home." Mr. Holmes was not a direct target as he lived off the campus.

Tear Bombs Lossed

Police unloosed tear gas bombs at the crowd and firemen hosed down the fires. Some police, firemen and bystanders were hit by flying rocks. One girl was injured slightly.

During the disorder a group of cars pulled up at the scene and occupants distributed copies of a Ku Klux Klan newspaper, The Rebel.

All 36 members of the police force at Athens, a town of about 20,000, were used in quelling the riot.

Miss Hunter burst into tears when troopers escorted her from the dormitory and placed her in a car for the 73-mile rtip to Atlanta—her journey marking the end, for the time being at least, of the first integration attempt in Georgia. As she rode away, Miss Hunter—a Catholic—clutched a madonna.

Similar to Lucy Case

The rioting and suspensions were similar to the action taken in the Autherine Lucy case in Alabama in 1956.

Miss Lucy was admitted to the University of Alabama under a Federal court order but mob violence resulted in her leaving the campus. She was expelled from the school before she could return under another court order.

The flareup on the University of Georgia campus came after Miss Hunter and Mr. Holmes spent a relatively quiet day attending classes and temporarily focused attention away from a Federal court hearing slated today in Macon.

Judge Bootle will hear arguments on whether to make permanent an injunction which kept the Governor from closing the university until a conflict between State and Federal laws could be ironed out.

Attorney General Eugene Cook and other State attorneys expect to ask the judge to dissolve the injunction, while Negro Attorney D. L. Hollowedd intends to ask it be made permanent.

State officials predicted privately that a decision by Judge Bootle to make the injunction permanent would be coupled with a decision voiding portions of a State appropriations act cutting off funds to any school that is integrated. That would do away with any move to repeal it.

Not Releasing Money

State Treasurer George Hamilton said yesterday he was not releasing some $2 million in operations funds for January for the 19 institutions in the university system.

He made the statement in a letter to State Auditor B. E. Thrasher, jr., in which he pointed out the university system has money to operate a month. "I hope," he said, "that this will force somebody to clear up the situation so I can pay."

Mr. Hollowell promptly obtained subpoenas requiring the State treasurer and the auditor to produce Mr. Hamilton's letter at today's hearing.

The attorney said, "We think Judge Bootle's temporary injunction already covers Hamilton in that portion which restrains the Governor, the

Bound by Act, He Says

auditor and 'all persons in active concert and participation with them' from cutting off funds."

He said he felt he was still bound by a portion of the appropriations act which requires that in the event of integration of a school "no further funds shall be retained by the State itself do the killing.

But Mr. Hamilton said he was not specifically named in the order.

The series of legal actions integra-thwarted at every turn at- Later temps of State attorneys to tion order last Friday. The judge issued his

Judge Asks Total Mix At Georgia

Ruling Axes Barrier At Swimming Pool, All Other Facilities

COLUMBUS, Ga. (AP) — The dining room and all other facilities at the University of Georgia — the swimming pool in particular — Thursday were ordered thrown open to two Negro students.

The ruling for total integration of the 175-year-old institution at Athens, Ga., came from U.S. District Judge W. A. Bootle, who earlier had ordered the Negroes admitted.

Clarification of the initial decree was asked by State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook in response to a request by one of the students, Charlayne Hunter, for access to the dining facilities.

SWEEPING ORDER

Bootle responded with an order and enjoinder so sweeping that it cleared the way for use of all "facilities and opportunities" not only by Miss Hunter but also by her companion student, Hamilton Holmes, and all other of their race who may follow.

Donald L. Hollowell of Atlanta, attorney for the two, asked that the ruling be made all-inclusive, specifying in particular the campus swimming pool. Cook said he had no objection.

In the courtroom was Dr. O. C. Aderhold, president of the university. Both he and Cook saw orderly and peaceful compliance with the ruling.

ORDERLY COMPLIANCE

The attorney general said:

"I see no reason why we should expect any demonstration that leads to violence on the campus. Moreover, in the light of this decision, I see no reason why the university should not continue its normal educational program."

The university president told newsmen that all facilities at the university will at once be made available to the two Negroes. He added that he would see that a copy of the order gets to Athens promptly so that any further request from Miss Hunter or Holmes may be complied without any question.

NEGRO STUDENT WINS ON DINING FACILITY

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 9—Federal District Judge William A. Bootle told the University of Georgia today it could not exclude Negro students from campus facilities on racial grounds.

The question was raised by Miss Charlayne Hunter's demand for admission to a dining hall on the campus at Athens. She and Hamilton E. Holmes were admitted to the university in January under a desegregation order issued by Judge Bootle.

University officials contended that the order only covered admission. Eugene Cook, State Attorney General, said he thought it also applied to dining facilities.

Mr. Cook petitioned Judge Bootle for clarification of the order after the judge had declined to rule informally. The request dealt only with the dining hall.

Judge Bootle declared that Negro students could not be barred from any campus facilities "solely on the basis of race and color."

Miss Hunter lives in a women's dormitory suite, which has a small kitchen. Mr. Holmes has a room in a private home.

Mix Order Stiffened

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The dining room, swimming pool and all other facilities at the University of Georgia have been opened to the first two Negro students ever to attend the 175-year-old institution at Athens.

The ruling by U. S. District Judge W. A. Bottle, at Columbus, Ga., cleared the way for full use of education "facilities and opportunities" by Charlayne A. Hunter and Hamilton E. Holmes and all others of their race who may go to the university.

Bootle issued the decree Thursday after Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and the attorney for the two students asked clarification of the judge's original admittance order.

Cook said Miss Hunter wanted to use the dining facilities. Atty. Donald L. Hollowell of Atlanta asked the ruling be made all-inclusive, specifying in particular the campus swimming pool.

Both Dr. O. C. Aderhold, president of the university, and Cook urged orderly and peaceful compliance with the ruling. The two students have voluntarily refrained from using dining, library and other facilities since their admission in January.

Cook said he planned no appeal from the court decision. But he said an appeal was pending from the original order and would be pressed.

The University of Georgia ruling came the same day the New Jersey Civil War Centennial Commission said it would boycott commemorative ceremonies next month in Charleston, S. C., because a Negro commission member would be denied integrated hotel facilities there.

A total of 23 Negroes in two states were convicted in connection with the sit-in demonstrations which have been in progress in the South for more than a year.

NINETEEN SENTENCED

Nineteen college students were sentenced to 30 days in jail or fines of $100 each on breach of peace charges growing out of a sit-in at a public library in Sumter, S. C. Four persons, two of them ministers, were given 60-day jail terms at Lynchburg, Va., for violating the state's anti-trespass laws in a sit-in at a downtown drug store.

In Austin, Tex., Booker T. Bonner, 33, a Negro student at the University of Texas, ended a 73-hour sleepless vigil in front of a motion picture theater in protest of segregated movie houses. He said he sat on a stool and studied most of the time and limited himself to one glass of water a day.

Miss Hunter Uses Univ. Cafeteria

ATHENS, Ga. (UPI)—Coed Charlayne Hunter, one of the first two members of her race admitted to the University of Georgia, ate at the school cafeteria Monday without incident, officials said Tuesday.

She was accompanied by several white students when she entered Snelling Hall cafeteria for the evening meal.

An observer said that while no university officials escorted the Negro girl, several were seen inside the cafeteria and remained until she returned to her room in an otherwise all - white dormitory. She did not eat breakfast at the cafeteria Tuesday.

Dean Joseph Williams confirmed that Miss Hunter had eaten at the cafeteria. He said since Miss Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, were admitted under court order, it has been accepted that they could use other university facilities in addition to classrooms.

Miss Hunter was informed Monday of an offer from Switzerland for her to attend school there for three years with all expenses paid. She said she appreciated the offer of the free Swiss education but plans to remain at the University of Georgia.

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

4 apply at Ga. Tech

The Afro-Amer.
Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA — If Georgia segregationists thought they were going to be given a respite afer losing so miserably their eight-year battle to keep the University of Georgia from being integrated, they learned different Friday.

While Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton E. Holmes were battling successfully to return to class at the University of Georgia, four more students were completing requirements for application for admission to nationally known Georgia School for Technology, commonly known as Georgia Tech, a tax-supported institution.

And just to let private church schools know that they, too can't escape, two unidentified students quietly applied to Methodist - operated Emory University Friday for application blanks.

* * *

ODDLY ENOUGH, the four applicants for Georgia Tech are seniors at Henry McNeal Turner High School, the same school that produced Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes.

The quartet appeared in Fulton County Superior Court and obtained "good character" certificates from J. W. Simmons, clerk, in compliance with state law.

They were identified by Mr. Simmons as Wendell Johnson, Ford Green, Homer Clyde McEwen, Jr., and Ralph Abbott Long.

Tech registrar W.L. Carmichael expressed belief that the four students have plans for applying for admission to Tech's fall quarter.

McEWEN WAS identified as the son of the Rev. H. C. McEwen, pastor of Atlanta's fashionable First Congregational Church.

The two applications to Emory are not the first for the private Methodist school. A number have applied during the last several years but none has been accepted.

Dr. Walter Martin, the president, disclosed that he has a comittee comprised of members of the faculty, administration and trustees working on the problem of integration "as it relates to Emory University."

Emory Theological students several years ago voted almost three to one for the admission of colored students to the school of theology, but the Emory Board never acted. — CLIFF MACKAY

No Rioting, Harrison Warns Tech

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 1-18-61

By MARION GAINES

Georgia Tech students were sternly warned Tuesday that participation in demonstrations or riots will result in "immediate dismissal."

1, 14e(1)

Dr. Edwin Harrison, Tech president, laid down the law to his students during a meeting at which he outlined future Tech policy for coping with possible integration.

Georgia Tech emphatically "does not condone" student participation in demonstrations, Harrison said, and such participation will be considered "sufficient grounds for immediate dismissal."

It was brought out that Tech is developing a complete program to cope with any emergency such as was engendered last week in Athens when two Negroes desegregated the University of Georgia.

Atlanta police and the State Patrol—not students or faculty—will be called on to keep order on the Tech campus "if and when" integration comes to the engineering school, Harrison said.

Harrison opened the meeting, attended by some 1,500 students, by reading a brief statement of the school's official position and then invited questions from the student body.

Among sufficient grounds for expulsion, he said, would be any type of demonstrating, shooting off fireworks, making inflammatory statements and "inciting others to violence."

WARNS TECH MEN
President Edwin Harrison

Harrison said he felt it necessary to apprise Tech students of this policy "because of the possibility of outside influences."

In the event of a demonstration, Harrison said, Tech students are to "go immediately to their places of residence." If they are inside classrooms or the library, students are to remain there until the demonstration is over.

In response to a student's question, Dr. Harrison said he doesn't feel that "there's any possibility that the state would close" Tech in an integration crisis

"I think the governor has made his position clear," he added.

The personable Tech president was asked how students could express their disapproval of desegregation without getting involved in violence.

"In any way you choose so long as you don't get violent or incite others to violence," Harrison answered.

Responding to other questions, he said:

—That any student who objected to attending a class with a Negro could transfer to another class if it were available.

—That he doesn't believe "anybody can force" student campus organizations (including fraternities) to desegregate against their wishes.

—That no policy regarding housing of Negro students at Tech has been worked out.

—That "you know as much about the 'if and when' (of integration) as I do."

—That antidesegregation riots on the Tech campus would hurt the school's research and graduate programs and harm the students in terms of narrowing their employment vistas.

SHOW OF HANDS ASKED

Harrison didn't object when a student called for a show of hands of those who would "openly resist" integration. Only a scattering of hands were raised.

Loudest applause of the session greeted a student's suggestion that the press be barred from the campus in any integration crisis because of its possibly contributing influence to disorder.

Harrison replied he's found that "we'd be doing ourselves more harm than good to bar the press. . . . If you get into a fight with them, you nearly always come out second best."

Scientists Define Two Words

Desegregation Is First; Then Comes Integration

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Are you confused when you read the headlines about the social change that is occurring at the University of Georgia?

Sat. 1-28-61

Is the 175 - year old state supported institution being "desegregated" or "integrated?"

Is there a difference in th two sords and if so, what is it?

SOME HAVE described loosely desegregation as the negative process of ending Jim Crow and integration as the positve step of intermingling persons of different racial groups in normal pursuits.

But last week, The American Association for the Advancement of Science focused its attention on the two words in a panel discussion.

Desegregation, the experts agreed, is the legal and adminstrative process of removing racial barriers that deprive Negroes to full and equal civil rights.

INTEGRATION, on the other hand, "involves attitudinal changes," noted City College of New York social scientist Kenneth B. Clark. "Integration involves problems of personal choice, personal readiness, and personal stability."

But, said Dr. Clark and fellow panelists, it is important to understand that there can be no integration before desegregation.

You cannot change the hearts and minds of men, they said, until you change their way of living.

THE PANELISTS said studies in the armed forces, industry, and schools demonstrate that lawful enforcement of desegregation is the most effective way to decrease prejudice and racial stereotypes.

They added that trying to change prejudcial attitudes before enforcement of desegregation contributes to resistance of desegregation itsel.

Said Dr. Stella Chess, an associate professor of psychiatry at New York Medical college

"IN PSYCHIATRIC practice it has been found that fixed attitudes in many cases can only be changed if new sequences of behavior are initated frst.

"In other words, the change in behavior and life experience may have to precede the change in attitudes, feelings, and concept if any change is to occur. . .

"IF A CHANGE in the pattern of desegregation is not first developed (before the proper attitudes' are developed),, then the fixed prejudices may never change because of their continual reinforcement by the life experiences involved in segregation.

Other panlists were Dr. Inez Adams of the social-science department of Fisk University, Nashville, and Dr. Ruth Landes, professor of anthropology at Claremont (Cal.) Graduate School.

Conservative Earmarks, But

Judge Bootle Has Liberal Record In Rights Rulings

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

MACON, Ga. — (ANP) — Were it left to you, would you leave an important decision involving civil rights up to a man born in South Carolina who is an ardent Baptist and votes Republican?

Sat. 1-28-61

Chances are you wouldn't, since South Carolina is one of three Southern states that has refused to comply with the six - year - old Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

YOU MIGHT also recall that Southern Baptists have been adamant segregationists and that Republicans are notably conservative and have joined with the Southern bloc in Congress to forestall civil rights legislation.

But the man who has been insistent about desegregation of the University of Georgia is all three of these — South Carolina born, a Baptist and a Republican.

He is Federal Judge William A. Bootle.

THE JURIST, who worked in a sawmill and shipyard to get enough money to enter law school, has rebuffed the state in its every legal effort to keep the two Negroes out of the school.

Judge Bootle, 58, is no stranger to civil rights cases.

Last September he ordered Terrell county, Ga. registrars to stop discriminatory practices aimed at keeping Negroes from voting.

In 1955, he ruled in favor of 22 Negroes who charged they were kept from voting in Randolph county.

The most publicized legal decision he has ever handed down, however, came when he issued an order that cracked Georgia's school desegregation barriers for the first time.

Judge Bootle, finding Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes fully qualified, ordered their admittance to the 175-year-old all-white University of Georgia.

The jurist was born near Walterboro, S. C., in 1902, but later moved to Georgia.

After high school, he worked in a shipyard at Savannah and later at a saw-mill, saved his money, and entered law school at Mercer University in Macon.

HE WAS U. S. district attorney from 1929 to 1933, but when the Democrats took office with Roosevelt, he entered private practice.

He was active in the Republican Party in later years but when he entered the federal judiciary, he gave up politics altogether.

He is married and the father of three children.

14e(1) 1961 UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

ANATOMY OF A CAMPUS RIOT

Segregationists Prove Their Skill At Playing on Confusion

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 14—"Be at Myers Hall at 10:00 o'clock," said the unidentified caller over the fraternity house telephone. "We're going to get that nigger out of there." In classes, dormitories, snack bars and wherever students gathered on the University of Georgia campus, the message "Myers at 10" raced along the grapevine.

"Yes, sir, there'll be trouble tonight," predicted a youth in excited anticipation. "It's going to be just like [the University of] Alabama," said another. "We're going to run the niggers off."

Probably few of those caught up in the riot outside Charlayne Hunter's dormitory last Wednesday night had any intention of becoming involved. Most University students would have prefered that Georgia remain segregated. But only a small minority harbored any real hatred for Miss Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, the first Negroes ever admitted to the 175-year-old institution.

Intentions notwithstanding, many who streamed up Ag Hill as observers scurried back down later as participants half blinded by tear gas. Like many other participants in the South's desegregation disturbances, they were victims of curiosity, ignorance, mob psychology and the influence of unscrupulous politicians.

Three Groups

Here again was the community division of Little Rock and New Orleans. There are three groups at Georgia, said one co-ed—"the first creating the violence, the second seeking to prevent it and a large group of the complacent in the middle."

As in those cities, the leaders of the violent faction took little part in the violence. Few if any threw giant firecrackers at University officials, but two of them are said to have supplied some of the rioters who did. While these leaders did not provide the bricks that shattered the dormitory windows, they did provide the inspiration. Several of them were seen watching from the relative safety of their cars as their followers exchanged volleys of rocks with the police and snatched up canisters of tear gas to hurl them back.

Herblock in The Washington Post

"Us collidge kids got to have more pep rallies."

Those student leaders apparently received advice from outsiders with more than passing knowledge of other riots. Care was taken to avoid any damning photographs of the mobs in action. Cameramen were deliberately singled out for threats and attacks, which made their work extremely dangerous.

Other students have been told by the leaders of telephone calls of encouragement and advice from several of the militant white supremacists on the state's political third string. Young and politically ambitious, the youths have accepted the counsel of those whom they would emulate.

Leaders' Example

If questions about the justice of what they were doing arose in their minds, these student leaders could reassure themselves by recalling the words of some state office holders. "Tyrannical" and "dictatorial" have become commonplace adjectives in their descriptions of the Federal courts. One student haranguing his fellows last Saturday on the subject of desegregation pointed out that America was founded on violence in a patriotic revolution.

The Ag Hill riot shared another cause with many of the anti-desegregation disturbances that had gone before—the absence of effective preventive action. Most outbursts of this type have come with ample warning. This one was no exception.

Inflamatory speeches were made on the campus following the issuance of a desegregation order a week ago yesterday by Federal District Judge William A. Bootle. Crosses and effigies were burned. And a Confederate flag the size of a bed sheet was hauled down to half mast over the columned facade of a fraternity house.

Last Monday night, hundreds of students staged a raucous parade through downtown Athens in protest against the Negroes' admission. After Miss Hunter had been placed in Myers Hall the following night 500 or more engaged in a sometimes vulgar display of chanting and shouting outside.

Student segregationists passed the word on Wednesday to assemble that night at the dormitory. They were encouraged by reports, which proved correct, that the Ku Klux Klan would be on hand. A basketball game with Georgia's chief rival, Georgia Tech, brought hundreds of students together not far from the dormitory. And if tempers were not already aroused enough, Georgia lost in an overtime period played under protest.

Danger Signs

Despite these danger signals, there were no university officials or city policemen in sight when fifteen youths raced across the lawn and hurled a barrage of bricks and rocks at Miss Hunter's window. Those who arrived a short time later made tentative efforts to break up the swelling mob but they were too late.

University officials would have had little support for stern disciplinary measures before the riot. From their comments, it is clear that they still have some doubts over the extent of their backing. The militant segregationists, seeing a signal victory in the removal of the Negroes, have only redoubled their efforts.

Typical Attitude

Typical of the attitude taken by these men is that of Roy V. Harris, a former political kingmaker, president of the segregationist State's Rights Council and a member of the University Board of Regents. On Thursday, he asserted: "Last night when the students found the Governor, the Legislature and the school administration didn't have the nerve to deal with the situation they took it in their own hands."

Mr. Harris has made no secret of the fact that he has brought pressure on the university's president, Dr. O. C. Aderhold. "I talked with Aderhold Monday night and told him if I live long enough I would get him out of the university." While Mr. Harris has been discredited in top political circles, educators here, like those in the Little Rock and New Orleans, are not mentally and emotionally equipped for this type of alley fighting.

Whether Mr. Harris and his followers realize it or not, time has passed them by. There no longer is much of a doubt that the people prefer to keep their schools open despite the inevitable compliance with desegregation rulings. The violence that stems from the activities of the bitter-end segregationist is nothing more than a symptom of social change, temporarily damaging to the region's progress though it may be.

Learning a Lesson

It is true that racist demagoguery once offered a sure path to political power in the South. But the student segregationist leaders will learn that this is no longer true when they emerge from the university to test their appeal at the polls. Unfortunately, the lesson may come too late. The leadership of the Georgia of tomorrow, much of which is being educated here, will not forget the role played by these students on that tragic Wednesday night.

Undoubtedly, incidents such as the Ag Hill riot discouraged Negroes for a time. Many will find it harder to step forward to demand the rights guaranteed to them by the courts. But this again is a temporary situation as is shown by the eagerness of Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes [illegible] the university.

INTEGRATION IN GEORGIA

The peaceful integration of the University of Georgia and the preservation of the honor and dignity of the state collapsed [illegible] in cynical and shameful fashion. [illegible] what has been done in the way of placing two Negro students in the student body inevitably now must be done all over again. And unless it is the plan to have the General Assembly pass legislation to show that we can handle our own school affairs sensibly and can face up to the future without the lash of the Federal courts, we have started down the messy and troublesome path followed by the University of Alabama in the Autherine Lucy case.—ATLANTA JOURNAL.

Miss Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes can do much for their state and the over-all transition in the manner in which they wear the livery of pioneers in the Deep South institution [University of Georgia]. These students are not only to make academic history, they are to make clear the path for those who are to follow in their footsteps in a more tolerable atmosphere. They will be observed with the strictest scrutiny and upon their shoulders rests a burden which should be carried creditably.—ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, *a Negro newspaper.*

All Georgians know that the Federal courts are moving swiftly against Southern thought and culture and that they are doing so with a viciousness peculiar only to tyranny and dictatorship. Legal defenses that were enacted by the General Assembly—two, three, four or five years ago—are not presently enough in the light of developments to afford all possible protection to the people. The people of Georgia are entitled to be masters of their own fate, and have the inherent right, yes the God-given right, to determine their own destiny.—GOV. ERNEST VANDIVER *of Georgia, in his State of the State message.*

We deplore and condemn the

incidents and regret that officials of the State of Georgia were unable or unwilling to protect the rights and property of the university and its students. * * * Let the Governor of this state, its law-enforcement officers and the people know that we * * * will not retreat from the responsibility of standing steadfastly by the rules of law and morality. Believing this, we insist that the two suspended students be returned to their classes * * *.—*From a resolution signed by 300 members of the University of Georgia faculty.*

When the students found the Governor, the Legislature and the school administration didn't have the nerve to deal with the situation they took it in their own hands—ROY HARRIS, *member of the State Board of Regents.*

Some people act one way and some another. In Louisiana Gov. Jimmy Davis refused to accept a summons from a Federal marshal and the same was finally thrown on the floor. In Georgia, the Georgia Governor, when confronted with the same situation, seemed to be happy about being given such papers * * * "I guess you would say that some people have guts and some people do not.—LESTER MADDOX, *head of "Georgians unwilling to surrender."*

The governors of all Southern states must govern wisely and well within the framework of what is feasible and tolerable among their people. Governor Vandiver has demonstrated so far the good sense not to persist in Governor Davis' or Governor Faubus' bitter-end defiance. He will do well when the crisis reaches the secondary school level to weigh the long-range consequences of the trend of economic turmoil and tragedy created when a Southern leader fails to foresee the shape of things to come and leads his state up a dead-end street.—GREENSBORO (N. C.) DAILY NEWS.

The students at the university [of Georgia] have demonstrated that Georgia youth are possessed with the character and courage not to submit to dictatorship and tyranny.—PETER ZACH GEER, *executive secretary to Georgia's Governor Vandiver.*

The University of Georgia is integrated. * * * Remaining as

Haynie in The Louisville Courier-Journal

"As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

total holdouts will be Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina—though actually Alabama has yielded in effect on the university level, even if no Negro currently is enrolled. * * * Deep Southerners generally want to resist, and will resist as long as they can find avenues of resistance. But Georgians apparently are at the end of the road. Not even the most devoted segregationist in the Georgia Government seems to have any new, creative ideas for further resistance. — BIRMINGHAM NEWS.

THE NATION

Battle of Georgia U.

The four states of the Deep South that have yet to begin a sustained public school integration program at any level of education—Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Alabama—have been able to preserve racial segregation from behind a massive wall of legal defenses. Last week a key anti-integration law in Georgia was dealt a heavy blow by a Federal court. The repercussions are expected to be felt throughout those states still resisting integration, and especially in Atlanta, where the school system is scheduled to begin integration next fall.

The law was Georgia's Appropriations Act of 1956, which declares that in the event a public school is integrated by court order, state funds to that school must cease. The law was at the heart of legal action that led to the breaking of the racial barrier at the University of Georgia, in Athens, for the first time in its 175 years of existence—but not without violence.

The case was brought by two Negro students, Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, who last December sought immediate admission to the university. A week ago last Friday Federal District Judge William A. Bootle directed the university to admit the students. Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver Jr. said in view of the state law the order put the university in "jeopardy of closing," and asked for time in which the Legislature might modify the act. As a result, Judge Bootle issued a stay of his order, and Governor Vandiver, a Georgia alumnus, promptly asked the Legislature to repeal the law. He also sent the state Attorney General to Washington to ask the Supreme Court to delay the original integration order.

University a Symbol

The apparent willingness of Governor Vandiver, an avowed segregationist, to accept token integration once the legal path was cleared reflected the university's status as a symbol of state pride. (Its seal, shown here, bears the motto, in Latin, "Both to teach and to seek out the causes of things.") The university has a large rural element among its 7,200 students; closing the school would go ill with rural politicians—and voters—who control the Legislature.

Furthermore, while Governor Vandiver failed to win appointment as Secretary of the Army, he is believed to be still interested in taking some other Kennedy Administration post, and thus must avoid controversy in the sensitive area of civil rights.

In any event, the two Negro students quickly took their case to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, which set Judge Bootle's stay aside. The Supreme Court soon followed with a rejection of the request for delaying desegregation.

As a result the two students enrolled Tuesday and attended their first classes amid uncertainty as to whether the school might close. Miss Hunter was assigned to a small dormitory apartment, and Mr. Holmes took up quarters in Athens. There were a few short-lived demonstrations on the campus, but there was no violence, and some of the students went out of their way to welcome the two.

But Wednesday night a howling mob of 600—outsiders as well as students—laid siege to the dormitory. For nearly an hour the mob raged out of control, hurling bricks and stones at the windows, and tossing firecrackers at a handful of city policemen trying to restore order. Ku Klux Klan members appeared (in mufti) and began to distribute racist pamphlets. The Mayor of Athens put in a call for help to the state police; he was told, he said, that such help could not be provided without the permission of Governor Vandiver.

Judge Bootle directed the university to withdraw the suspension order "by 8 A. M. Jan. 16" and enjoined state officials from invoking the anti-integration provision, which, he said, was "patently unconstitutional." The university said it would comply, and warned against any further violence. Governor Vandiver said he was ready with protection, if needed; and the two Negro students planned to return to class. There was hope that the crisis had passed, for at least half the faculty and several student organizations denounced the riots and indicated the Negroes would be welcome.

The final outcome of the case will have a direct bearing on the future of the Atlanta integration program this fall, for the law in question was designed by die-hard segregationists as a major weapon to prevent integration in communities that might be inclined to yield to it. Observers feel that if the law remains voided, and if further violence is averted, the city's chances of working out its own solution to the integration problem will have been greatly improved.

2 STUDENTS INDICTED

The N.Y. Times

Held on Georgia Riot Charge

on Attack on Dormitory

New York, N.Y.

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 19 (AP) —Two students suspended by the University of Georgia after last week's demonstration against integration were indicted Thursday on riot charges.

A grand jury also handed down indictments against William T. Griffith, William T. Brooks and John D. Miller, whom the police identified as members of the Ku Klux Klan. Nine Atlanta area men, eight of whom, the police identified as Klansmen, now are under indictment for riot.

The students charged in today's indictments are John Thomas Cochran of Butler and Ernest Parks Davis of Gainesville.

Ext. 1-21-61

The indictment said they carried a banner on which inflammatory words were printed and that they exhorted other persons to make an assault on a dormitory where Charlayne Alberta Hunter, a Negro student, is quartered.

The Montgomery Advertiser

GEORGIA DEAN LIFTS ID CARD

Montgomery Ala

The University of Georgia Dean William Tate picks up identification card of a student as he acts quickly to quell outbursts of jeering at Charlayne Hunter, 18, one of two Negroes seeking to register at the Athens school under a federal court order. Lifting an ID card is preliminary to disciplinary action. The youth declined to give newsmen his name.—**Story On Page 1—AP Wirephoto**

Delaying action runs into snag

The Birmingham News

ATLANTA, Jan. 9—(AP)—A federal judge stayed immediate entrance of two Negroes into the University of Georgia today and Gov. Ernest Vandiver told a cheering Legislature he has a plan to guarantee "every Georgia child his God-given right to freedom of association."

Within two hours after Judge W. A. Bootle granted the stay and Negro attorneys turned to a higher federal court in an effort to void his action, Vandiver told the legislators:

"As governor of this state and in league with the overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia, I propose that this historic General Assembly take the necessary action to afford to the parents and children of this state a new protection."

"The administration will present for your consideration a child protection amendment designed to guarantee every Georgia child his God-given right to freedom of association. Under no circumstances could he or she be forced to attend a school wherein intolerable conditions exist."

VANDIVER WAS NOT specific in what he planned. Some legislative leaders speculated that he had in mind a pupil placement plan for the public schools.

"We know not what the future holds," Vandiver said, "but we must provide a new plate of armor, gird ourselves against the sweeping and insidious onslaught of forced integration in Georgia schools."

U. S. Dist. Judge W. A. Bootle in Macon allowed the state of Georgia, which is vigorously opposing integration of the university, a delay in order to perfect an appeal because "every litigant is entitled to an appeal."

Attorneys for the Negro students moved at once to have the stay invalidated so the two might enter the university immediately as planned.

Judge Elbert P. Tuttle of the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals set a hearing for 2:30 p.m. in Atlanta on the appeal from the stay.

THE PROSPECTIVE students, Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, remained at Athens, seat of the 175-year-old university to await the outcome of the latest maneuver of their attorneys.

They had been busy all morning hurrying through arrangements to start attending classes.

Bootle's stay—if not set aside—would delay their enrollment with 7400 white students until the Spring quarter late in March.

It also would give the segregation-minded Georgia Legislature, which opened a 40-day session today, a chance to strike out provisions of laws banning the use of state funds in operation of an integrated college.

THE MORE THAN 250 legislators whooped and hollered for several minutes when word of Bootle's stay reached the legislative halls.

"Judge Bootle's stay takes off the immediate pressure," said Frank S. Twitty, House floor leader. "It gives the Legislature time to study and think, and act judiciously."

At Athens, 60 miles east of Atlanta, Charlayne Hunter and Holmes were in the process of being enrolled when Bootle's delay order came.

THEY APPEARED shortly after 9 a.m., walked through the archway over the entrance of the campus and proceeded to the office of the registrar. An hour and a half later Charlayne Hunter went to the journalism school, apparently to arrange a class schedule, and Holmes to the college of arts and sciences.

AP wirephoto

JUDGE BOOTLE
. . . Stays integration

She is studying to be a newspaperwoman and Holmes wants to become a doctor like his grandfather.

The quick action by Bootle brought a prompt announcement from Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York, counsel for the NAACP, that his action will be appealed to the Fifth U. S. Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

The state's appeal to this same appeallate court will contest Bootle's desegregation decree. Bootle warned Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook that there should be no delay in the appeal and ordered the university to post a $5000 good faith bond.

Bootle's decision today came less than two hours before Gov. Ernest Vandiver prepared to address the Legislature and try to point a way out of the crisis and conflict in state and federal laws.

Charlayne Hunter and Holmes were sparing in their comment when told of the latest legal turn in their cases.

"Naturally, I am a little disappointed," she said.

They had almost enrolled when the word was received from Macon.

A crowd estimated by university officials at about 1000 gathered in front of the journalism school building while Charlayne Hunter was there to receive a schedule of classes. For the most past, the crowd was orderly.

"Go home, nigger," one youth shouted when the girl came out of the journalism building with College Dean William Tate.

"You're walking with a nigger," another shouted at Tate.

The dean whirled, made a beeline through the crowd and grabbed the shouting student by the coat lapels. He relieved the boys of his university identification card for possible disciplinary action.

Bootle explained that he granted the stay because "every litigant has the legal right of appeal" and not because of a state appropriations act cutting off funds to integrated colleges in the university system.

Asserting that "time is of the essence," Bootle laid down the following conditions of appeal:

1. OPPOSING COUNSEL must confer at the earliest possible time and before the Spring quarter to expedite the appeal.

2. The university must make available all its records for consideration by the appeallate court.

3. Both sides must ask the appeals court to hear the case at New Orleans instead of waiting for a session in Atlanta. Typewritten, instead of printed briefs, must be presented to expedite a decision.

4. The $5000 bond to be executed by the university will compensate the two students for college or travel costs in the meantime.

A cross was burned on the edge of the university campus near some fraternity houses early today in the presence of about 200 chanting, yelling students.

The Athens Fire Department extinguished the blaze. Police were called to the scene but no arrests were reported. The incident followed the burning of a cross and the hanging of an effigy representing a Negro Friday night.

A petition bearing 2776 names of university students asking that the university be kept open despite the desegregation order was presented today to Frank S. Twitty, floor leader of the Georgia House of Representatives, shortly before the Legislature opened a 40-day regular session.

IN ADDITION, 16 students signed a telegram to be sent to

Associated Press wirephoto

CROWD GATHERS AROUND NEGRO APPLICANTS AT U. OF GEORGIA
. . . Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmen seek admission

the governor expressing their "strong belief in the principle of segregation" and opposition to the entrance of the two Negro students.

In Atlanta, C. F. Craig, grand dragon of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, issued a statement in which he said "inside pressure will be so great" the Negro students will have to be withdrawn.

"I firmly believe there will be violence by some of the student body," he said.

ROY HARRIS, a member of the Board of Regents and an Augusta, Ga., segregationist said, "I'm opposed to cooperating with any courts or anybody else to bring racial mixing to our schools or to anywhere else."

The delay motion filed in U. S. District Court at Macon Saturday by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said the Legislature should have a chance to change the provision in the appropriations act cutting off funds and thus prevent the possibility of the university having to close.

Judge Grants Georgia Time For Integration

ATLANTA (AP) — A federa judge who ordered two Negroes admitted to the all-white University of Georgia granted a stay today to permit an appeal to a higher court.

The action by Judge W. A. Bootle came as Miss Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, were at the university in Athens making final arrangements to enter the 175-year-old institution.

The stay order will delay their enrollment with 7,400 white students until the opening of the spring quarter late in March.

It gives the segregation-minded Georgia Legislature, which opened a 40-day session today, a chance to strike out provisions of laws banning the use of state funds in operation of an integrated college.

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The quick action by Bootle brought a prompt announcement from Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York, counsel for the National Advancement of Colored People, that his action will be appealed to the 5th U. S. Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

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Bootle's decision today came less than two hours before Gov Ernest Vandiver prepared to address the legislature and try to point a way out of the crisis and conflict in state and federal laws.

Integration Ordered At Georgia

U.S. Jurist Tells University To Admit Two Negro Students

MACON, Ga. (AP) — A federal judge Friday ordered the all-white university of Georgia to admit two young Negroes as students immediately.

Judge W. A. Bootle decreed that the oldest state-chartered university in the nation must open its doors to Miss Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, both of Atlanta, and end a 175-year policy of segregation.

START MONDAY

The court order enjoined the university from refusing to enroll Miss Hunter and Holmes at the winter quarter starting Monday or at the spring, summer or fall quarters if they elected to defer their appearance.

When they enter Georgia, they will become classmates of 7,400 white students.

Miss Hunter now is attending Wayne State University at Detroit and Holmes is enrolled at Morehouse College in Atlanta.

Bootle ruled that university officials had discriminated against the Negroes on account of their race since they applied for admission in July 1959.

"It is found by the court," Bootle said, "that the two plaintiffs are qualified for immediate admission to said university and would already have been admitted had it not been for their race and color."

The decision brought the South's battle on the school racial issue abruptly and forcefully into Georgia, which has laws prohibiting the use of state funds for operation of integrated state schools or colleges.

TOOK NOTE

Bootle took note of this, but said constitutionality of that statute was not an issue in the case of the two students seeking admission.

The decision presented the Georgia Legislature, convening Monday, with new, grave problems involving integration.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said an appeal would be filed in the Bootle ruling. But in order to prevent immediate entrance of the Negroes to Georgia the state also would have to obtain an order staying the judge's ruling pending a decision by the U.S. Circut Court of Appeals.

Cook planned to meet Sautrday with other attorneys aiding the state in a fight to maintain segregation and determine action to be taken in the university case.

Miss Hunter wants to be a newspaperwoman and says a degree in journalism from Georgia would be of more value because she plans to pursue her career in Georgia. Holmes hopes to become a doctor and take premed courses at the university.

WITHHELD COMMENT

Dr. O. C. Aderhold, president of the University of Georgia and Robert O. Arnold, chairman of the board of regents of the university system withheld comment on Bootle's decision pending receipt of the formal order.

Bootle denied a claim by the two Negroes for $5,000 damages against university registrar Walter N. Danner who turned down their applications. But the jurist ordered the university to pay the cost of their lengthy legal battle for admittance.

Knocking down a university contention that the Negroes had not exhausted administrative appeals before suing, Bootle said they had prosecuted one appeal through administrative channels which required 122 days for final action.

The court order said there is a tacit policy excluding Negroes from the university on account of race or color an dnone had been enrolled in the 175-year history of the institution.

University Closing Opposed By Solons

ATLANTA (AP) — Opposition to closing the Dniversity of Georgia was expressed Friday by some Georgia legislative leaders following a federal court judge's order that the school be integrated.

Frank Twitty of Camilla, house floor leader, said, "It will be up to the governor on Monday to determine whether or not he will order all funds to the university cut off. I don't believe the governor will do it."

Twitty said he was "not in favor of closing the University of Georgia under any circumstances."

The immediate problem for Gov. Ernest Vandiver was whether funds would be shut off from the school.

State leaders were faced with the problem of whether to strike a provision from the new appropriations bill to be presented to the legislature Monday which has provided in the past that school funds would be dropped.

The decision takes effect on the same day the 1961 Georgia general assembly is scheduled to convene at the state capitol.

State Sen. Howard Overby of Gainesville said, "I would hate to see any of our schools closed if it could be prevented."

And Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd added, "It poses a grave problem and most certainly calls for serious consideration by the general assembly."

GEORGIA U. NEARS INTEGRATION TEST

Vandiver Will Give Decision on Closing Today — Two Negroes Ready to Enter

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Jan. 8 — A showdown is expected tomorrow in the desegregation crisis that threatens to close the University of Georgia.

Two Negroes plan to complete registration then and begin winter quarter classes with the more than 7,000 white students on the campus at Athens, seventy miles northeast of here.

Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver, legislative leaders and university officials conferred here this afternoon and the Governor announced subsequently that he would take his decision to the people tomorrow.

Mr. Vandiver, a segregationist, will address the opening session of the Legislature at noon.

"Every question that has been posed will be answered tomorrow in the State of the State address," he said.

A Federal District Court at Macon will begin a hearing at 9:30 A. M. on the state's plea for a delay of desegregation pending an appeal of the order issued late Friday by Judge William A. Bootle.

University officials have said that they would honor Judge Bootle's directive to admit the students. It is therefore conceivable that the university will have been desegregated before the request for delay has been decided and before the Governor has addressed the Legislature.

Mr. Vandiver issued the call for the emergency conference yesterday in a statement that said Judge Bootle's order had placed the university "in jeopardy of closing."

Meeting at the Capital

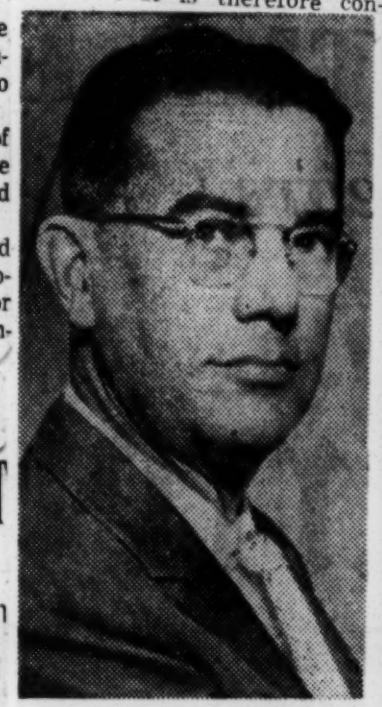
Leaders of the State House and Senate, the State Board of Regents, university officials, the state's top legal officials and special counsil met at 3 P. M. in the Regent's office at the State Capitol.

As he entered the conference room, the Governor said he had called the meeting so that the legal implications of the court's ruling could be explained to the regents and university officials.

"I'll speak to the people tomorrw," he said.

Several legislative leaders reiterated their opposition to closing the university.

The Governor's office said before the conference that he would hear what these officials had to say before making any definite decisions on what should be done. An outspoken advocate of segregation, Mr. Vandiver



Associated Press

IN RACIAL PARLEY: Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia. He conferred with legislative leaders and university officials on crisis that threatens to close Georgia University.

was elected after pledging that while he was Governor no white child in the public schools would have to attend classes with Negroes.

There is no desegregation at any level in the state's public education system. However, a Federal District Court here ordered Georgia State College in Atlanta, once a university branch, to end discrimination against Negroes two years ago. And Atlanta's public schools are now under orders to begin desegregation next September.

The chief stumbling block to compliance with the court directive against the university is a provision in the state appropriations act that calls for funds to be cut off if desegregation is forced by a Federal Court.

In requesting a stay of the order, Eugene Cook, the State Attorney General, told Judge Bootle that the Legislature should be given time to remove that clausure and thus avert closing.

However, B. D. Murphy, special counsel for the university in the case, told the court in the trial that preceded the decision that the funds might not be cut off.

He noted that the appropriation act specified that voluntary desegregation by the university would not result in a loss of state aid. He contended that it could not be assumed that state authorities would invoke the clause.

Despite some show of opposition, university officials said they expected no serious trouble from white students when the Negroes appear. The two are Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 18 years old, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19.

Students Sign Petitions

Joseph A. Williams, Dean of Students, noted that more than 200 students had signed petitions to the Legislature last night calling on lawmakers to keep the university open.

Hundreds of others have since added their names to the petitions, which were being circulated through the dormitories and fraternity and sorority houses and at churches.

Dean Williams said his conversations with student leaders and others had indicated that a majority favored "open schools."

"I don't think there will be any serious demonstrations fomented from within the student body," he said.

Observers said that the students who participated in several minor demonstrations at which crosses were burned and a Negro was hung in effigy seemed to regard it as a lark.

U. Of Georgia Told To Integrate

The Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky

Legislators, Already Facing Crisis In Atlanta, Have Grave Problems

Sat. 1-7-61

By The Associated Press

Macon, Ga., Jan. 6.—The all-white University of Georgia was ordered Friday by a federal judge to admit two Negro students immediately.

United States District Judge W. A. Bootle held that the school, oldest State-chartered university in the nation, had discriminated against the two students because of their race. He permanently enjoined the institution from barring other eligible Negro applicants.

The decision presented the Georgia Legislature, convening Monday, with new, grave problems involving integration.

State law prohibits use of State funds to operate an integrated college. Bootle took note of this but said constitutionality of that statute was not an issue in the case of the two students seeking admission to Georgia—Miss Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, both of Atlanta.

Law Cuts Off Funds

The Legislature is also faced with the problem of maintaining a public-school system in the face of a Federal Court order requiring desegregation of Atlanta public schools next fall.

Present law also cuts off funds for public schools that are ordered integrated.

Attorney General Eugene Cook said an appeal would be filed in the Bootle ruling. But in order to prevent immediate entrance of the Negroes to Georgia the State would also have to obtain an order staying the judge's ruling pending a decision by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Cook planned to meet Saturday with other attorneys aiding the State in a fight to maintain segregation and determine action to be taken in the university case.

Bootle enjoined the university from refusing to enroll Miss Hunter and Holmes at the winter quarter starting Monday or at the spring, summer, or fall quarters, if they elect to defer their appearance.

Attending Wayne State

Miss Hunter is now attending Wayne State University, Detroit, and Holmes is enrolled at Morehouse College, Atlanta.

The University of Georgia has 7,400 white students.

Miss Hunter wants to be a newspaperwoman and says a degree in journalism from Georgia would be of more value because she plans to pursue her career in Georgia. Holmes hopes to become a doctor and take premedical courses at the university in Athens.

Bootle denied a claim by the two Negroes for $5,000 damages against university Registrar Walter N. Danner who turned down their applications. But the jurist ordered the university to pay the cost of their lengthy legal battle for admittance.

Interview Criticized

Knocking down a university contention that the Negroes had not exhausted administrative appeals before suing, Bootle said they had prosecuted one appeal through administrative channels which required 122 days for final action.

The court order said there is a tacit policy excluding Negroes from the university on account of race or color and none had been enrolled in the 175-year history of the institution.

Bootle described rejection of Holmes—on the basis of a registrar's report that he was evasive during a personal interview, required of prospective students—as another example of discrimination.

He said an hour-long interview of Holmes by three university officials apparently was conducted with the purpose of finding a basis for rejecting him.

The order said: "It is evident that had the interview of Holmes been conducted and evaluated in the same manner as the interviews of white applicants, Holmes would have been found to be an acceptable candidate for admission."

4 Arrested In Outbreak By Students

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala
1-7-61

ATHENS, Ga. (AP) — A noisy demonstration by several thousand University of Georgia students erupted Monday night in wake of the news that the governor will close the university as a result of integration.

The news hit the sprawling campus just as students were pouring out of woodruff Hall where the University of Georgia basketball team had played LSU.

For a time it threatened to become possibly serious and four persons were put in jail before it settled down to what apparently was mostly youthful exuberance.

MAJOR ROLE

The university dean of men, William Tate, played a major role in keeping the demonstration in hand. He circulated through the crowd warning university students to go home, alternately cajoling and threatening the students.

By turns, he would grab some student who seemed to want to talk back and confiscate his identification card. Then he would turn calmly to others and offer "to bet you even money you'll get credit for this quarter—that is if you stay here and pass because we're going to count failures."

NICKLE BET

One student took the dean up on his offer and they solemnly wagered a nickle with the student holding the bet.

Two students waving a Confederate flag made vain attempts to organize the students into some sort of a demonstration march, but were unsuccessful in attracting more than a portion of the crowd in the van.

About two hours after the demonstration began Tate and the police cornered the two at the base of the monument standing astride the street in the front of the university. They were taken to jail. Their names could not be obtained immediately.

Two other youths who appeared to be high school students were taken to jail after Tate and a policeman had previously warned them to get off the street and they failed to comply.

Athens School Second Unit To Get Edict Against Bias

Sloan Outlawed Discrimination; Georgia State Toughened Rules

By MARGARET SHANNON

The University of Georgia is the second unit of the statewide system of tax-supported colleges to be ordered to abandon racial discrimination.

Almost exactly two years ago, U.S. District Judge Boyd Sloan of Gainesville issued an injunction against race bias at Georgia State College in Atlanta.

At that time, Ernest Vandiver was just before taking office as governor. Right after the Sloan decision, he requested the State Board of Regents to stop registration at all units of the University System for a while.

The board did as Mr. Vandiver requested, temporarily cutting off enrollment.

In the 1959 session of the General Assembly, a college age limit bill was passed. So was a bill giving the governor the authority under his police powers to close any school or college in the state system if necessary to preserve the peace.

* * *

DESPITE THE Sloan ruling, Georgia State remains segregated. Judge Sloan did not order the Atlanta institution to admit the three Negro women who brought the suit. He only said that they—and other Negroes—could not be barred because of race.

There was testimony in that case about the alleged lack of qualifications on the part of the three Negro women. After the decision, they did not seek further to enroll at Georgia State.

Since then, several Negroes have applied at Georgia State, but either the age limit bill or lack of proper academic qualifications has kept them out. None has contested the rejection.

* * *

GEORGIA STATE has stiffened its entrance requirements so much that the nature of the institution has changed somewhat and enrollment has gone down.

The Board of Regents opposed the age limit bill, but Gov. Vandiver insisted on its passage. Afterward, the regents adopted a complicated set of admission regulations for all tax-supported colleges.

But the case which broke the racial barriers at the university in Athens backed one contention of some of the scattered opponents to the age limit bill—that the Negroes could and would supply applicants of the proper age and with adequate academic requirements.

Hamilton E. Holmes and Charlayne Hunter both are honor graduates of Turner High School in Atlanta. Holmes is 19 and Miss Hunter 18, still comfortably under the under-21 requirement for admission to the university as an undergraduate.

* * *

THE UNIVERSITY weathered one previous integration suit. Horace Ward, an Atlanta Negro, tried to enroll in the university law school in 1950. Six years later, U.S. District Judge Frank Hooper of Atlanta ruled against him because he had failed to exhaust his administrative remedies—that is, to go through all the channels in appealing his rejection.

Mr. Ward studied law elsewhere and was one of the lawyers in the Hunter-Holmes case.

Hamilton Halts Fund, Waits For Final U.S. Ruling Today

By CELESTINE SIBLEY

A new dilemma over funds for the University of Georgia is expected to be resolved at a hearing Thursday at 10:30 a.m. before U.S. District Judge W. A. Bootle in Macon.

Judge Bootle will hear arguments on whether his temporary injunction forbidding cutting off funds for the university should be made permanent.

The new dilemma was posed when State Treasurer George Hamilton, who was hauled bodily from his office by National Guard 25 years ago because he refused to spend state funds without what he considered to be legal authority, dug in his heels again Wednesday.

SEES NO FUND CRISIS

He held up January operating money—$2,144,910.40—for the entire University System because of integration at the University of Georgia.

"I don't think this is a crisis this time," Hamilton said. "The University System has money to operate a month and I hope this will force somebody to clear up the situation so I can pay."

Treasurer of the University System of Georgia James A. Blissit estimated the system can operate twice that long without new funds. Blissit said he had between $20 million and $25 million on hand, about half of which is uncommitted, so it can be used for general operations. Operations cost about $5 million a month, he said.

HEARING TODAY

D. L. Hollowell, Negro attorney for the two students who desegregated the university Wednesday, moved swiftly to get legal clarification. He obtained subpoenas duces tecum requiring the state treasurer and Auditor B. E. Thrasher to appear at the Macon hearing before Judge Bootle Thursday and bring with them copies of the Hamilton letter setting forth his reasons for holding up funds.

The hearing in Macon was set by Judge Bootle to hear arguments on whether his temporary injunction forbidding the cutting off of funds to the university should be made permanent.

"We think Judge Bootle's temporary injunction already covers Mr. Hamilton in that portion which restrains the Governor, the auditor and 'all persons in active concert and participation with them' from cutting off funds," Hollowell said.

Hamilton said he was not specifically named in the order and he felt he was still bound by the 1956 appropriations act which requires that in the event of integration of a school "no further funds shall be used or expended from such apportionment and the unexpended portion thereof shall be retained in the treasury."

"However," he said, smiling, "I've been expecting the U.S. marshal to walk in that door all day." Not a marshal but subpoena servers did walk in by midafternoon.

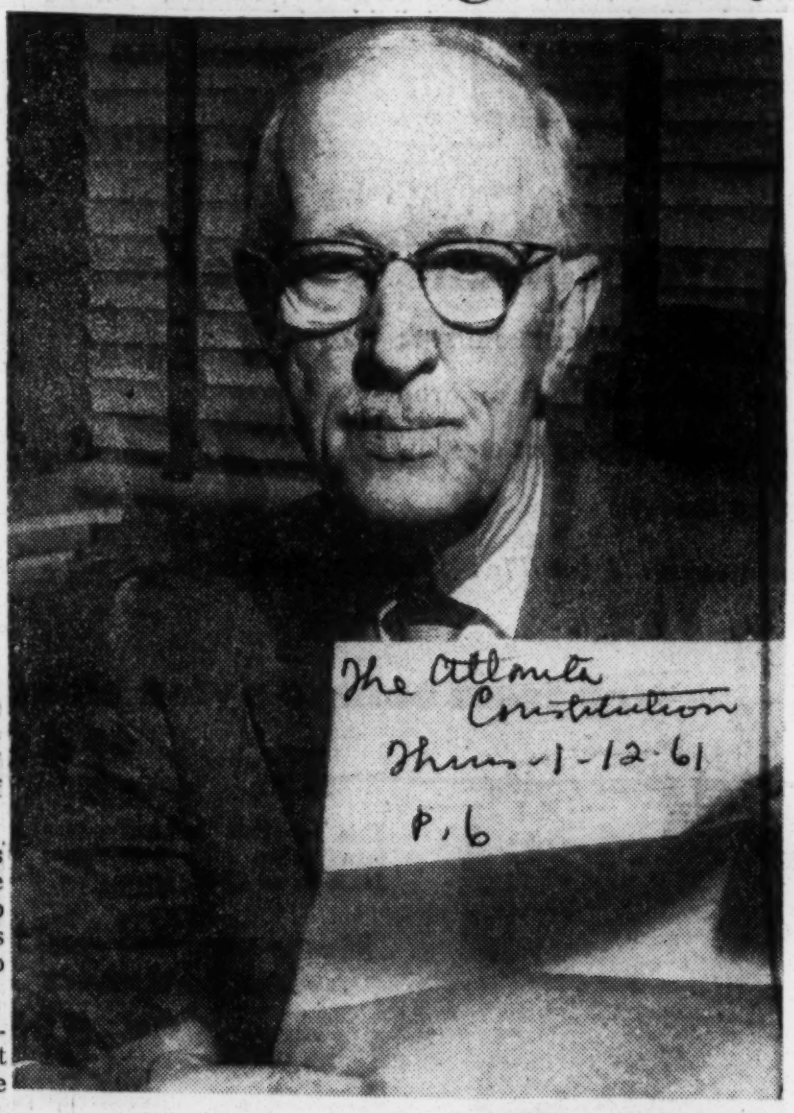
They left a subpoena with a member of the treasurer's staff. Both Hamilton and Thrasher have suffered recent heart attacks and they did not expect to be physically able to make the trip to Macon but would send copies of the correspondence by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook.

The treasurer, who has held office for 28 years except for 11 months' absence during Gov. Eugene Talmadge's administration in 1936 when he was forcibly ejected for refusing to release funds until the Legislature passed an appropriation act, insisted that he was "not trying to act bullheaded" about the University System funds but merely sought legal clarification.

OTHER FUNDS FREE

He asked in a letter to Thrasher that the budget authorities of the University System stipulate which funds were intended for the two integrated schools at the University of Georgia and he would release checks intended for the others. The two schools affected are the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, in which the Negro coed, Charlayne Hunter, is enrolled, and the School of Arts and Science, in which Hamilton Holmes is enrolled.

The warrants held up by the treasurer include one for $8,000, annual payment on the constitutional debt of the Board of Regents, and one for $2,144,910.40, for all 19 of the separate institutions in the system. Of this sum, $425,000 was earmarked for the University of Georgia and $316,000 was tagged for three University components—the Continuing Edu-



Staff Photo—Charles Jackson

STATE TREASURER WITH FUND LETTER

George Hamilton Addressed Views to Auditor Thrasher

cation center, the Agricultural Extension Service and agricultural experiments Auditor Thrasher said.

Thrasher said he drew the warrants for the University money Monday "when there was no mixed attendance in the schools and there was nothing in effect at the time to prevent the payment of the money." He said the state treasurer could have paid out the funds on Tuesday before Judge Bootle's order came through, but he added that a time lapse of a day or two between the issuance of warrants and the issuance of checks was not unusual.

In his letter to Thrasher the state treasurer cited the provisions of the 1956 appropriations act, and added, "I feel that it is my responsibility to retain the unexpended portion of the apportion to these two schools in the Treasury. I recognize that the Bureau of the Budget has not, by written order, determined that such judgment has become effective. You recognize that the responsibility of payments out of the Treasury is solely upon me and my bondsmen."

MUST FOLLOW LAW

He added, "It is not my desire nor wish to in any way hamper the continued operation of any school in the University System, but I feel that I must follow any valid law upon the statute books until such restriction is removed by proper procedure, and I do feel that in view of the existing situation that the budget authorities should give me a definite statement to clarify the situation in relation to these two warrants."

Meanwhile, Hamilton confirmed reports that the Legislature will be asked to give him a raise this year. Hamilton said Sen. Howard T. Overby of Gainesville has drafted a bill to give him "a little raise" that will add $1,460 to his present salary of $12,940 as state treasurer.

Hamilton Plays Us A Solo Concert

State Treasurer George Hamilton has gratuitously aggravated Georgia's agony of adjustment to the crisis in the state university. Haven't we had enough bitterness without his petty refusal to transmit the money to operate our colleges?

The federal court injunction which forbade a fund cut-off applied not only to Gov. Vandiver and Auditor Thrasher but to "all persons in active concert and participation with them."

To be sure, Mr. Hamilton has not appeared in the past to be concerting his actions with the governor in Vandiver's effort to draw interest from banks on deposits of taxpayers' money. And he apparently has now decided he is not in active participation with the governor in the duty to deliver the taxpayers' money necessary to run the university system for the taxpayers' children.

The university has enough money to stay open while Mr. Hamilton bugles for a while. Therefore Gov. Vandiver is properly letting him stew in his own juice until the people of Georgia or the courts disclose to the state treasurer that he is supposed to be, in fact, "in active concert and participation" to keep the state's university system open.

The conduct of Mr. Hamilton is singularly interesting, and worthy of careful note by the Legislature. If he does not consider himself to be participating with the governor and the auditor in the duties of state, with whom, precisely, IS he "in active concert and participation?"

Or if we are simply witnessing the recital of a concert soloist, what is that tune he is tooting?

14e(1) 1961 UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA JAN.1961

State Asks Stay On Negro Entry

Hearing Slated Monday In University Case

By MARGARET SHANNON AND FRED POWLEDGE

State officials moved fast Saturday to try to delay integration at the University of Georgia in Athens and thus avoid an immediate showdown on the question of closing the state's biggest all-white school.

At Gov. Ernest Vandiver's direction, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook went to Macon Saturday afternoon and filed a motion with U.S. District Judge W. A. Bootle for a stay of his order for the university to admit two Atlanta Negroes right away.

The University of Georgia is the second member of the state's system to be ordered intergrated. Story on Page 6.

The motion used an argument that was used successfully in the Atlanta public school integration suit to put off the day of reckoning—that is, a plea to give the General Assembly a chance to act. The 1961 legislative session convenes Monday.

* * *

JUDGE BOOTLE SET a hearing on the motion for 9:30 a.m. Monday in his court in Macon.

But his action in setting the hearing in no way changed his order for the time—at least, not before the hearing itself.

In the meantime, one of the Negroes already has registered at the University and the plan was for the other to do so Monday.

Gov. Vandiver said Saturday in his first comment on the situation that the Bootle ruling puts the university "in jeopardy of closing."

But he didn't say he was going to close it, and he didn't say he wasn't going to.

* * *

IN ATHENS, meanwhile, University President O. C. Aderhold issued a formal statement expressing his belief that the university will be permitted to stay open.

He also said he hoped the reaction of white students to the admission of the two Negroes would be calm and nonviolent.

The motion filed by the attorney general contended that the Negroes — Hamilton Holmes, 19, and Charlayne Hunter, 18 — had nothing to lose if they didn't get into the university for the winter quarter, which has just begun, since they're both in other colleges already.

* * *

AND IT SAID that the delay during the appeal would give the legislature an opportunity to "correct" the 1956 appropriations act so that funds for the university won't be cut off.

The motion didn't guarantee that the legislature would take advantage of the opportunity.

But it declared that "it is impossible for the University of Georgia to operate without public funds" and therefore a stay of the Bootle order is "imperative."

The motion said that the closing possibility "is of great public concern" and that if Judge Bootle will grant the stay, he will stave off "the possibility of great hurt and damage to more than 7,000 students" at the university.

Dr. Aderhold stated emphatically that unless university officials get contrary instructions, they will obey Judge Bootle's order to let the Negroes in.

* * *

GOV. VANDIVER said that if the Negroes enter the university Monday or later, a fund cutoff provision of the 1956 appropriations act would go into effect.

He left the posing of that threat up to the motion filed with Judge Bootle.

GOV. VANDIVER also called an emergency conference of legislative and University System leaders for Sunday afternoon.

All doubt that the showdown was at hand was removed shortly before noon Saturday when one of the Negroes, Holmes went to Athens to en roll for the winter quarter, which had just begun.

Negro attorney D. L. Hollowell said the other Negro, Miss Hunter, also will seek admission at once, arriving in Athens Monday.

She was returning to Atlanta Sunday from Detroit, where she has been attending Wayne State University.

* * *

GOV. VANDIVER huddled Saturday at the executive mansion with the attorney general, legislative leaders and University System officials.

While they conferred, young Holmes went to Athens and presented himself at the office of university registrar Walter Danner. With him was Mr. Hollowell, court order in hand.

About 45 minutes later, back in Atlanta, Atty. Gen. Cook came out of the high-level conference and said he was on his way to Macon to file a notice of appeal of Judge Bootle's ruling and the motion for the stay, which would have the effect of suspending the integration order until the appeal was disposed of.

If Judge Bootle grants the stay he would in effect take away some of the victory he has just given the Negroes.

His decree ordered their immediate admission if they desire that. A stay—and the consequent delay—would nullify that part of his order.

If Judge Bootle denied the stay, the attorney general probably will ask the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals for one.

Gov. Vandiver cited an appropriations act provision saying "no further funds shall be used or expended" in an integrated school.

State Auditor B. E. Thrasher had said earlier that the university could operate with money on hand until new funds are cleared.

But a source close to the governor said that under the appropriations act, university officials couldn't touch a penny once the Negroes were in school. "Not even the money in the cash box," he said.

Gov. Vandiver said that besides directing Mr. Cook to file the appeal and ask for the stay, he'd told the attorney general "to take all other measures that may be necessary to protect the University of Georgia."

He didn't detail what all those "other measures" might be.

* * *

THE CONFERENCE at the mansion began about 10:30 a.m. Saturday.

Mr. Cook emerged about 12:35 p.m. and along with him Freeman Leverett, a special defense counsel in the case.

B. D. (Buck) Murphy, leading special counsel in the case; Griffin Bell, the governor's chief of staff, and Henry Neal, Vandiver legal aide, were among those staying on for a while.

Gov. Vandiver said the meeting Sunday afternoon would bring together legislative leaders, the State Board of Regents, University System Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell, University President Aderhold, Mr. Cook, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Leverett.

* * *

THE TEXT of the governor's statement follows:

"Federal Judge Bootle by his sweeping edict has placed the University of Georgia in jeopardy of closing; if, these plaintiffs enter the University of Georgia on Monday morning, Jan. 9, or at any time thereafter, at their convenience, under the terms of Sec. 8 (d) of the appropriations act of 1956, the effect of Judge Bootle's order would be to automatically bring into force the provision that '. . . no further funds shall be used or expended from such apportionment and the unexpended portion thereof shall be retained in the treasury.'

"I have directed the attorney general to file an immediate appeal and to seek a stay pending the appeal and to take all other measures that may be necessary to protect the University of Georgia.

"In view of the emergency presented, I have summoned a meeting of legislative leaders, members of the State Board of Regents, the chancellor, the president of the university, the attorney general and special counsel to meet in the Board of Regents office at 3 p.m. Sunday."

NEGRO BOY REGISTERS AT ATHENS

Holmes Virtually Enrolled, Will Pick Courses Monday

By RALEIGH BRYANS and GORDON ROBERTS
Journal-Constitution Staff Writers

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 7—Hamilton Holmes, one of the Negro youths ordered admitted to the University of Georgia, was registered and all but admitted as a student at this 160-year-old all-white institution Saturday.

He notified university officials he would return Monday morning to select his courses and enter classes, and university officials indicated he will be allowed to as things now stand.

The Negro coed, similarly ordered admitted, is Charlayne Hunter. She probably will appear Monday with the intention of becoming a student, according to her lawyer, D. L. Hollowell.

Young Holmes, accompanied by Mr. Hollowell and three other Negro men, took university officials a little by surprise when they appeared at the university admissions office just before closing time at noon Saturday.

* * *

THIS WAS a rapid followup to the order in which U.S. District Judge W. A. Bootle of Macon ordered the university to admit the two Negro applicants. Judge Bootle issued the order late Friday afternoon.

After laying a copy of Judge Bootle's order on the desk of university registrar Walter N. Danner, Holmes was given registration papers to fill out.

He was told he must return Monday to complete his registration.

He told Mr. Danner he would be back.

Mr. Danner and, a little later, President O. C. Aderhold, said that the university at this point plans to obey the court order. As President Aderhold put it:

"If he (Holmes) shows up with all the credentials required by the court, then I think Mr. Danner will be required to register him."

* * *

PRESIDENT ADERHOLD said he had had no communication with Gov. Vandiver or others who might be making decisions which would affect what university officials will do.

President Aderhold stated emphatically that unless the university had contrary instructions it intended to obey the court order.

"It's in the hands of the court and the legislature," he said, adding: "Let's just say the leadership of the state."

President Aderhold issued a formal statement expressing his firm belief that the university will be permitted to stay open.

He also said he hoped that the reaction of white students on the campus to the admission of Holmes or Miss Hunter or both will be calm and nonviolent.

"I hope that our students will conduct themselves in such a way that they will reflect credit on themselves and the university," said Dr. Aderhold. "I believe that they will."

The university campus was quiet, to all outward signs, following the appearance of the Negroes on the campus, but university officials apparently anticipated possible difficulty and moved to head it off.

* * *

DEAN OF STUDENTS Joe Williams was said to be conferring Saturday afternoon with student leaders, presumably to head off demonstrations and the like.

President Aderhold revealed that he had talked personally or by telephone with the deans of all the schools on the campus. Dr. Aderhold said the university did not have any preconceived plans for mastering any crisis that might arise.

He said, however, that disciplinary officials on the campus had not been unaware that the problem might arise and have done some thinking about what they might have to do.

When young Holmes—he is 19—appeared at the admissions office, he was accompanied by attorney Hollowell; his father, Alfred Holmes; Rev. Samuel Williams, pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church in Atlanta, and Julian Bond, a reporter for the Atlanta Inquirer, a new Negro newspaper.

University students, moving to and from Saturday classes, watched curiously as the Negroes emerged from white-columned Academic Building, made their way through the university arch to Broad Street, where their car was parked. They then left for Atlanta.

* * *

EXCEPT FOR registering keen interest and some excitement, the students did nothing untoward.

A number of students, who were standing around the Academic Building after young Holmes had registered, were asked for their reaction to the federal court order and to the possibility of a Negro attending the university.

Without exception, notwithstanding varied feelings on segregation or integration, each said that, above all, the university should not be closed.

The sum total of their feelings seemed to be expressed by an 18-year-old youth from Macon, Ron Southerland:

"I don't feel there will be any particular problem. There may be some yelling, just like last night, but I don't believe there will be any real violence. I don't want them to close the school. I had rather that it (integration) just happened than to close the school."

Holmes, who wants to enter the College of Arts and Sciences either as a zoology major or a premed student, brought along with him a transcript from Morehouse College, where he presently is a sophomore.

Registrar Danner told him his registration file appeared to be complete and in order. But he said registration would be incomplete until the youth has signed up with Dean John O. Eidson of the College of Arts and Sciences and has gotten an approved schedule of classes.

Holmes got a copy of the university's schedule of classes for the winter quarter. Normally, he would see Dean Eidson Monday morning, pick a tentative list of courses he would like to take, and then go to individual professors to see whether the classes are not overcrowded and he may take the courses he has in mind. With no hitches, he would be allowed to pay his fees and told to begin attending classes Tuesday morning.

Holmes said he did not know where he would live. He said that was not the problem—getting admitted was. Indications were that he would not press for space in a dormitory with white students But "just in case," he asked for a housing slip.

University regulations require freshmen to live on the campus in a dormitory but sophomores and other upper classmen have the choice of living off-campus.

Holmes was asked if he were ready to start classes at the university.

"Very much so," he said.

14e(1) 1961 UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA GEORGIA STATE PATROL

Patrol Took 2 Hours To Arrive, Athens Says

The Georgia State Patrol was 2 hours and 20 minutes late in answering a call from Athens Mayor Ralph Snow for help in restoring order in the Wednesday night riot, according to the mayor's timetable of events released Thursday.

At 10 p.m. the Athens post of the State Patrol was asked for assistance," the mayor's statement read. "But they announced that they had to check with their superior officer and could not give the Athens officers any assistance or tear gas without his approval and that he could not be located."

Another call was made to the Athens patrol post by a newspaper reporter at 10:15 p.m., calling at the request of University Dean of Students Joseph Williams and asking for patrol intervention.

This was the call that seemed to get through to Col. William P. Trotter, head of the patrol. Col. Trotter said in a memorandum to Gov. Vandiver Wednesday:

CALLED GOVERNOR
Col. William T. Trotter

"As nearly as I can recall the events last night—I was called at the radio room in headquarters at 10:25 p.m. and from that time on I was in touch with Lt. O. W. Sweat at the State Patrol station in Athens by telephone.

"Lt. Sweat informed me at that time of the disturbance on Ag Hill. I remained in constant touch with him. At about 10:50 p.m. or 11:05 p.m. while I was on the line with Lt. Sweat, Mayor Snow and Chief Hardy (of Athens police) came on the line and following our conversation, I called the governor. As I recall, they stood by on the line since the governor said he would call back in a few minutes.

"The governor called me back in approximately 5 to 10 minutes and I at that time (approximately 11:15) issued the orders to Lt. Sweat to carry out the governor's instructions."

Col. Trotter could not be reached for further comment on Thursday.

Mayor Snow's statement said that "at 12:20 a.m. three or four carloads of State Patrol officers arrived at Myer Hall."

VANDIVER'S STATEMENT

Gov. Vandiver said in a statement Thursday:

"Within 10 minutes after Col. William P. Trotter, director of the Department of Public Safety, telephoned me, relative to a call from Mayor Ralph Snow of Athens for assistance, I dispatched state troopers to the scene of the disturbance.

"In the 10-minute interval, I conferred with Eugene Cook, the attorney general, relative to my responsibilities and authority as conservator of the peace in such circumstances. And I conferred over the telephone with Dr. O. C. Aderhold, president of the university to determine what the situation was in Athens.

MAYOR'S STATEMENT

"In my Executive Proclamation, I called upon the people of the area and all involved to abstain from any action which might tend to promote violence or disorder."

Full text of Mayor Snow's statement follows:

"Disorder began at Myer Hall following the Tech-Georgia basketball game at approximately 9:45 p.m. The entire police department had been alerted and was on duty and on the scene immediately. Fifteen hundred to 2,000 persons were demonstrating around Myer Hall, many of them persons who were not students or town people.

"They assaulted the police officers with rocks and fireworks. At 10 p.m. the Athens post of the State Patrol was asked for assistance by Mayor Snow, but they announced that they had to check with their superior officer and could not give the Athens officers any assistance or tear gas without his approval and that he could not be located.

ORDER RESTORED

"One company of the Athens Fire Department was called to assist the police and arrived at approximately 11 p.m. At 11:30 Mayor Snow and Chief Hardy went to the Athens post of the State Patrol and called Col. Trotter to find out why no assistance had been forthcoming and he told Mayor Snow that he could take no action without consulting the governor.

"In the meantime, by the use of the city's limited supply of tear gas and fire hoses, the crowd was completely dispersed and order restored by 12 p.m.

At 12:20 three or four carloads of State Patrol officers arrived at Myer Hall.

"A conference followed between Dean (Joseph) Williams (Dean of Students) and Lt. Sweat of the State Patrol, Mayor Ralph Snow and Athens Police Chief E. E. Hardy. The Athens mayor and police chief pointed out to Dean Williams that order had been fully restored and assured Dean Williams that the city of Athens was able and willing to preserve order and would do so."

FBI, State Open University Probes; 8 in Klan Here Seized at Athens

Arsenal Is Seized From Car

2 Claim To Be Fulton Deputies

By BRUCE GALPHIN
Constitution Staff Writer

ATHENS — City police said Thursday that eight Atlanta area Ku Klux Klansmen were arrested in the middle of Wednesday night's bitter anti-integration riot at the University.

In the car of the eight men, police said they discovered and confiscated a small arsenal of firearms.

Two of the men claimed to be special deputy sheriffs of Fulton County, but Fulton records were locked up Thursday afternoon and unavailable for identification.

PRESS HITS INSTIGATORS

The Athens Banner-Herald in a front-page editorial Thursday afternoon asserted that "The persons responsible for this disorder should be severely prosecuted.

"Most people in Athens, the University and Georgia do not want integration, but they do not want their problems settled by lawless rabble or federal intervention either."

The editorial also was critical of the State Patrol for not being "immediately available."

Police charged five of the men they identified as Klansmen and another Atlanta man with disorderly conduct and carrying a deadly weapon to a public gathering.

RELEASED ON BONDS

They were released on bonds of $205 each.

Three others identified as Klansmen were charged with disorderly conduct and released on bonds of $27 each.

Eight students, whose names were not listed by police, were released earlier on $27 bonds for disorderly conduct charges.

The lesser charges will be tried in Municipal Court Friday.

Arrested on the more serious charge were Lloyd Homer Mapp, 39; William R. Stubbins, 34; Charles Albert Scroggs, 26; Dan Gus Peskopos and Sidney Thomas Puckett, both 24, all of Atlanta, and Earl Donald Holcombe, 31, of College Park. All but Puckett admitted to Klan membership, and Mapp and Stubbins claimed to be special Fulton deputies, police said.

The three men arrested on disorderly conduct charges were listed by police as William Thomas Brooks, 25; William Franklin Griffeth, 34, and John Daniel Miller, 35, all of College Park.

Police said Mapp asserted that the group was traveling to a Klan meeting in Washington, Ga., and "just happened to get mixed up" in the riot after they stopped.

Police Chief E. E. Hardy and Mayor Ralph Snow announced jointly that police had confiscated six pistols, all but one loaded, and two ammunition belts with extra rounds.

The weapons included two .22 caliber pistols, three .38s and a .45 automatic.

The guns and bullets were found under the front seat and cushions of an automobile in which some of the men were traveling, police reported.

The outsiders showed up while a rock-throwing, fire-setting, obscenity-shouting mob of some 2,000 students, townspeople and others milled around Center Myers Hall, where Charlayne Hunter was living before Gov. Vandiver ordered her removed "for her own safety" late Wednesday night.

Dormitory windows were stoned, several persons including a police officer were wounded, and police and rioters tangled openly.

The melee started shortly after the Tech-Georgia basketball game Wednesday night and continued for more than two hours.

Police used tear gas and fire hoses to help break up the disturbance.

The campus was quiet Thursday, and classes operated almost normally.

Press Takes Stand

Georgia Papers Discuss The University Crisis

Here is what newspapers all over the state have had to say this week concerning the school desegregation crisis centering around the University of Georgia:

Carrollton Times Free-Press

This is the hour when clear heads and hearts of Georgia must prevail. For too long now we have left the fate of our beloved state and its systems of education in the hands of radicals and hate mongers on both sides of the integration question.

If the practical, reasonable, law-abiding people of the state don't now arouse themselves from their lethargy we will deserve the fate that will be brought upon us by the radical elements. That is the reason it is important that the law-makers of Georgia be told immediately that public education must be continued.

The message must be delivered to them by telegram, by letters, by telephone calls, and in person. These lawmakers have been guided in their action of the past by the preponderance of communication from those who have said "close the schools before trying to do anything else." If you think differently, now is the time to say so—it is almost too late.

Valdosta Times

This session of the General Assembly may well be the last chance for Georgia to act to keep the public schools open. Unless there is calm, considered thinking on the part of the legislators, there is grave danger that Georgia will see a period of confusion that will be of tremendous hurt to the entire state.

The time for action is at hand and there can no longer be any dodging of the issue. The vast majority of Georgians, white and Negro, would much prefer that the schools remain segregated, but there seems to be no way for this to be maintained.

Moultrie Observer

The integration problem exists in Georgia and it will not be solved by hatred, expediency or sticking heads in the sand like an ostrich. The situation demands clear, fair reasoning that frames action within the legal structure of our democracy. Anything else would do irreparable damage to Georgia's cause and the welfare of her boys and girls.

Brunswick News

Like the great majority of Georgians, we are opposed to integrating the university system, but if token integration at Athens means closing the institution, we must urge Gov. Vandiver and members of the General Assembly to take whatever legal action is necessary to keep the university open. To close it would bring an irreparable loss to the state of Georgia and its citizens and to the cause of education generally.

Augusta Chronicle

As we supported Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver in his original promise that there would be no racial integration in Georgia's public schools during his administration, we now support him in his painful decision to ask the General Assembly for a change in the state law that will permit the university to remain open, not because a federal contempt threat hangs over his head, but by exercise of his own conscience prior to Bootle's injunction.

Columbus Ledger

It is tragic that an integration crisis has come to Georgia.

No one, least of all this newspaper, wants to see the schools integrated.

There is the general feeling it will not be in the public interest.

But we cannot afford to wreck our fine state university or our public schools to prevent a minimum of Negroes entering. To do so would be tragically short-sighted.

What the legislature must do is to repeal the present laws which can only back Georgia into corner after corner—similar to the present university crisis—and enact a program that will insure that no student will attend an integrated school against the will of his parents; that will provide local option and pupil placement.

Macon News

We do not welcome this integration of our white schools. We did not seek it. Indeed, we fought with every legal and financial resource at our command to prevent or to delay it.

Just as it was known that eventually there would be a handful of Negroes in the University of Georgia, so it is also understood that eventually there will be a few Negroes in the now-white Atlanta school system and in other systems in other large Georgia cities.

To close the public schools when this comes about would be madness. To fail to prepare in the legislature now convened for this eventuality borders on madness.

Macon Telegraph

The realization that legislated subterfuge will fool no one, especially the federal courts, has sunk in. The governor, in his letter to the speaker of the House and the president of the Senate, said as much when he referred to the act of cutting off funds to integrated educational institutions as an albatross which now has "the diametrically opposite effect from that intended by the legislature."

There will still be grumbling and even forceful opposition to the new type leadership exerting itself. But the change is inevitable. And the scramble has begun to find and do the will of the people.

Baldwin News

In the face of overwhelming federal power and a lack of preparedness of an alternative school system, the only answer to this dilemma seems to lie in allowing each community to handle the situation individually.

This will allow continued resistance in depth instead of having the whole battlefield collapse in one punch.

Quimby Melton

In the Griffin Daily News

We sincerely hope we will have no New Orleans nor Little Rock.

We also hope sincerely that not a single school in our state—from the university down to the smallest will be closed for a single day.

Athens Banner-Herald

Though we may dislike the course set for us, it is ours to follow. Let us accept our defeats as well as our victories with honor and a greater university and a greater Georgia.

Gainesville Daily Times

We see Georgia bound, or so we are told, by laws passed in anger and in the climate of five years ago. These laws were supposed by their misled makers to prevent what is happening.

But let us not cry out. The leadership of this state is embarked on a course of action which will return the university to full service. It may not be the best of all available courses, nor the course with the most lasting solution. But it is a course. Let it unfold.

Marietta Journal

The people of Georgia have had nearly seven years to get over the shock of the Supreme Court decision ending legal segregation in the public schools and colleges of this nation.

During that time, any illusion that we could forever evade or avoid compliance with court decree has been shattered . . . it is impossible to believe that any responsible state official would act to close that great institution because of this court decision.

The end of segregation, even on such a small token basis, is extremely distasteful to a great majority of Georgians. But the closing of the University of Georgia is unthinkable.

At least seven other Southern states have accepted Negroes in their universities.

Many Georgians Won't Let Mobs Decide Issue, Chet Huntley Says

NEW YORK (AP)—NBC commentator Chet Huntley said Thursday night that a lot of Georgians do not intend to have their segregation decisions made for them by a campus mob.

On the Huntley-Brinkley Report Wednesday night, Huntley had complimented Georgia on the calm at the University of Georgia in the segregation crisis. Later in the night there was a riot, and of it Huntley said Thursday night:

"The brief compliment paid here last night to Georgia, Georgians, the governor and the university may appear now to have been premature. Some of it was misplaced, but not all. The telegrams from Georgia today suggest that there are a lot of people there who don't intend to have their decisions made for them by a mob on the university's Ag Hill.

"Neither quickly enough nor thoroughly enough to please everyone will they stand up and be counted—but they will."

Four Georgia legislators wired Huntley Thursday, commending him on the fairness of his Wednesday night report. They are Reps. J. A. Andrews of Stephens, Roy Kelly of Jasper, George T. Smith of Grady and J. Robert Smith of Brantley.

A Mob's Victory Is Poor Peace

When the youth of Georgia go to college, they are no longer called boys and girls, but men and women, because their powers of judgment are maturing.

The University of Georgia students who gave themselves to the unacceptable

uses of mob action Wednesday night can, therefore, judge how they were used now that Athens Police Chief E. E. Hardy has identified his prisoners.

The chief's men collared, at the scene near the women's dormitory, eight members of the Ku Klux Klan, together with many pistols and much ammunition. Thus the students involved in the riot may, with their powers of judgment, reflect now on the kind of company they chose to be in.

As for the state and its officials, they failed unforgivably to provide state police when only they could keep the law from being broken. Gov. Vandiver should have foreseen and prepared. The law was defeated.

Victory was awarded to a mob.

Hours earlier the Huntley-Brinkley telecast on NBC had praised Georgia to the nation as a state where the law was being honorably respected. That changed.

Judge Bootle may rule tomorrow on readmission of the two students who had to be suspended by the university when the state failed to protect them and others.

But there is no change in alternatives Georgia has faced all week—a closed university, or an open one adequately protected.

It is up to the legislature to make the decision between those alternatives. It is up to the governor to carry out the legislature's will without letting people get hurt.

What occurred Wednesday night did not change the alternatives. It simply changed the reputation of Georgia.

And if the legislature chooses not to close the university, then the matter of behavior will again rest shortly in the hands of its students, who are men and women, and of the governor, who as conservator of the peace cannot call it lawful peace when it is purchased at the price of retreat before a mob.

Crisis In Brief

—Georgia House subcommittee, Federal Bureau of Investigation announce investigations of university crisis, violence.

—Federal Judge W. A. Bootle continues hearing on reinstatement of suspended Negro students until 2 p.m. Friday.

—Athens police arrest eight Ku Klux Klansmen, confiscate firearms in Klansmen's car.

Celestine Sibley

Cold, Distant Civility to Negroes Can Be a Two-Edged Sword

A Georgia legislator for whom I have acquired both liking and respect in the years I have watched him work at his state's business said the other day he hoped to keep the University of Georgia open in spite of the attendance of two Negro students. But, he added, "We've got to take steps to limit the number of Negro students going there." Somebody suggested that such action would be promptly knocked down by the federal courts as unconstitutional. The gentleman nodded gravely. "I know," he said, "but there are other ways. Our boys and girls can show them that they aren't welcome—and I don't mean by violence; I'm opposed to violence. I mean by their attitudes."

"Do you mean," I asked, "social ostracism?"

He nodded.

It suddenly seemed urgent to me to have this big, friendly, easy-going lawmaker, who is so pleasant and attractive of manner, define his terms. Would he ask his child to be rude, discourteous, unkind to another young person? Would he risk implanting in the character of someone he loved such seeds of unloveliness?

He explained carefully. He meant a cold and distant civility — a weapon more cruel to the young than the epithets of a mob.

I took my notes and I left but for two days I mulled over his words. The Negro students at the university probably aren't asking to be liked. They must have, in their preparation for this ordeal, been conditioned to expect everything from physical pain to the refined torture of cold aloneness. Some people say they deserve all this for being so presumptuous as to get "out of their place."

Whether you believe that or not it doesn't take much imagination, if you have a child of your own off at school, to think, "Suppose they were doing this to my child?" Young Charlayne Hunter, for instance, is carried along by the pressures of the day. She may be keyed up and tired. She may be distracted and unable to concentrate on her new studies, although she was an honor student. But she probably isn't particularly frightened and she will probably accept calmly whatever snubs come her way. She has been taught something I'm afraid we white parents may be realizing belatedly that we didn't teach our children — that those who inflict pain are, ultimately, hurting themselves more than anyone else.

It frightens me to think of teaching my child to freeze out another girl very like herself except for the color of her skin. I believe too well that we frequently sow what we reap, that what we do unto others more than occasionally comes home to us. I can imagine without any trouble at all suddenly being treated as a hated alien in my own, my native land. It's not easy to be a teen-aged girl or boy. It's at best a lonely age when you're eager to be liked, subject to homesickness, prey to those after-lights-out tears.

Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes will be sustained and fortified by their sense of purpose, without a doubt. The young people who are vulnerable are ours, if we let them use that two-edged sword, cruelty.

Georgia University officials get tough; 10 students ousted

(STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, Ga. — The toughening attitude of University of Georgia officials was displayed Saturday when two students, John T. Cochran of Butler, Ga., and Owen S. Whitman of Tampa, Fla., were suspended indefinitely.

The suspensions followed statements on NBC's Huntley Brinkley news report Friday night advocating continued student demonstrations and rock throwing when Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes returned to class Monday.

In addition, dean of students Joseph Williams disclosed that all students who took part in Wednesday night's riot would be suspended or expelled from school.

Thus far, 18 male students have left the university and five coeds, all residents of Myers Hall where Charlayne was assigned, have departed.

Ten of the men were suspended; three refused to attend an integrated school and five dropped out until the crisis was over. Parents were responsible for the removal of the five coeds, none of whom wanted to go, it was reported.

BULLETIN!

Georgia U Suspends The 2

ATHENS, Ga. — Whether it was because Georgia had lost a basketball game, or whether the Peach State had taken a page out of Alabama's infamous treatment of Miss Autherine Lucy, when she was admitted to the University of Alabama, two Negro students who were admitted to the University of Georgia were suspended early Tuesday, following riotous action by segregationists demonstrators.

Miss Charlayne Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Holmes 19, were admitted to the school under Federal Court order.

Speculation is rife that the demonstrations were promoted to "save somebody's face."

Georgia politicians have pledged that the state's schools will never be integrated.

During riotous opposition against a Negro American girl attending a state supported school, a mob of some 150 attempted to enter the doors of the dormitory where she was living.

Excuse for suspensions was "for their protection and that of other students."

The two students attended classes in peaceful circumstances Wednesday, leading up to speculation that the mob action was promoted.

Georgia still had not won its fight against the Federal court order. Attorneys for the students were geared for legal battle.

STUDENTS RALLY TO KEEP UNIVERSITY OPEN

Students Rally In Chapel To Keep University Open

The Atlanta Constitution

By CELESTINE SIBLEY

ATHENS — Lights burned late in the University of Georgia's old chapel Sunday night as it became the rallying point for students who want to keep the university open.

By 8:45 p.m. students bent on finishing school, integration or no integration, announced they had 2,600 names on a petition for open schools, which a delegation will deliver to House Floor Leader Frank Twitty at 9 a.m. Monday before the General Assembly convenes.

Several hundred additional names were expected to be collected before morning. Alan Wexler, managing editor of the student newspaper, Red and Black, called another chapel meeting for 11 p.m. Sunday to urge students to send personal telegrams to their own representatives in the General Assembly, to further bolster the effect of the petition.

Meanwhile, a counter-movement was brewing spear-headed by Tommy Burnside, president of the Inter-Fraternity Council, who addressed a telegram to Gov. Vandiver and the General Assembly urging maintenance of segregation. The Burnside telegram, which made no attempt to collect signatures of numbers of students, but concentrated on seeking the names of student leaders, is said to have asked that the schools be kept open, "but we do not want to give up on segregation."

Except for the circulation of petitions, life on the sprawling 160-year-old college campus appeared very quiet Sunday night. Students snack-shopped through the usual large Sunday night crowds — no supper is served in the college dining hall Sunday night — but pretty little coeds and their male companions apparently were concentrating mainly on pie a la mode, hamburgers and French fries, and each other.

The juke box in the popular student hangout, The Snack Shack, played "Georgia On My Mind."

The appearance of Georgia, University of, before the world engrossed many students and faculty members when they met informally to discuss the possibility of their accepting two Negro students into their ranks Monday morning.

CHANGES TOPIC

The Rev. Russell Edwards, director of the Wesley Foundation, a Methodist students' church group, unexpectedly changed his Sunday talk from a discussion of "Christian Belief" to a sermon entitled, "What Will We Do Tomorrow?"

Mr. Edwards reviewed the events following Judge Bootle's order, which would admit two Negro students to the university, telling his hearers that effigy hanging "was a throw back to voodooism."

Another throwback, he said, was the burning of a cross on the college track field Saturday night. Mr. Russell said this was another example of "a twisted cross — as bad in its way as the cross which Hitler twisted in Germany.

Mr. Edwards told the students if any present had any part in the burning of the cross and the effigy hanging: "No ifs, ands and buts about it, that person is in need of repentance and forgiveness."

IMPORTANT INFLUENCE

The minister to students warned the group that a small number could lead the campus and the state "down the wrong road," but a small number of Christian-minded students, who believe that the dignity of any man comes from his relationship to God, could be an important influence in the handling of the integration crisis.

"History is being made," Mr. Edwards said. "It's up to us what kind it will be. The eyes of the world are on us."

Dean Joe Williams said Saturday night's cross burning was a small scale demonstration back of the Fine Arts auditorium between 12:30 and 1 a.m. Sunday. He said 10 or 12 students participated, firing off a few firecrackers and igniting "a couple of boards they had nailed together."

The dean said the demonstration fizzled out when the campus night watchman appeared.

MUST FIND ROOM

Housing is short on the university campus, but Dean Williams said if Miss Charlayne Hunter is admitted Monday morning he will have to find room for her in one of the dormitories. Girl students are not permitted to live off campus unless they are engaged in graduate study or are 23 years of age.

Hamilton Holmes, the male student, will be permitted to live off campus, as about 2,000 other students are now doing.

Pete McCommons of Greensboro, vice president of the Student Council, and Ed Garland, president of the sophomore class and son of Atlanta attorney Reuben Garland, said about 88 per cent of the students they had asked to sign an open school petition complied willingly. Seven per cent, they said, were students under instruction by their families not to participate in any kind of demonstration.

"The other 5 per cent," put in Hugh White, Atlanta sophomore, "wouldn't even read it!"

Mary Ellen Cochran, former president of Women's Student Government, said she felt confident that "no matter their views on segregation, the girls at the University of Georgia will receive Charlayne Hunter in a dignified and courteous manner."

Keep Classes Open, Women Voters Urge

The League of Women Voters of Georgia Saturday urged Gov. Vandiver and the Regents chairman to "take whatever steps are necessary" to admit two Negroes to the University of Georgia and keep the institution open.

Mrs. Edward Vinson of Atlanta, president of the League, made the plea in telegrams dispatched Saturday afternoon to the governor and to Robert O. Arnold of Covington, chairman of the State Board of Regents.

The League sent Gov. Vandiver this telegram:

"The League of Women Voters of Georgia urges you to take whatever steps are necessary to admit these Negro students and keep the University of Georgia open.

"The people of Georgia look to you for leadership, in confidence that the government and the University System will emerge from this crisis stronger than ever.

"At the heart of your legislative program stands the new appropriations bill. We urge that you eliminate from it the 1956 provision cutting off funds to desegregated branches of the University System."

14e(1) 1961 UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Funds Freeze Closes University Of Georgia

But Vandiver Asks Cutoff Law Repeal

BULLETIN

ATLANTA (AP)—Gov. Ernest Vandiver Monday night announced the closing of the University of Georgia which was to have been integrated by two young Negroes Tuesday for the first time in the 175-year history of the institution.

But Vandiver added he would ask the Legislature to repeal the law cutting off state money to the University if it becomes integrated.

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The University of Georgia will be closed Tuesday morning with its operating funds cut off, the Associated Press learned Monday night.

An unimpeachable source said Gov. Ernest Vandiver and other state leaders would announce later Monday night a four-step plan in the attempt to preserve segregation at the university, where two Negro students have been ordered admitted.

Under this plan, the university would be closed Tuesday morning. Students at the school would be given a holiday for the rest of the week. The Legislature would be asked to repeal th section of the 1956 Appropriations Act which forbids expenditures at schools ordered integrated. And, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook will fly to Washington Tuesday to ask Associate Justice Hugo L. Black of the U. S. Supreme Court to overrule Judge Elbert Tuttle of the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta.

REVERSED COURT

Tuttle had reversed a lower court which had granted the state a stay in the order for immediate admittance of the two Negroes.

Vandiver and other high state officials huddled in the Governor's Mansion late Monday night.

The decision to close the school came as the two Negro students, Charlayne A. Hunter, 19, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, prepared to enter the all-white university.

As they registered Monday a crowd of about 2,000 yelling, booing white students followed them about the campus.

The two Negroes were to attend their first classes at 9 a.m. Tuesday, breaking the color bar for

(Continued From Page 1)

the first time at the 175-year-old university.

The two were interrupted in the registration process earlier Monday when U. S. Dist. Judge W. A. Bootle at Macon granted the state a delay of his original order last Friday under which the Negroes were to be admitted.

University officials suspended their registration and the Negroes, accompanied by their attorneys, left the campus.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People immediately took an appeal to Tuttle, chief judge of the 5th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in Atlanta.

Within hours of Bootle's stay, Tuttle ruled that the Negroes must be admitted immediately, and they returned to the campus to resume registration.

It was then that white students followed them, booing, yelling and hurling shouts of "niggers go home." At no time were they threatened physically.

CLOSED FOR DAY

Miss Holmes, a transfer student from Wayne State University in Detroit, would be a third-quarter freshman at the university, and Holmes is transferring as a sophomore from Morehouse College for Negroes here. Both are from Atlanta. Miss Hunter seeks a journalism course, and Holmes is aiming at a premed course.

The administration building closed for the day before they had time to pay their registration fees, but arrangements were made for them to pay the fees in their first vacant periods during Tuesday's classes.

The Negroes had a long session with the dean of women, Edith Langdale Stallings, apparently about arranging dormitory space for Miss Hunter. The university has a rule that freshman women must live on campus.

The Negroes were accompanied on the campus by attorneys, Miss Hunter's mother and Holmes' father.

Dean of Men William Tate joined Holmes at one point when the Negro left the infirmary and drove over to be photographed for an identification card.

The return of the students highlighted a day of rapid-fire events which saw Judge W. A. Bootle at Macon stay his order of last Friday requiring the university to admit the Negroes.

'DAILY DENIED RIGHTS'

A few hours later in Atlanta,

AP Wirephoto

GOV. VANDIVER ADDRESSES LEGISLATURE
Georgian Has Plan To Guarantee Every Child His Right

Judge Elbert P. Tuttle of the U. S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals set aside Bootle's stay after hearing arguments by attorneys for the state and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"It is my considered opinion," said the white-haired Tuttle, a brigadier-general in the Army Reserve, "that the stay extended by Judge Bootle has to be set aside and the stay denied."

Tuttle called Bootle's original findings of discrimination on the part of the university clear cut and said of Miss Hunter and Holmes: "They have daily been denied their rights on account of race and color."

State Atty Gen. Eugene Cook said state attorneys were undecided about appealing Tuttle's action direct to the U. S. Supreme Court. They prepared to go into conference with state administration leaders.

Attorneys said an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court to set aside Tuttle's decision and order a stay could be acted upon by any member of the tribunal.

MORE TURMOIL

His quick overruling of the lower court again plunged the state into official turmoil over the racial issue. Earlier the segregation-minded Legislature, convening for a 40-day session, had cheered wildly when told that Bootle had postponed his admission order.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver and the lawmakers are caught between federal orders for desegregation and a state law cutting off funds to any integrated school.

Heartened by the Bootle stay, Vandiver had told a cheering Legislature at noon that it must guarantee freedom of association to the school children of Georgia.

The NAACP said after Tuttle's decision that Miss Hunter and Holmes would complete their registration at the university later Monday and enter classes Tuesday.

CITES 'VICIOUSNESS'

Vandiver, 42, called Bootle's entry order "a sweeping edict, the harshness of which threatens to destroy or disrupt the University of Georgia."

"The right of freedom of choice of one's associates is in violation of no laws, state or federal," he added. "All Georgians know that the federal courts are moving swiftly against Southern thought and culture with a viciousness peculiar only to tyranny and dictatorship."

Vandiver spoke of a new protection for the parents and children, apparently having in mind a constitutional amendment to specify that no child of one race could be forced to go to school with a child of another race.

But nowhere in his address did he detail his plan, if any, for preventing desegregation of the university.

'GOD-GIVEN RIGHT'

"The administration at this session will present for your consideration," Vandiver said, "a child-protection amendment designed to guarantee every Georgia child his

God-given right to freedom of association. Under no circumstances could he or she be forced to attend a school wherein intolerable conditions exist."

Such an amendment was urged several months ago by a state school study commission. White parents objecting to their children's attending an integrated school would be eligible for state grants to finance private school education.

While the legal and legislative developments came thick and fast the young Negroes who caused all the uproar were virtually at the classroom doors of the university. Then news of the stay came, and they drove away from the campus. A spokesman said they would stand by in Athens.

Registration of Miss Hunter and Holmes had been suspended by the university registrar's office as soon as it received word of Bootle's action.

'A LITTLE DISAPPOINTED'

"Naturally, I am a little disappointed," Miss Hunter said then.

They described university officials as courteous and considerate. They filled out admissions blanks at the registrar's office shortly after reaching Athens at 9:06 a. m., then went to the Journalism and College of Arts and Sciences Buildings to schedule their classroom work.

Generally order prevailed, but a demonstration broke out when Miss Hunter left the Journalism Building to return to the registrar's office.

One of a crowd of about 1,000 students and townspeople yelled, "Go home nigger." Then another shouted at William Tate, dean of students who was accompanying her: "You're walking with a nigger."

ON GEORGIA UNIVERSITY

The Montgomery Advertiser

Vandiver Airs Mixing Policy Decision Today

Montgomery, Ala.

Mon, 1-9-61

ATLANTA (AP)—Gov. Ernest Vandiver said Sunday he would "speak to the people" Monday and tell them his decision on how the state will meet court-ordered integration at the University of Georgia.

A federal judge has ruled the university must open its doors to Negroes for the first time in its 175-year history.

The governor called a strategy meeting Sunday of the attorney general, special counsel, State Board of Regents, which governs state-supported institutions of higher learning, and A. D. Aderhold, university president.

"No policy decision was made at the meeting," Vandiver said later. "I called the meeting to give the leaders the full information on the court decision and its legal effect. No policy decision will be made now, but it will be made public Monday. I will deal with the question then and not before."

Vandiver elaborated briefly on a statement he issued Saturday on the integration order by U.S. District Judge W. A. Bootle in Macon. Vandiver had said entrance of the Negroes into the university would have the effect of cutting off its funds under terms of the state's Appropriation Act. Vandiver said Sunday the act provides for freezing all university funds, those on hand as well as operating funds, in the event the school is forced by a federal court to admit Negroes.

Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd, who also attended the meeting, was asked whether he favored keeping the university open. "I know of no responsible official who desires public schools to be closed," he said.

Roy Harris of Augusta, a member of the Board of Regents and an ardent segregationist, said "I'm opposed to cooperating with any courts or anybody else to bring racial mixing to our schools or to anywhere else."

George Smith II, speaker of the House, said, "we all hope the University of Georgia will not be closed, but at this time I don't feel we could accept token integration."

The attorney general has already filed a motion seeking to stay Bootle's order. A hearing has been set on the motion for 9:30 a.m. Monday.

The delay motion filed by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said the Georgia General Assembly, which convenes for a 40-day session Monday would have an opportunity to change this provision of the appropriation act and thus prevent the possibility of the university having to close.

Cook's motion also said the state planned to appeal Bootle's order. If the judge declines to postponed the Monday deadline for entrance of the Negroes, the state still may seek such a delay from the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals which will hear the appeal.

The students named by Bootle's order are Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, a sophomore at Morehouse college in Atlanta; and Charlayne Hunter, 18, who now attends Wayne University in Detroit. Both were honor graduates of Turner High School in Atlanta.

EXPECTED SUNDAY

Holmes made the 66-mile trip to Athens Saturday to secure an admission blank from the university registrar. Miss Hunter was expected to arrive from Detroit Sunday to also apply for immediate admission. Their original applications still were among the records held by the court.

The judge's order also enjoined university officials from discriminating against eligible Negro applicants for admission. A similar order was aimed two years ago at officials of Georgia State College in Atlanta. However, Negro applicants in that suit could not meet entrance requirements.

Still another federal court order has been issued against Atlanta's public schools. It provided for a fall deadline on the start of a gradual integration program.

Issuance of the order to open the classrooms to Miss Hunter and Holmes brought a brief demonstration at the university as several hundred students watched about 25 others burn an effigy of Holmes. A cross-burning at another site drew a smaller audience. Both groups dissipated quickly when university officials arrived.

EXPRESSES HOPE

University President O. C. Aderhold expressed hope state leaders would find a way to keep the school operating. And he said he had faith that "faculty and students, as well as parents and alumni, will cooperate in every possible way in the light of the recent court decision."

2 students, Klansmen indicted

ATHENS, Ga. — Three more men whom police identified as Ku Klux Klansmen and two 19-year-old University of Georgia students were indicted on riot charges last week by a Clarke County grand ury investigating the violent segregation demonstration at the University following enrollment of two colored students.

The grand jury, nine members of which are connected with the university, has indicted a total of 11 persons on riot charges. The jury was expected to climax its investigation with presentments later in the week.

Indicted were William T. Brooks, John D. Miller and Wiliam F. Griffith, all admitted Klansmen of the Atlanta area; Ernest Parks Davis, sophomore of Gainesville, and John Conners Cochran, freshman from Butler in Taylor County.

* * *

THE RIOT trials of six other Atlanta men, five of whom were admitted Klansmen, was postponed in Clarke Superior Count until April 17, after the court was informed their attorney, Jimmy Venable of Atlanta, was engaged in a Federal Court case in Atlanta.

The indictments returned charged the three Klansmen and the students with "assembling. . .to disturb the peace" and engaging in unlawful acts of violence by "loudly cursing and using boisterous, threatening language, throwing rocks" through windows of Center Myers Hall, a girls' dormitory, and through windows of Athens police cars and city fire trucks and priately owned cars.

The indictment also charges the defendants with dangerously shooting fireworks and physically assaulting police officers, including Officers Ed Hansford and David Bellew, and striking officer James Hansford with a rock.

* * *

IN ADDITION, the two students, but not the Klansmen, are charged with carrying a banner with inflammatory words and "exhorting other persons in the gathering to make an assault on the girls' dormitory."

Meanwhile, the two students who cracked the segregation barrier at the university attended classes without incident.

In another development the Athens Ministerial Association adopted a resolution expressing "deep shock" at reports the Legislature might censure the university administration and urge the firing of professors who signed a petition saying the Federal Court's integration order should be obeyed.

The association said legislative action could weaken discipline at the university, encouraging defiance and even violence, could endanger the university's accrediation and could further threaten the name of the institution.

A list of 405 professors (70 per cent of the faculty) who signed the petition urging compliance with the Federal Court order was released to the press by Dr. Kenneth Coleman, assistant professor in the history department, who acted as secretary of the meeting held by the professors.

The ministers' resolution also reaffirmed the association's "complete confidence" in President O. C. Aderhold, Dean of Students Joe Williams, Dean of Men William Tate and the university administration.

The resolution also commended Gov. Vandiver "for his forthright declaration that public education must be maintained. . ."

3 Klansmen, 2 Ga. Students Are Indicted

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FACE TRIAL IN APRIL

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STUDENTS ATTEND CLASSES

Meanwhile, the two students who cracked the segregation barrier at the university attended, classes without incident.

$3.6 Million Dorm Delayed by Regents

University Project Hits Obstacle of Integration

By MARION GAINES

With the desegregation situation at the University of Georgia apparently in mind, the State Board of Regents Wednesday deferred action on a $3,620,000 dormitory-building project at the university.

Officially, the regents postponed a decision on the proposed nine-story dormitory because of a three-year-old board policy limiting construction of new dormitories to not more than four stories.

But unofficially, the recent desegregation of the university by two Atlanta Negroes appeared as an influencing factor during a quarter-hour of debate on the building project.

BAGGS ASKS DELAY

Regent Linton Baggs of Macon moved that action be deferred until the next board meeting in light of events at the university "of the past several weeks."

Regarding the proposed dormitory which would house 1,000 students, Baggs posed the possibility of a situation developing that "could ruin it" for all 1,000 students.

The situation that could develop was never made explicit, but Baggs indicated it might not be too bad if there were five 200-student dorms instead of a single 1,000-student unit.

4-STORY DORMS FAVORED

Regents Chairman Robert O. Arnold said he'd always favored four-story dorms because they blend with the university's prevailing architecture. He also said, "I don't like plans being drawn up in direct violation of a board policy" (against dorms of more than four stories).

The questions of fire safety and elevator cost in high-rise dormitories are factors which also must be considered, the regents said.

University System Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell said the present deadline is March 18-19 for submitting the preliminary building plans to the U.S. Housing and Home Finance Agency. The university is seeking a federal loan to finance building the dormitory.

ACTS ON GEORGIA STATE

Turning to Georgia State College in Atlanta, the regents approved the school's hiring of a New York firm to conduct a "space utilization analysis" of two present buildings and the college's proposed "Multi-Purpose Building."

The board also authorized the filing of condemnation proceedings against property from 122 to 138 Decatur Street which forms part of the proposed site of the multi-purpose building.

In other action, the regents:

1. Approved preliminary plans for new dormitories at Middle Georgia College, Abraham Baldwin College and Albany State College.

2. Were told that Southern Tech expects to move into its new Cobb County quarters during the 1961-62 school year and that the Marietta Housing Authority has agreed to provide living quarters for students who need them.

Negro Students' Social Life--Nil

ATHENS, Ga. — (AP) — The social life of the first two Negroes to smash the color barrier at the 175-year-old University of Georgia has been one of restriction and self-made curfews after a month of calm integration.

"While we circulate freely around campus during the day, we rarely go out in the evening," Hamilton Holmes, 19, explained.

"Many students have gone out of their way to be cordial to us," Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, added, "but there is still considerable reserve from the majority."

Since the first few days of violent demonstrations, an academic air of peaceful adjustment to integration has prevailed.

"It's been a relief to have the crowds gone," Miss Hunter related. "Now we are completely on our own." She spoke of the law protection she and Holmes have received since the demonstration.

University officials, however, said that while protection is no longer in evidence, the Negroes "are probably still being watched."

The Negroes admit to being left alone much of the time

HOLMES

CHARLAYNE

and depend on each other for some companionship.

"But all the time I'm left alone gives me uninterrupted time to study," Miss Hunter added.

"Hamp (Holmes), instead of a law officer, now drives me the mile to class from my dormitory," she said.

Friendly overtures have been made recently, too. Several girls came over from another dormitory one evening to cook supper with Miss Hunter. She occupies a room with a private kitchen and bath.

Only last week Holmes attended a supper meeting of the Canterbury Club, a campus religious club, and has been invited to attend the all-white Episcopal Church in Athens.

Both Miss Hunter and Holmes think their classwork is progressing normally. "At least we've caught up," they said.

Negroes' Social Life Restricted At Georgia

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—The social life of the first two Negroes to smash the color barrier at the 175-year-old University of Georgia has been one of restriction and self-made curfews, after a month of calm integration.

"While we circulate freely around campus during the day, we rarely go out in the evening," Hamilton Holmes, 19, explained.

"Many students have gone out of their way to be cordial to us," Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, added, "but there is still considerable reserve from the majority."

Campus sorority homes, with their towering Corinthian columns of antebellum days, are solemn campus reminders of a way of life sharply broken a month ago when the two Negroes first entered the university.

Then, both the little college town and the huge campus of 7,500 students reeled from reaction to a violent demonstration on the night of the Negroes' first day of class at the heretofore rigidly segregated and oldest state-chartered university in the nation.

Since that night, an academic air of peaceful adjustment to integration has prevailed.

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University officials, however, said that while protection is no longer in evidence, the Negroes "are probably still being watched."

The Negroes admit to being left alone much of the time and depend on each other for some companionship.

"But all the time I'm left alone gives me uninterrupted time to study," Miss Hunter added.

"Hamp (Holmes), instead of a law officer, now drives me the mile to class from my dormitory," she said.

"The girls in my dorm are still not extremely warm toward me," Miss Hunter commented. Holmes lives in a rented room off campus.

Each Friday after class, Holmes drives Miss Hunter the 70 miles to their Atlanta homes to spend the weekend.

Last week, copies of a "proclamation" were circulated on campus urging students and professors to ostracize the Negroes. But no one seemed to know who had written it. It was signed simply "Students for Passive Resistance."

Meanwhile, friendly overtures have been made recently, too. Several girls came over from another dormitory one evening to cook supper with Miss Hunter. She occupies a room with a private kitchen and bath.

Only last week Holmes attended a supper meeting of the Canterbury Club, a campus religious club, and has been invited to attend the all-white Episcopal church in Athens.

The Rev. Nathaniel E. Parker Jr. said he believes the supper meeting was the first extracurricular activity in which Holmes has taken part. The minister said the approximately 30 students received Holmes warmly.

Both Miss Hunter and Holmes think their classwork is progressing normally. "At least we've caught up," they said.

While there was no official comment, unofficial sources report their work is acceptable and their class attendance good.

Miss Hunter and Holmes said they still plan to answer the flood of letters and telegrams received from all parts of the world, including Germany, Brazil, Australia and France.

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Forces Join To Maintain Campus Vigil

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Jan. 1-15-61

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Federal, state and local officials joined Saturday in moves to prevent new violence when two Negroes return to the University of Georgia.

The two students, suspended after rock-throwing demonstrators were routed by tear gas Wednesday night, were ordered readmitted by a federal judge by Monday.

State patrol officers from other sections of Georgia were quartered in motels near the university campus.

City police and the county prosecutor issued warnings against law violators. FBI agents and a state legislative committee continued inquiries into the campus disorder and the Clarke County grand jury will start hearings Monday into what Prosecutor Marshall Pollock described as Wednesday night's mob action.

GET TOUGH POLICY

Pollock said both students and non-students who violate the law will be prosecuted.

The university announced a get-tough policy designed to prevent further disorders.

Joseph A. Williams, dean of students, warned that, "Students attending and taking part in riots and demonstrations will be suspended and expelled."

The memorandum to all students was issued during a lull between a riot on the campus Wednesday night, touched off by the admittance of the Negroes, and their expected return Monday morning.

JEOPARDIZE CHARTER

Williams also noted that city ordinances provide for the arrest and prosecution of persons holding parades and mass demonstrations without permission.

And he said members of fraternities and sororities would jeopardize their chapter charters by participating in demonstrations. He said local advisers and nation-al headquarters are being asked to work with students to enforce law and order.

Other precautions to maintain order were in evidence in this university city of about 30,000. State police cars were standing by. And Chief E. E. Hardy of the Athens police reminded students and townspeople in a statement that obstructing traffic and failure to obey a police order were law violations.

STAY AWAY

Hardy urged all townspeople to stay away from any gathering which might develop.

Attorneys for the two students said after a telephone conference with university officials that plans had been completed for their readmission. Details were kept confidential.

Neither student has a class until 9 a.m. Monday but an attorney said they will be there by 8 a.m., the deadline set in a federal court order for the university to lift their suspensions.

Classes were held Saturday but the students who broke the university's 175-year-old color bar were at their homes in Atlanta, 65 miles away. Saturday sessions are scheduled three times in the winter quarter.

State police patrol cars from other areas were parked in front of motels a short distance from the sprawling university campus. None was seen on the campus or the institution which has 7,500 white students.

PREVENT DISORDER

Local authorities and university officials hoped presence of the state police would prevent disorder such as that of Wednesday night when rock-throwing demonstrators were routed by tear gas.

The Wednesday violence was followed by suspension of the Negro students by university officials and their reinstatement by a federal judge Friday. After a two-hour closed conference in Macon with counsel for the state and the Negroes, U. S. Dist. Judge W. A. Bootle said he was not convinced that state enforcement agencies were inadequate to maintain order.

ONLY ONE DAY

The Negroes had been to classes only one day when the violence erupted.

The two students, Charlayne Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Holmes, 19, were returned to their Atlanta homes Wednesday night after the disorder ended. University officials said Saturday they do not expect them back until 8 a.m. Monday, a deadline set for their re-entry by Bootle.

Some sources indicated the two students might be brought back Sunday night but Holmes said he didn't expect to return until Monday morning.

D. L. Hollowell, Atlanta attorney for the Negroes, said he would talk with state officials to coordinate plans for the students' return.

SMOOTH RE-ENTRY

"We are just as interested as they are in making a smooth, unostentatious re-entry at the university," Hollowell said.

State and federal authorities were on hand for the second day inquiring into the Wednesday disorder. Twelve or more FBI agents were reported handling an inquiry ordered by the Justice Department. A state legislative committee called more witnesses to a second closed session.

The university reported a number of students had been suspended for taking part in the rowdy demonstration. Dr. O. C. Aderhold, university president, warned that any student caught in an act of violence would be removed from school. Two students were reported to have been expelled. The school does not disclose names of students who are disciplined.

8 KKK MEMBERS

Dr. Joseph Williams, dean of students, said the FBI agents are investigating students who made inflammatory statements that might incite a riot.

The demonstrators included eight Atlanta men described as Ku Klux Klan members. Three of them forfeited $27 bonds after failing to answer disorderly conduct charges. The other five were released under bond of $205 on charges of carrying deadly weapons to a public meeting and are scheduled for a hearing in Municipal Court Tuesday.

Georgia U. Accepts First Two Negroes; State Maps Appeal

The New York Times
Jan. 1-10-61

Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 9—The University of Georgia opened its doors today to its first Negro students after desegregation had been suspended and then reinstated by the Federal courts.

The presence of the two students on the campus created little disturbance. A few whites told them they were welcome. But one of the two, a girl, was jeered by a group of youths, who shouted:

"Go home, nigger! and don't come back!"

Desegregation raised the threat that the 175-year-old university might be closed. A state law provides for the automatic cutting off funds of a university that is forced to desegregate by a Federal Court order.

Speedy Appeal Likely

There was no announcement late today from Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver as to what the state would do. In a noon speech to the opening session of the Legislature, he said he was watching the situation closely.

Eugene Cook, the State Attorney General, is expected to take the case immediately to the United States Supreme Court in an attempt to win a delay.

The two students began registration this morning under terms of a desegregation order issued last Friday by Judge William A. Bootle of the United States District Court. They are Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 18 years old, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, both of Atlanta.

New York
P. 22

However, after a hearing at Macon, Ga., Judge Bootle granted the state's request for a stay pending the outcome of an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in New Orleans.

When news of his action rached the university, the two students' interviews with their faculty counselors were terminated. The students then were called to the registrar's office and informed of the court's action.

Jan. 1-10-61

Attorneys for the two then went before Judge Elbert P. Tuttle, chief judge of the Appeals Court for the Fifth Circuit, sitting in Atlanta this afternoon, and requested that the stay be set aside. The judge granted their request after an informal hearings on the ground that the rights of the students should not be further denied.

Miss Hunter and Mr. Holmes, who had remained here, returned to the registrar's office and completed all but one detail of the registration process, the payment of fees. Then they returned to Atlanta for the night.

An official said that the students were expected to pay their fees early tomorrow morning and report for classes at 9 A. M. He pointed out that the two would no be enrolled at the university until this final step had been taken.

Before transferring to the University of Georgia, Miss Hunter had been attending Wayne State University in Detroit and Mr. Holmes had been studying in Atlanta at Morehouse College, an all-Negro institution. Both are sophomores.

They received a mixed welcome from the white student body of more than 7,000. Their arrival had been preceded by several demonstrations and a number of cross burnings.

Students Are Divided

Some students asserted that the university should be closed to prevent desegregation. However, petitions signed by 2,776 of them, calling for action to keep the university open, were presented to the Legislature.

Miss Hunter and Mr. Holmes were driven here in separate cars from Atlanta, some seventy miles to the southwest.

They were accompanied by Mrs. Althea Hunter, the girl's mother; Alfred Holmes, father of the youth; Horace Ward, a Negro lawyer who unsuccessfully attempted to enter the university nine years ago; Vernon Jordan, another lawyer, and several Negro newsmen.

A few students stood among the reporters and photographers waiting at the university arch when the group entered the campus at 9 A.M. Student leaders had urged the watching students to dispurse.

The crowd was silent as the Negroes entered the academic building.

Several student members of various religious groups of the university approached Miss Hunter and Mr. Holmes on several occasions to welcome them to the campus. Some offered to help with registration. After conferring with Paul E. Kea, assistant director of admissions, Miss Hunter went to the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism for a conference with a faculty adviser.

A group of some 400 to 500 students gathered outside the Commerce and Journalism Building while Miss Hunter emerged from the building, William Tate, dean of men, took her by the elbow and escorted her through the crowd. Some Shout Slogans

Associated Press Wirephoto

ARRIVES TO ENROLL: Hamilton E. Holmes walking to the registrar's office yesterday at the University of Georgia in Athens.

Miss Hunter said that uni
versity officials had been "very
nice and quite helpful."

Judge Bootle's action in de-
laying desegration came as a
surprise. He explained that he
wanted to give the state a
chance to exercise its right of
appeal.

Delay Sought by State

Lawyers for the state had re-
quested the stay. They argued
that time should be granted for
the appeal to be heard and also
for the Legislature to repeal the
part of the segregation law pro-
viding for cutting off funds.

"Every litigant has the right
of appeal," Judge Bootle said.

However, he directed lawyers
in the case to ask the Court of
Appeals to speed its hearing so
that the Negroes could be ad-
mitted as soon as possible.

When the matter was laid be-
fore Judge Tuttle, he pointed
out that the docket of the Fifth
Circuit was crowded and that it
might be Octobber before the
case could be heard.

Moreover, he said that the
state had not raised any ques
tion that it would be likely to
cause the Appeals Court to se
aside the desegration order.

The Birmingham News Birmingham, Ala. June 12 - 61

Associated Press wirephoto

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA STUDENTS WAVE CONFEDERATE FLAG
. . . In demonstration against integration of the school and order closing it

POLICE USE TEAR GAS- QUELL CROWD OF 1,000
AT NEGRO COED'S DORM.

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Police Use Tear Gas, Quell Crowd of 1,000 At Negro Coed's Dorm

Troopers Called In At Athens

By BRUCE GALPHIN and BARBARA MILZ
Constitution Staff Writers

ATHENS—A shouting, milling crowd of about 1,000 University of Georgia students assembled before the dormitory of Charlayne Hunter was dispersed late Wednesday night when police used tear gas to combat the rowdiest demonstration on the campus this week.

The demonstration climaxed a relatively peaceful day which saw

Interview with Charlayne Hunter, Page 15.

two Negroes attend their first day of classes at the previously segregated university.

The crowds began breaking up and moving on after police began calling in reinforcements and using tear gas at about 10:45 p.m. It was the first use of tear gas.

Quite a few students were arrested. The number could not be determined late Wednesday night.

Staff Photo—Charles Pugh

NEGRO COED POSES WITH CLASSMATES AFTER WEDNESDAY CLASS

Charlayne Hunter, Seated; Girls With Her Are Unidentified

Open fights between students and Athens police broke out after officers arrested some of the demonstrators, who were chanting segregation slogans, shooting off fireworks, and throwing rocks at dormitory windows.

Police had to send for reinforcements and the university requested the assistance of the state patrol to maintain order. A city police paddy-wagon was pulled up and immediately began to fill up with arrested students.

A man in the crowd offered "to go on all your bonds" for arrested students.

FOLLOWS GAME

Wednesday night's demonstration began immediately after Georgia Tech defeated Georgia in an overtime basketball game at Woodruff Hall. About 200 students gathered at first, but the crowd grew rapidly.

Somebody hurled a brick or soft drink bottle which pierced the screen of a dormitory window, but didn't break the glass.

The students, most of them men students, chanted "nigger go home." Two men carried a large sheet bearing the same words.

The noisy demonstration climaxed an eventful day which saw the two Negroes enter the first desegregated classrooms in a tax-supproted Georgia school.

Incidents earlier Wednesday were limited to a few cat-calls and a "walk-out" of four students in Miss Hunter's journalism class. Miss Hunter and Hamilton Holmes enrolled in the university under court orders this week.

The four waited in the classroom until Dean John E. Drewry entered to teach a course in the ethics and principles of journalism. Then they stood up and walked out.

It was not determined whether any of the four was enrolled in the class. At least one had stayed from a previous class to see what Miss Hunter looked like, a student in the room reported.

As Miss Hunter entered the journalism building, a few students in the group on the sidewalk chanted "Dogmeat, dogmeat"—a football cheer expressing scorn for the opponents.

As Holmes left his afternoon psychology class, someone yelled, "You may be in school, but you're still a nigger!"

Otherwise, students expressed resentment only to themselves or newsmen.

University officials accompanied the two Negroes to and from each of their classes Wednesday.

At most of the classes friendly students also met or accompanied the pair.

Miss Hunter arrived by car for her first class at Meigs Hall at 9 a.m. She was accompanied by two white girls and was met at the curb by freshman counselor Dan Biggers. She was smiling broadly.

Inside the classroom, where a course in psychology was being taught, no one sat next to Miss Hunter.

At the Western Civilization and journalism classes which followed, however, she was surrounded by her classmates.

Her last class of the day was modern dance.

Miss Hunter said she was "very well pleased" by her reception on her first day in class.

She said most students didn't appear unfriendly but not many spoke to her in class.

Holmes started his first class at the same time as Miss Hunter, but a mile or so away at the Science Center on Ag Hill.

He entered a large hall and sat by himself on a front row to hear a lecture on zoology.

There were no bystanders at the Science Center except students taking courses there at that hour.

At 10 a.m. both Holmes and Miss Hunter were taken on a tour of the library—a routine for all new transfer students.

While tthe girl went on to her history and journalism courses, Holmes returned to Ag Hill for a two-hour physics course.

He completed his academic day

The Atlanta Constitution Thurs-1-12-61

Staff Photo—Charles Pugh

NEGRO IS WELCOMED TO LIBRARY BY ITS DIRECTOR

Hamilton Holmes Is Met at Door by W. P. Kellam of University

at 3 p.m. when he left a psychology class in Meigs Hall.

Holmes ate lunch off campus at the home where he is living.

Miss Hunter's luncheon place was not disclosed.

Several students who have been identified as instigators of trouble in the past two days were given stern warnings by University officials Wednesday.

A law student who bragged to reporters that "action will be taken within the week" to get rid of the Negroes and that "the money is already in town" was sent by Dean of Men William Tate to the dean of the law school.

Law School Dean J. Alton Hosch warned another of his students who has been a ringleader in the demonstrations that further participation could result in expulsion.

ROCK TOSSERS HIT

The Red and Black, student newspaper, in a flyer sheet extra, criticized the students who participated in rock throwing Tuesday night near Miss Hunter's dormitory.

The rock-throwing occurred briefly as students pursued a policeman. The policeman had arrested a boy who had been setting off firecrackers. The rock-throwing resulted in minor injuries to several. WSB-TV cameraman Dick Goff was struck in the cheek, and someone snatched away his expensive hand-camera.

A student journalist, Marcia Powell, was struck on the knee, and coffee was thrown or spilled on a CBS newsman's coat.

Georgia Campus Mob Routed With Tear Gas

Students, Officers Scuffle Outside Negro Coed's Dorm

The Montgomery Advertiser

Thurs. 1-12-61

ATHENS, Ga. (AP) — Police used tear gas Wednesday night on crowds of students who paraded bofere a University of Georgia dormitory in which a Negro girl is living. Montgomery Adv

Firemen had hoses at the ready.

Open fights between students and Athens police

Open fights between students broke out after officers tried to arrest some of the demonstrators, who were chanting segregation slogans, shooting fireworks and throwing rocks at dormitory windows.

It was the rowdiest demonstration since two Atlanta Negroes were admitted to the previously all-white university.

The Negroes, Charlayne Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Holmes, 19, were admitted to the school under federal court order and attended classes peacefully Wednesday.

500 TO 1,000

The crowd was estimated at 500 to 1,000 demonstrators.

A number of arrests were reported.

Police had to send for reinforcements and the university requested help from the state patrol.

A city police wagon was pulled up and immediately began to fill up with those arrested. A number of nonstudents were on the campus because of the Georgia-Georgia Tech basketball game.

CROWD GREW

A man in the crowd offered to "go all your bonds" for those arrested.

The demonstration began immediately after Tech defeated Georgia in the basketball game. About 200 students gathered at first, but the crowd grew rapidly. Someone hurled a brick or soft drink bottle which pierced the screen of a dormitory window, did not break the glass.

The students, most of them men, chanted, "nigger go home." Two men carried a large sheet bearing the same words.

At one point about 150 members of the mob tried to rush the doors of the dormitory where Miss Hunter lives. They were held off by 30 Athens policemen and hard-pressed university officials and teachers.

BULLETIN

ATHENS, Ga. — The University of Georgia late Wednesday night suspended two Negro students following rock-throwing rioting at the 175-year-old school, according to United Press International.

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

2 Negro Students Say Others Are Warming Up

the Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

ATHENS, Ga. — (UPI) — A grand jury has commended the administration and faculty of the University of Georgia for the "forthright manner" in which they handled integration of the institution under federal court decree.

But the chairman of Georgia's Democratic party had harsh words for the legislative proposals of Gov. Ernest Vandiver that could lead to token integration of public schools. Editor-Publisher James H. Gray charged in the Albany (Ga.) Herald that Vandiver's "altered" segregation stand will result in "enforced integration."

Vandiver made his recommendations to a General Assembly which apparently softened its no-segregation sentiment following last week's mob violence at the university. The rowdy demonstration outside the dormitory of a Negro student forced the temporary suspension of the first Negroes ever to attend the 175-year-old university.

The university administration and faculty deplored the violence and took stern disciplinary action to insure a peaceful return of the Negroes, Charlayne Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Holmes, 19.

In the meanwhile the two Negro students who became the first members of their race to attend the 175-year-old University of Georgia said that fellow students "warmed up" considerably during their initial week.

AVOID TENSIONS

Newsmen, to avoid adding to the tensions caused by admission of the Negro students, agreed not to interview them during their first week on campus. They were contacted when they returned to their homes in Atlanta for the weekend.

"Everything went along very much according to schedule," Miss Hunter reported. "It was just like going to school anywhere else."

Holmes said he was encouraged by events of the past week. "Everything went off without a hitch," he said.

The two students were admitted to the school under federal court order a week ago Wednesday. Their presence touched off rioting, however, and they were suspended for their "own protection."

The federal judge who first ordered them admitted later suggested the rioting could have been averted by state authorities and ordered them readmitted. They went back to classes last Monday and were accepted without incident.

Miss Hunter said some of the girls in the dormitory who had been friendly before the rioting were "a little cold" when she returned. But she said this merely confirmed "my first intuition ... the ones that I thought liked me at first still seemed to be friendly."

The new coed said plainclothesmen still accompany her to her first class but "I make it on my own after that.

"Once a white girl walked with me and occasionally someone speaks when I pass. Usually I'm so surprised that it's hard for me to cough up a hello.

DON'T SPEAK

She said she didn't feel slighted because more of her fellow students didn't speak. "Most of them are hurrying to class and aren't talking to anyone. I don't expect them to stop and say a special hello to me. The more routine things become the better I'll like it."

Holmes said "things are getting better day by day. It's something you can feel. There are more smiles and more hello's on the campus everyday."

The former high school football star refused to try to forecast what might happen from now on.

"I hope for the best ... and I'm trying to keep from anticipating anything. When I'm there I concentrate on just three things, zoology, psychology and physics," he said.

The pre-med student said my classmates have gone out of their way to "make me feel at home. They stop me and ask me how I'm getting along or how I like the school. You can tell they're trying to make me comfortable."

Holmes said the rioting hadn't made him change his mind about wanting to enter the university. "A lot of people think some organization like the NAACP asked us to do this. But that isn't the case. We decided and later we asked for help. We wanted this. Now I'm willing to see it through."

Miss Hunter, a journalism student, said her campus life already has shaken down into a pattern.

BUSY SCHEDULE

She said she arises about 7:30 a.m., makes coffee in her room and leaves for her last class, psychology, at about fifteen minutes to nine. Class lasts until 9:50 a.m. and she usually spends another hour catching up on lessons she missed. She then walks across the campus for her history class, and from history goes to journalism class.

"Then I have lunch ... usually with Hamilton," she said, "and then it's back to the room and study until bedtime."

Miss Hunter, formerly a student at Wayne State university in Detroit said only a few girls have visited her in her room—"but this isn't unusual. Everyone studies hard and they know that I have a lot of catching up to do. They don't want to interrupt me."

But the coed conceded things were considerably different than in Detroit where "I had loads of friends."

She said she was encouraged, however, because the other students "seem to be warming up more every day."

Both she and Holmes had their first exams this week—Holmes in zoology and Miss Hunter in journalism. They said they thought they did very well.

The two students said they have received hundreds of letters of encouragement from throughout the world. "I hope to answer each one individually," Miss Hunter said, "but it's going to take forever."

Miss Hunter, a jazz lover who also admires "way out there" paintings, said she had a "few apprehensions" about returning to the school after the rioting but wasn't really frightened."

She said she had been assured that there would be a sufficient number of people there to protect her "and I took courage from this."

The coed, daughter of a Methodist Army Chaplain, was converted to the Roman Catholic faith in 1959. She said she carried a rosary in her pocket when she returned and "when the going got tense I said a few prayers."

Campus Smiles Increase

the Call

Kansas City, Mo.

Feb 22 61

ATLANTA. — (UPI) — Two Negro students who became the first members of their race to attend the 175-year-old University of Georgia said Saturday that fellow students "warmed up" considerably during their initial week.

Newsmen, to avoid adding to the tensions caused by admission of the Negro students, agreed not to interview them during their first week on campus. They were contacted when they returned to their homes in Atlanta for the weekend.

"Everything went along very much according to schedule," 18-year-old Charlayne Hunter reported. "It was just like going to school anywhere else."

Hamilton Holmes, 19, the other Negro student, said he was encouraged by events of the past week. "Everything went off without a hitch," he said.

Admitted by Court

The two students were admitted to the school under federal court order Wednesday, January 11. Their presence touched off rioting however, and they were suspended for their "own protection."

The federal judge who first ordered them admitted later suggested the rioting could have been averted by state authorities and ordered them readmitted. They went back to classes Monday, January 16, and were accepted without incident.

Miss Hunter said some of the girls in her dormitory who had been friendly before the rioting were "a little cold" when she returned. But she said this merely confirmed "my first intuition ... the ones that I thought liked me at first still seem to be friendly."

Accompanied By Officer

The coed said plainclothesmen still accompany her to her first class but "I make it on my own after that.

"Once a white girl walked with me and occasionally someone speaks when I pass. Usually I'm so surprised that it's hard for me to cough up a hello."

She said she didn't feel slighted because more of her fellow students didn't speak. "Most of them are hurrying to class and aren't talking to anyone. I don't expect them to stop and say a special hello to me. The more routine things become the better I'll like it."

Holmes said "Things are getting better day by day. It's something you can feel. There are more smiles and more hello's on the campus everyday."

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Concentrates On Studies

"I hope for the best ... and I'm trying to keep from anticipating anything. When I'm there I concentrate on just three things, zoology, psychology and physics," he said.

The pre-med student said many classmates have gone out of their way to "make me feel at home. They stop me and ask me how I'm getting along or how I like the school. You can tell they're trying to make me comfortable."

Holmes said the rioting hadn't made him change his mind about wanting to enter the university. "A lot of people think some organization like the NAACP asked us to do this. But that isn't the case. We decided and later we asked for help. We wanted this. Now I'm willing to see it through."

Follows A Pattern

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Integration

Newsweek P. 37

Violence rocked the University of Georgia campus last week as die-hard segregationists rioted against admission of two Negro students. The disturbing story of these two and the state of other Negroes in the already-integrated colleges throughout the South. EDUCATION, pages 50-51.

Georgia Bows

Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver Jr. of Georgia, addressing a joint session of his state's legislature last Wednesday, said: "[The closing of the schools] is a possibility which you, I and the people of Georgia are unwilling to contemplate [* * *." In effect the statement meant that Georgia's "massive resistance" to public school integration was ended and that Georgia was now prepared to accept token integration.

On Monday two Negro students had been accepted at the formerly all-white University of Georgia. Their victory had come after a bitter battle in which all Georgia's efforts to keep the Negroes out had been set aside by Federal Court. That meant the state would either have to accept some desegregation or close down all of its public schools.

Confronted with that choice, Governor Vandiver made his decision to yield. In his speech the Governor proposed a plan that (1) would allow each community to decide on its own whether a school should be desegregated or closed; (2) would assure the right of students to refuse to attend desegregated classes, and (3) would provide grants-in-aid for students who dropped out of public schools. The plan was similar to one adopted by Virginia last year after its "massive resistance" collapsed. In Georgia the chances are that the necessary legislation will soon be adopted.

In Washington during the week, there came a call for Federal action to speed integration in higher education throughout the South. At present the Government provides the states of the Deep South with about 15 per cent of their funds for higher education. The Federal programs include grants for scientific research, loans for college housing construction and funds for agricultural research and extension activities.

Last Sunday the Civil Rights Commission issued a report stating that almost half the colleges established for white students in the South remain completely segregated and that many others have only token integration. Thus, the commission noted, the Federal Government in providing funds to these schools is actually a "silent partner" in the maintenance of segregated higher education. The commission called on the Government to withhold all aid from public colleges and universities that exclude or otherwise discriminate against Negroes.

Ga. Studies Its Bias Structure

The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

ATLANTA — (UPI) — The Georgia Legislature, faced with racial desegregation at the University of Georgia, is considering dozens of proposed legal changes in the state's segregation structure.

Sen. Erwin Mitchell of Dalton, a former congressman, offered two bills to repeal all states laws "requiring segregation of the two races in the public schools" and to set up a so-called locatl option plan similar to North Carolina's pupil placement law. The House also has similar proposals.

Some other legislators, however, vehemently oppose any change in the racial laws.

"If we repeal one law that would be a stumbling block for one hour to the NAACP and the race-mixers we will be betraying our people," Rep. Dell Bowen said.

Rep. Marvin Summers introduced a resolution calling for the official condemnation of University of Georgia President O. C. Aderhold and other faculty members for "preferential treatment" given two Negroes admitted by court order to the university.

Sen. Howard Overby criticized television personality Dave Garroway for remarks made about the University of Georgia desegregation but added that "the time has come for those of us who live in Georgia to face the cold reality of the U. S. Supreme court school desegregation decision."

Rep. Alpha Fowler has introduced a five-bill package to finance education of white students at private schools.

Armed Stranger Haunts Charlayne's Dormitory

The Call & Post
Jan. 12, 1961

ATHENS, Ga. — (ANP) — An unidentified man, loitering near the dormitory where coed Charlayne A. Hunter resides at the University of Georgia, whipped out a gun and disarmed a night watchman early last week, police said.

Athens Police Chief E. E. Hardy said the man was short and chunky, about 30 to 35 years old, and wearing dark trousers and a brown jacket.

Hardy said the man asked if Miss Hunter lived there.

Near the entrance door, he was stopped by a night watchman and asked why he was there.

The man replied that he was waiting for a date.

When the watchman asked for his identification card, Hardy said, the loiterer whipped out a pistol, took the guard's pistol and walked away.

In Racial Dilemma

Samuel Ernest Vandiver Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10—If Gov. Samuel Ernest Vandiver Jr. found himself on the horns of a dilemma in the racial integration controversy at the University of Georgia, it could be said that he got there largely by his own efforts. Mr. Vandiver (pronounced VAN-duh-ver) was elected Governor of Georgia in 1958 after defeating in the Democratic primary a strong segregationist who had been given no chance of winning. All the odds in the primary were in favor of Mr. Candiver, whose wife is a niece of Senator Richard B. Russell and whose principal backer was Senator Herman Talmadge, a great power in Georgia politics.

Man in the News

Yet Mr. Vandiver, in his campaign, put himself farther out on the political limb in his espousal of segregation than most politicians thought necessary. He promised that no school would be integrated while he was Governor. He won the election, carrying all but three of Georgia's 159 counties.

Governor Vandiver is a quiet-spoken, solemn man to whom racial segregation is a life-long principle. Few in Georgia would question his sincerity.

In a short, successful political career, the 42-year-old lawyer has survived other storms, usually without getting any of his wavy, graying black hair out of place.

A week ago it was reported that there was strong Congressional support for his appointment as Secretary of the Army in the Cabinet of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

The reports brought protests from liberals, who said that a segregationist would be out of place heading a desegregated army. Governor Vandiver subsequently asked Mr. Kennedy to withdraw his name from consideration for the post.

Governor Vandiver has other political troubles, such as those arising from promises of economy in the state Government, reorganization of the sprawling bureaucracy at the capital here and honesty in government. These led to some unhappiness among county-level politicians, who found patronage plums shriveled to almost nothing in the first two years of his administration.

Associated Press

A segregationist of unquestioned sincerity.

How much, if anything, these problems had to do with the heart attack Governor Vandiver suffered last March is not known. But few here doubt that the Governor, a friendly six-footer who wears rimless spectacles, will do his best to stick by his pledges.

After the attack of angina pectoris, Governor Vandiver gave up cigarettes and coffee—and moved toward more relaxation. He likes hunting

The Governor was born July 3, 1918, in Canon, Ga., and grew up in Lavonia, which is still his home. His father, a business and social leader, left him independently wealthy, conservative about money as well as politics and with ambition to be Governor.

The Governor was graduated from the University of Georgia with Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Law degrees, with intervening service in World War II as an Air Force pilot. In 1949, he was campaign manager for Herman Talmadge's successful bid for re-election as Governor.

From then until he ran for Lieutenant Governor in 1954, he was Adjutant General of Georgia and director of Selective Service and Civil Defense. He was president of the National Association of Civil Defense Directors.

He and Mrs. Vandiver, the former Sybil Elizabeth Russell, have three children.

Vandiver Asks Repeal of Law On Segregation

Funds to College Cut Off, Week's 'Holiday' Set

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10 (AP)—The doors of the University of Georgia today were slammed shut in the faces of two young Negroes—and 7,500 white students—while State officials wrestled with the dilemma of State segregation laws vs. Federal court integration orders.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver cut off funds to the school under a State segregation law, then asked the Legislature to repeal the law so as not to wreck Georgia's program of higher learning.

The Governor said he had sent State's Attorney General Eugene Cook to Washington to ask United States Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black for a delay in the Federal court integration order so that the State could appeal the case on its merits.

No Other Choice, He Says

But he said no action could be expected from the Supreme Court before midday today and therefore he had no choice but to carry out the provision of the State law calling for withdrawal of State funds to any branch of the State university system at the moment it is integrated under Federal court order.

In urging the Legislature to repeal the segregation law, Gov. Vandiver said the appeal to the Supreme Court would exhaust the State's last legal remedy in a 10-year battle to maintain segregation in Georgia schools.

Gov. Vandiver, who has frequently pledged no Negro would attend classes with white students as long as he was Governor, called the closing of the 175-year-old university "the saddest duty of my life."

One-Week "Holiday"

After Gov. Vandiver conferred by telephone with university President O. C. Aderhold at the campus in Athens, some 70 miles from Atlanta, university officials announced a one-week "holiday" in which all classes would be canceled. Four persons were arrested in student demonstration after the midnight announcement.

The Negroes, Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, both of Atlanta, were to have begun classes at 9 a.m. today as the first Negroes to break the color barrier at any school in Georgia.

Gov. Vandiver, in tossing the red-hot political potato into the Legislature's lap, speculated that the doors of the university could be reopened within a week—apparently on an integrated basis—if the segregation law is repealed without delay.

The four-year-old law, calling for immediate cutting of funds to any branch of the State university system the moment a Negro is enrolled under Federal Court order, is now "an albatross" around Georgia's neck, the Governor said.

Refers to Order

"I will not be a party to defiance of the law as many would wish," Gov. Vandiver said in referring to United States District Attorney W. A. Bootle's order to admit the Negroes. The Governor also said he had every confidence the students at the university would "act as ladies and gentlemen" during the crisis.

About 2,000 white students trailed Mr. Holmes and Miss Hunter around the campus as they completed registration yesterday, booing and yelling but offering them no violence. Earlier, nearly 3,000 students had signed petitions urging that the university be kept open even if integrated.

Gov. Vandiver announced the course he would take after conferring for hours with other State leaders. He showed the strain of a hectic day in which Judge Bootle, from Macon, announced a temporary delay in his integration order—which drew cheers from the assembled legislators—but was overruled hours later in Atlanta by Judge Elbert Tuttle of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Defers Elaboration

After reading his statement—actually a letter to State Senate and House leaders—to newsmen in the living room of the executive mansion, Gov. Vandiver brushed off further requests for elaboration and disappeared into his sleeping quarters.

In asking the Legislature to repeal the segregation law, the Governor emphasized that only the law regarding cutting off financial support to any integrated unit of the university system was involved.

A similar law provides for the same action if a high school or grammar school is integrated. Another pending Federal court order provides a spring deadline for integrating Atlanta public schools.

Gov. Vandiver, asked if his action in the university case would be a guide for future action in the Atlanta school case, said the latter was "another matter entirely."

Proposes New Law

Earlier in the day, the Governor also proposed to the Legislature a new law that would guarantee "the right of freedom of choice of one's associates." He did not elaborate, but apparently had in mind a change in compulsory school attendance laws so a white child whose parents objected to integration could withdraw the youngster from mixed classes, and possibly get a State tuition grant to attend private school.

There was no immediate comment from Mr. Holmes and Miss Hunter, or their attorneys, on the closing of the University.

Miss Hunter, a transfer from Wayne State University in Detroit, sought admission to the Georgia institution as a third quarter freshman studying journalism. Mr. Holmes sought transfer from Morehouse College here as an arts and sciences student, aiming at a course in pre-medicine.

The Evening Star Washington, D.C.

Georgia Gov. Ernest Vandiver reads a statement explaining that, under State law, he has no choice but to close the University of Georgia in the face of present integration efforts.—AP Wirephoto.

Negs. 1-10-61

P. 1

Associated Press Wirephoto

JEERED IN GEORGIA: Charlayne Alberta Hunter, left, is taunted by student demonstrators as she leaves the University of Georgia after registering for classes.

In Heat Of School Battle

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

P. 1

1-(2-7)-61

U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE W. A. Bootle ordered that two Negro students be readmitted to the University of Georgia. The jurist restrained all state officials having any connection with the school or university officials themselves from again suspending or dismissing Hamilton Holmes, 19, and Charlayne Hunter, 18. Hearing was held in Macon. Groundwork for the hearing on the students suspension was laid during two lengthy closed-door sessions which Judge Bootle held with Negro attorneys headed by Constance Motley (R) and the state defense team headed by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook (L). They are shown as they arrive for the hearing.

Negro Pair Makes 2nd Start Today

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

ATHENS, Ga. (AP) — Police at Athens say a man armed with a pistol attempted Sunday night to contact Charlayne Hunter, the Negro University of Georgia coed, at a university dormitory.

The man escaped after disarming a campus night watchman at gunpoint.

Miss Hunter was not at the dormitory but at her home in Atlanta.

ATHENS, Ga. (AP) — Armed with a new set of court orders, two young Atlanta Negroes will make another attempt Monday to attend classes at the previously all-white University of Georgia.

Charlayne Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Holmes, 19, first Negroes ever admitted to the 175-year-old university, were suspended following rioting last Wednesday night at the dormitory where Miss Hunter was quartered.

They quickly won from the federal judge, who had first directed the university to accept them, an order for their readmission not later than 8 a.m. Monday.

The Negro students had not returned to Athens late Sunday night and it was reported that they would not reach the campus until approximately 8 a.m. Monday. Their first classes begin at 9 a.m.

STUNG BY VIOLENCE

Their second start as the first Negroes among the 7,500 students at the university will be made in circumstances different from those that prevailed last Monday.

Stung by violence which erupted and disclosure of the fact that it was incited, at least in part, by non-student agitators, all officials concerned, from Gov. Ernest Vandiver on down, have pledged every effort to prevent any future incidents.

State patrolmen are swarming into the Athens area. Georgia Bureau of Investigation agents, in black, unmarked cars, cruised the sprawling campus keeping a watchful eye on all movement.

STERN WARNING

University officials have suspended at least a dozen students who were involved in the Wednesday rioting or who have been publicly making inflammatory statements.

In addition, Dr. Joseph A. Williams, dean of students, issued a stern warning that no gatherings which might lead to violence will be tolerated and that any student taking part in such a gathering will face punishment for the cur-

the university and state and federal prosecutors.

Athens police chief E. F. Hardy issued a notice calling attention to pertinent city ordinances, specifically one prohibiting parades without a permit.

Marshall Pollack, circut prosecutor, said the grand jury will investigate Wednesday's trouble and any other such incidents.

Also chilling the enthusiasm of the student body for demonstrations was the presence of about 12 FBI agents investigating possible violation of federal statutes. Some students showed concern when they learned FBI agents are closely examining all pictures made by news and television cameramen.

CADE OF CONDUCT

Meanwhile, in an effort to stem the crowds of mostly curious students who swarmed around the two Negroes last week, university students circulated a suggested code of conduct based on the Golden Rule.

The University Administrative Council, composed of the deans of the various colleges and other administrative people, met on the campus Sunday morning. An aide to President O. C. Aderhold said the meeting was only to acquaint the staff with developments and to outline steps the university is taking to ensure orderly operation when the Negroes return.

Later, Aderhold announced that white coeds living in Center Myers dormitory, where Miss Hunter has her quarters, will be allowed to transfer if they ask permission to live elsewhere.

College Staff Is Commended By Athens Jury

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. p. 3
Sat. 1-21-61

By JACK NELSON
Constitution Staff Writer

ATHENS—The Clarke County Grand Jury commended University of Georgia officials' handling of the integration crisis Friday and at the same time called on movie theaters and newsstands here to avoid exhibiting controversial racial materials.

In urging a halt to circulation of possibly inflammatory materials, the grand jury emphasized the "gravity and seriousness of the situation" at the university.

p. 3

The jury, in presentments ending its investigation of the segregation riots of last week at the university, voiced confidence in the administration and faculty and commended them for the "forthright manner in which they have dealt with the current situations . . . "

Meanwhile, the university went through its fifth consecutive day of integration without incident. The two Negro students who broke the segregation barrier last week, Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, again attended classes under the watchful eye of Athens detectives.

After completing their classroom work Friday, the two Negroes returned to their homes in Atlanta for the weekend.

After the jury's presentments were filed in Clark Superior Court, Judge Carlisle Cobb told the jurors:

"No one knows what is ahead of us. You are subject to call by the court anytime between now and the next term of court."

The jury urged that operators of theaters in this area "use their best judgement and care to avoid the showing of motion pictures of a controversial nature. Particular reference is made to films depicting race-mixing, excessive mob violence and similar inflammatory matters."

Copies of the jury's position on movies were sent to theater-owners in this area.

RACIAL FILM SHOWN

A juror said that it had been brought to the jury's attention that on the day of the violent demonstration at the university the movie "I Pass for White" was showing at a drive-in theater in this area.

The jury also recommended that operators of newsstands and similar businesses avoid dispensing magazines and similar media of "a type detrimental to the good morals of our community. Lurid publications depicting race-mixing, mob violence and similar subjects as well as those relying on sensational aspects of sexual matters are examples of the publications to which the grand jury refers."

27 DISCIPLINED

University officials announced Friday that altogether 27 students have been disciplined for misconduct in the segregation demonstration.

It previously had been reported that 13 students had been suspended. However, the announcement Friday was the first official confirmation of disciplinary action by the university..

Sixteen students were put on disciplinary probation, which university officials said means they may remain in class as long as their conduct is beyond reproach. However, they are not permitted to hold class offices or to represent the university in extra curricula activities.

3 SUSPENDED

Three students, including two indicted on riot charges, are under suspension.

Three others have withdrawn from classes pending completion of an investigation.

Four are awaiting court hearings and/or completion of investigation by university officials.

One student who was suspended was readmitted in 48 hours on probation on the basis of new evidence.

The jury commended the "vast majority of the student body which has conducted itself in such a way as to reflect credit. . . "

It also commended city and county law enforcement officers for "wise and proper action in the present crisis."

HITS AT OUTSIDERS

The jury deplored actions by "persons who have come into this community from outside for the sole purpose of fomenting trouble, confusion and distrust."

The jury, which has indicted eight men who police said admitted they were Ku Klux Klansmen, a KKK sympathizer and two university students on riot charges, recommended that all persons apprehended for violent demonstrations at the university "be punished to the full extent of the law."

Actions by a "relatively small number of students" who engaged in misconduct during the demonstration also were deplored by the jury.

The jury condemned actions by a "few individuals representing the press and other news-gathering media, "which resulted in the deliberate misrepresentation of fact and distortion of truth."

However, the jury commended those press representatives who "did make a conscientious effort to report the true aspects" of the Athens situation.

Judge Bootle's Reinstatement Decision

Birmingham World

Judge William Bootle in his latest decision, ordering the reinstatement of Miss Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes to the University of Georgia, is but a demonstration of how swiftly the law can move once the legal machinery is geared into action. This marks another milestone in a forthright decision delivered by the same Judge a few days ago, when he not only justified the position of counsel for the students, but enjoined the governor and "all related" agencies from cutting off funds because the Negroes were ordered admitted.

Birmingham, Ala.

It cannot be denied that the decision has kept the university from being closed, even for one day for that matter. It would have been a blot on the memory of the state and a thrust in the face of public education to close any school over the question of race. All through this case the judges have made courageous and just decisions.

Wed. 1-18-61

Summing up the swift events of the course this celebrated case encountered in some five days, one should assume that a court decision can never be successfully thwarted or nullified by threats and mob action.

p. 6

Although regrettable the state failed on the first round to provide adequate protection, it is highly commendable in that the governor of the state and the president and dean of the university promised protection and a restoration of peace and order.

The courts, after all, is the only way to settle any legal question that must be resolved and never a resort to mob rule and mass violence in boisterous and unpalatable talk.

Again, the course of events in this case would demonstrate how swiftly the law can move when the prestige of the courts and the safety of citizens are involved in the pursuit of their constitutional rights.

Let it be repeated, this is a forthright decision of which all lovers of justice should be proud.

Text of Assembly's Suspension Resolution

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Text of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly asking reinstatement of white students suspended from the University of Georgia for taking part in disorderly demonstrations:

Thurs. 1-19-61
p. 8

Whereas, the federal court has ordered the admission of two Negro students to the University of Georgia; and

Whereas, as a result of the admission of such students there have been demonstrations by other students which resulted in some of the students being suspended or expelled from the university; and

Whereas, while the members of this body do not condone or advocate violence in any form, yet on the other hand are not blind to human behavior caused under emotionally charged circumstances; and

Whereas, due to the traditions, background, environment, teachings and training of the students who were at the University of Georgia, it was only natural for them to resent the admission of the aforesaid Negro students; and

Whereas, admission of Negro students to the University of Georgia has been forbidden by the law of this state since the founding of the university, and

Whereas, these laws and the policies of the university relative thereto have been supported by practically every citizen of this state, including its most outstanding citizens and leaders in all walks of life;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives that the proper authorities of the University of Georgia are hereby urgently requested and strongly urged to take immediate steps to reinstate, without prejudice, any students who have been suspended or expelled for participation in the aforesaid demonstrations.

Be it further resolved that the clerk of the House is hereby instructed to immediately transmit a copy of this resolution to the chairman and each member of the Board of Regents, the chancellor of the University System and the president of the University of Georgia.

School Integration

Georgia Yields Legally, but—

By Joseph H. Baird
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

Georgia has abandoned efforts to maintain complete racial segregation in its public schools legalistically, but still hopes to keep it to the lowest possible minimum by administrative measures.

That, in essence, is the meaning of three bills and a proposed constitutional amendment approved by the Georgia House and Senate Friday and submitted for Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver's signature. Inasmuch as all four were proposed by him, there is no doubt of their prompt approval.

As Georgia is considered by many as the heart of the old Southern Confederacy, its abandonment of segregation in its public schools is momentous historically—even though it was not done willingly.

U.S. Court Order

It was a direct result of a federal court order from Judge W. A. Bootle of the United States District Court in Macon for the University of Georgia to admit two Atlanta Negro students, Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton E. Holmes, and a subsequent order to state officials not to deny funds to the university because of its racial integration.

This led Governor Vandiver to summon an extraordinary session of the General Assembly on the evening of Jan. 18 and propose measures to abandon the "massive resistance" which the state had tried to build up legalistically since the United States Supreme Court's antisegregation ruling in 1955.

The administration measures finally passing the House and Senate Jan. 27 provide in brief:

1. A "local option" act under which each city or county school district may decide whether to integrate its schools or close them entirely if ordered by a federal court to admit Negro children to previously white schools.

2. An act to provide "grants in aid" to children whose parents do not wish them to attend integrated schools. The funds so paid would be applied by the parents toward tuition in private schools, either in Georgia or some other state.

3. A provision of reopening closed schools by a vote of the people in the city or county affected.

4. Submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment providing for "freedom of association" of school children. Actually this is a purely legalistic maneuver made necessary by the fact that the Constitution of Georgia provides that state funds cannot be paid to an integrated school system.

Attendance Reduced

Final legislative action on the so-called "Vandiver packet" of school legislation came as Georgia lay under a blanket of ice. Consequently attendance in the House and Senate was reduced by the fact that some legislators could not reach the Capitol from their homes in nearby counties. However, a quorum was present in both chambers.

Votes for the measure were unanimous except that one vote was cast against the constitutional amendment on the grounds that it was not necessary.

At the opening of the present session of the General Assembly on Jan. 9 few Georgians believed that any positive action on segregation would be taken at the present session. So the events of the last 17 days have been historically momentous.

The action may be explained succinctly in the words of Governor Vandiver in addressing the Assembly:

"We can preserve public education. We can maintain separate facilities. We can preserve the peace and good order of the state. We can—and must—protect the children of Georgia. We cannot do this, my friends, by futile defiance of federal force and authority."

Behind the present "packet" of administration legislation is the reasoning that Georgia's legal position in opposing segregation had been weakened by the presence on the statute books of laws providing for complete racial segregation, most of them passed during the administration of former Govs. Herman Talmadge and Marvin Griffin.

More Plausible Cases?

When Negro parents sought the admission of their children to white schools through the federal courts the very existence of these laws constituted prima facia evidence that Georgia was defying the United States Supreme Court.

Now attorneys for the school systems may make a more plausible case for barring Negro children from certain schools on geographical, educational, or social grounds.

Although Governor Vandiver did not say this, most administration leaders realize that a certain amount of integration in city schools is inevitable. The 126,000-pupil Atlanta school system already has submitted a plan approved by a federal court, for integration starting next September in the 11th and 12th grades and continuing downward by one grade each year.

The real political problem affecting integration in Georgia has been due to the fact that some rural counties have Negro populations exceeding or nearly equaling the whites. In them the pattern of racial segregation is so deeply grooved that the attempt of any Negro to enter a white school would cause violence. In these areas it is improbable that a Negro would even make the attempt as of now.

AT GEORGIA UNIVERSITY

Students 'Warm Up' To Negro Collegians

ATLANTA (UPI) — Two Negro students who became the first members of their race to attend the 175-year-old University of Georgia said Saturday that fellow students "warmed up" considerably during their initial week.

Newsmen to avoid adding to the tensions caused by admission of the Negro students, agreed not to interview them during their first week on campus. They were contacted when they returned to their homes in Atlanta for the weekend.

"Everything went along very much according to schedule," 18-year-old Charlayne Hunter reported. "It was just like going to school anywhere else."

Hamilton Holmes, 19, the other Negro sstudent, said he was encouraged by events of the past week. "Everything went off without a hutch," he said.

HAD BEEN SUSPENDED

The two students were admitted to the school under federal court order a week ago Wednesday. Their presence touched off rioting, however, and they were suspended for their "own protection."

The federal judge who first ordered them admitted later suggested the rioting could have been averted by state authorities and ordered them re-admitted. They went back to classes last Monday and were accepted without incident.

Miss Hunter said some of the girls in her dormitory who had been friendly before the rioting were "a little cold" when she returned. But she said this merely confirmed "my first intuition . . . the ones that I thought liked me at first still seem to be friendly."

The Negro coed said plainclothesmen still accompany her to her first class but "I make it on my own after that.

"Once a white girl walked with me and occasionally someone speaks when I pass. Uusually I'm so surprised that it's hard for me to cough up a hello."

She said she didn't feel slighted because more of her fellow students didn't speak. "Most of them are hurrying to class and aren't talking to anyone. I don't expect them to stop and say a special hello to me. The more routine things become the better I'll like it."

Holmes said "things are getting better day by day. It's something you can feel. There are more smiles and more hello's on the campus everyday."

The former high school football star refused to try to forecast what might happen from now on.

"I hope for the best . . . and I'm trying to keep from anticipating anything. When I'm there I concentrate on just three things, zoology, psychology and physics," he said.

The pre-med student said many classmates have gone out of their way to "make me feel at home. They stop me and ask me how I'm getting along or how I like the school. You can tell they're trying to make me comfortable."

SEE IT THROUGH

Holmes said the rioting hadn't made him change his mind about wanting to enter the university. "A lot of people think some organization like the NAACP asked us to do this. But that isn't the case. We decided and later we asked for help. We wanted this. Now I'm willing to see it through."

Miss Hunter, a journalism student, said her campus life already has shaken down into a pattern.

She said she arises about 7:30 a.m., makes coffee in her room and leaves for her first class, psychology, at about fifteen minutes to nine. Class lasts until 9:50 a.m. and she usually spends another hour catching up on lessons she missed. She then walks across campus for her history class, and from history goes to journalism class.

"Then I have lunch . . . usually with Hamilton," she said, "and then it's back to the room and study until bedtime."

Miss Hunter, formerly a student at Wayne Sate University in Detroit, said only a few girls have visited her in her room "but this isn't unusual. Everyone studies hard and they know that I have a lot of catching up to do. They don't want to interrupt me."

But the Negro coed conceded things were considerably different than in Detroit, where "I had loads of friends."

She said she was encouraged, however, because the other students "seem to be warming up more every day."

Both she and Holmes had their first exams this week—Holmes in zoology and Miss Hunter in journalism. They said they thought they did very well.

Charlayne, Holmes doing fine

By CLIFF MACKAY

ATHENS, Ga. — "Hi Charlayne."

"How are you getting along Holmes?"

These oft - repeated salutations of friendly concern came as music to the ears of 18 - year - old Charlayne Hunter and 19 - year - old Hamilton E. Holmes as they neared the end of their first full week of integrated schooling at the University of Georgia.

Getting down quickly to the serious business of getting an education, Holmes topped

his biology class in his first examination Thursday.

Charlayne expressed belief that she came through all right on the journalism examination. She had told the AFRO earlier of concern that she would not pass it.

The youngsters returned to Atlanta Friday night to spend the weekend with their parents. The trip back to Athens began at 6:30 Monday morning.

A clear sign of lessening tension which exploded last Wednesday in a wild mob attack on the dormitory which houses Miss Hunter was the fact that Wednesday for the first time since their return to school no detectives trailed behind the two students.

Although unmarked cars of Georgia Bureau of Investigation Agents continued to cruise through the campus and Pinkerton detectives stand unobtrusively on guard at the women's dormitories, the number of policemen had been sharply reduced from the estimated figure of 400 who patroled the campus Monday.

* * *

THERE WERE several moves believed responsible for the changed attitude of students on the 175 - year - old campus.

One was the sharp questioning known campus segregationists leaders were subjected to by a team of twelve FBI agents over the weekend.

Another was the suspension of some 13 students, many of whom had been identified as participants in the first out-break on Wednesday.

And the third was the sweeping "get tough" warning issued to students by university officials, chagrined over the damage done to the school's reputation by Wednesday's riot.

Not only were all demonstrations barred, but notice was served that any student overheard harassing or directing vulgar and obscene remarks to the two Atlanta youngsters would be immediately suspended or expelled from the institution.

* * *

CHARLAYNE, WHO, Monday was worried about a psychology examination Wednesday, was more relaxed Wednesday night. She expressed belief that she had passed the examination, although she had missed eight days of schooling during the first quarter.

Holmes expressed disappointment over the university's decision not to let him take physical education. A top athlete in high school, he had enrolled in weight lifting.

The two students, who graduated together from Atlanta's Henry MacNeal Turner High School, meet only at meal time.

Holmes is in pre - med, while Charlayne's major is journalism.

Denied use of dining hall facilities, at least for this first quarter, they take their meals together in a restaurant off campus.

It is the one time of the day they are permitted to relax and exchange their experiences in class.

Charlayne's evening meal is being brought to the dormitory by fellow residents, it was learned.

Police were still accompanying the youngsters to the restaurant for the noon - hour lunch on Wednesday.

* * *

MEANWHILE SHERIFF Roy Crowley of nearby Oconee County announced the arrest of the armed man later identified as the intruder who entered Miss Hunter's dormitory Sunday night demanding to know: "Is this where Charlayne Hunter lives?"

Sheriff Crowley said the unnamed man had been sent to the state mental hospital for examination.

Five Atlanta men, identified as Klansmen were indicted Wednesday by the Clark County grand jury. They were arrested by Athens police at the scene of the Wednesday riot.

Detectives said they discovered a quantity of loaded guns and two ammunition belts in the automobile in which they reached Athens.

THEY CAN SMILE AGAIN — Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter, having completed without incident their first full week as students at the University of Georgia, break out in smiles at the off - campus restaurant where they take their meals. Cordons of police and plainclothesmen insured peace at the 175 - year - old Athens, Ga., school.

Lesson In Georgia

All is quiet on the University of Georgia campus as 18-year-old Charlayne Hunter and 19-year-old Hamilton Holmes go peacefully about the business of getting an education.

Blame for the fact that it was not always so rests first on the doorstep of university officials and secondly on Governor S. Ernest Vandiver.

The wild rock and firecracker throwing melee which disgraced the school and state need not have occurred. It would not have happened had not school officials looked the other way when 'trial' runs of the disgraceful Wednesday outbreak occurred first on Saturday, then Monday, followed by a cross - burning episode on Tuesday.

The suspicion arises that someone at the school mistakenly believed that these minor mob scenes would frighten the two young colored students away.

When they refused to run, a stronger dose apparently was deemed necessary, followed by suspension by the governor, not of the rioting students, but the innocent targets of the outbreak.

Ironically enough, the wild disorder ended in injury not of Miss Hunter, but of a white coed.

This appears to have had a sobering effect on Georgia officialdom. Federal, state and city police belatedly combined efforts to maintain peace and good order. Thus far not a single segregationist has been bold enough to make another move.

It finally has dawned on even the most backward Georgian that there can be safety for none unless there is safety for all

Resolutions Favor Public Education

The crisis at the University of Georgia triggered a spate of resolutions throughout the state. Here's what they represent:

By DOUGLAS KIKER

Resolutions, resolutions, resolutions—not of the New Year's variety this time, but resolutions, petitions and official public statements concerning the integration crisis that broke like a sudden, unexpected squall over Georgia skies this January.

They have come from all directions during the past two weeks.

The first big one to come out of all the trouble was a petition hastily prepared and speedily circulated among students of the University of Georgia on Sunday, the day before Negro students Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes were to arrive in Athens and register for classes.

WELL OVER A third of the student body signed this one. It called for the state legislature to keep the school open at any cost and it was presented to members of the General Assembly during the first hour of the opening day session.

It was followed by a second petition, signed by a group of "campus leaders" who said they, too, wanted the school to stay open, but they also wanted it to stay segregated. They didn't offer any ideas as to how this could be accomplished, but they said the legislature could no doubt find a way.

* * *

THE GRANDDADDY of all the resolutions which were passed during the crisis was, of course, the one signed by 405 members of the faculty at the University of Georgia.

It came after the second night-time riot outside Charlayne Hunter's dormitory. It deplored the riot, it called on the state to maintain peace and order, and it indirectly criticized Board of Regents member Roy Harris for his attack on Dr. O. C. Aderhold, the University president. It also strongly urged that the two Negroes be returned to their classes.

That prompted two reactions:

1. A majority of the faculty members of Georgia Tech, Agnes Scott and Emory passed resolutions themselves which agreed in whole or in part with the Athens white paper. The professors said, to boot, that they were glad they weren't in their colleagues' shoes.

2. The Georgia Senate thought a long time about what the Georgia faculty had done, argued oxer it a bit, and then passed a resolution, 29-19, which didn't say the teachers had done wrong, but said the teachers who hadn't signed certainly had done right.

* * *

TWO GEORGIA TECH faculty groups, the Tech chapters of the Georgia Education Association and the American Association of University Professors, adopted resolutions of sympathetic support for their Athens collegues. The Tech professors said they took "deepest pride" in the action by the Georgia faculty and were grateful for the stand they had taken. "They added: "We respectfully express our hope that we may in every way be associated with them in their statement."

Sixty-seven of Agnes Scott's 75 faculty members told the Georgia faculty that ". . . we share with you the conviction that in favorable times and unfavorable times it is the teacher's prime duty to teach and the scholar's prime duty to continue his learning." The Agnes Scott resolution also declared that it was the state's clear duty to maintain the peace and that they associated themselves "in sympathy and comradeship" with the Athens staff.

* * *

AT EMORY UNIVERSITY, a petition saluting Georgia professors and student leaders who called for "adherence to the rules of law, decency and morality" was signed by 321 members of the faculty. The signatures represented 85 per cent of the full-time faculty at the school.

And the Mercer University Council praised the conduct of the Georgia faculty in handling the integration crisis and assailed "the untimely words and conduct of the critics" of university policy which "has been consistent with the best tradition in American education."

Both houses of the General Assembly passed a resolution on Wednesday urging that the white students who were suspended in the wake of Athens segregation demonstrations be reinstated.

* * *

THIS ONE HAD an interesting time of it in the House, where Speaker George Smith left the rostrum to plead on the floor that the resolution be passed "because we in politics have taught" the student to resist integration.

In Athens, Dean of Students Joe Williams, told of the resolution. said: "I think our actions to date have made our positions clear." And at the end of the week the suspended students had still not been reinstated.

The Georgia PTA commended just about everyone involved in bringing peace to Athens, including University President O. C. Aderhold, Deans William Tate and Joe Williams and Gov. Vandiver. They especially thanked the governor "for the positive stand taken."

* * *

THE ATLANTA Chamber of Commerce endorsed two bills introduced by Rep. Charles Pannell of Murray County which would set up a pupil placement plan in Georgia and outlaw existing school segregation laws.

Members of the Chamber also wired Gov. Vandiver Thursday congratulating him on his "excellent proposals" for keeping Georgia schools open. The telegram said: "We pledge you our full cooperation in moving toward these new goals."

The Savannah Chamber of Commerce urged state leaders to avoid any "extended period of confusion and experimentation that would result if schools were closed."

HOPE gave television personality Dave Garroway down-the-country for "lack of perspective" in reporting the state's university integration crisis. HOPE also endorsed Gov. Vandiver's open-schools stand.

* * *

EIGHTY MEMBERS of Atlanta's Sardis Methodist Church signed a strongly worded statement that deplored "the statements of . . . Mr. Peter Zack Geer, who praised the 'character and courage' " of students who participated in the Athens riots.

The Dalton Ministerial Association went on record as favoring the uninterrupted operation of public schools "as an essential part of democratic society."

Five hundred delegates to the annual conference of the Savannah district of the Methodist Church urged that "state schools be kept open, solvent and operative."

A statement urging that the Negroes be reinstated, commending university and Athens city officials, giving Mr. Geer what-for and deploring "lack of attention" by state authorities during the crisis was signed by 10 civic, educational and religious organizations: Active Voters, Atlanta University Women's Club, Fernbank P-TA, Georgia Council of Human Relations, HOPE, Inc., Georgia League of Women Voters, Athens League of Women Voters, Margaret Mitchell PTA, United Church Women of Georgia, and the Atlanta branch of the Women's International League for Peace.

* * *

LAST SUNDAY, just before Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes were due to reenter classes on Monday, a large number of Atlanta ministers mentioned the situation in their morning sermons and prayed for guidance in the situation.

On the day before that, a group of about 50 Georgia students started circulating a second petition asking the campus to work for a peaceable solution to its racial problems, but this one never gathered much steam.

Faculty Members Release Resolution Signers' Names

Professors Say They Hadn't Any Intention of Secrecy

By JOHN PENNINGTON
Atlanta Journal-Constitution Staff Writer

ATHENS, Jan. 21—The list of University of Georgia faculty members who signed the controversial resolution—a list sought and directly or indirectly condemned by Roy Harris and the state legislature—has been released for all to see.

The signers, 405 in number, comprise more than two thirds of the university's total faculty of about 600.

* * *

THESE ARE the professors who, during the height of the integration crisis here, put their names to a resolution calling for law and order and responsibility and insisting that two Negro students withdrawn because of violence be returned and protected.

Roy Harris of Augusta, member of the Board of Regents, stanch segregationist and States' Rights Council leader, was the first to seek the names of the resolution signers. He telephoned the office of the university president, asking for a list.

The signing professors, somewhat leery of the intentions of Mr. Harris, who had already threatened to try to get the president fired, sought and received this advice from the FBI: Provide the list only upon written request.

* * *

THE POPULARITY of the list increased: Mr. Harris sent a telegram asking for the list and the legislature, which also wanted it, talked about officially condemning the two thirds of the faculty for the stand it took and finally did so indirectly—by praising the one third which did not sign.

The professors, meanwhile, released the names and said unofficially they drew up and signed the resolution in good faith and had no intention of hiding the identity of the signers. Officially, they said nothing.

* * *

THE FACULTY resolution reads:

We, the undersigned members of the University of Georgia faculty, wish to commend the administrative authorities of the University of Georgia, especially the president, the dean of men, the dean of students and the majority of the student body for the manner in which they have conducted themselves under the trying conditions of the past week and we pledge our continued support to these authorities in carrying out their responsibilities under the law.

We deplore and condemn the incidents of Wednesday night, Jan. 11, and regret that officials of the State of Georgia were unable or unwilling to protect the rights and property of the university and its students.

We also deplore and condemn the behavior of certain outside elements and those university students who regrettably joined in lawless demonstrations.

Continued incidents of this kind can only destroy the prestige of the university, result in loss of faculty, and discourage and depress the student body.

Let the governor of this state, its law-enforcement officials and the people know that we, members of the faculty of this great institution, will not retreat from the responsibility of standing steadfastly by the rules of law and morality.

Believing this, we, the undersigned, insist that the two suspended students be returned to their classes and that all measures necessary to the protection of students and faculty and to the preservation of orderly education be taken by appropriate state authorities.

Signers of the resolution are:

Eleanor N. Feffernan, Joel Giddens, Acton Brown, Henry L. Fuller, H. F. Perkins, A. G. Doublas, William L. Williams, George H. Boyd, Elizabeth Powell, Harold L. Luper.

Eulala Amos, Elizabeth T. Sheerer, J. Stanley Gray, R. T. Osborne, William T. James, H. T. Coggin, J. H. Padgett, William D. Jacobs, H. M. Heckman, L. A. Rayburn.

James A. Shear, Edward P. Warren, Clifford Westerfield, J. L. Dickerson, Paul L. Piercy, V. G. Nix, William C. Sears, L. C. Thompson, Dorothy D. McCullough, Frances Louise Wallis.

Eckhart W. Richter, Leonard Felburg, John H. Anderson, Ray Leonard, John S. Schlee, Frankye Bland, Don Poole, William T. Gerrard, Randall D. Grooms.

Fred B. Saunders, L. R. Pomeroy, Fannie Lu Boyd, Reba Burnham, Martha Sue Jordan, Karl C. Garrison, W. R. Brown, William R. Beaton, Morris W. H. Collins Jr., S. Jeff Cobb, J. R. Parker, W. T. Moss, Albert Kingston, Sue W. Cromartie, Mary J. Tingle, W. J. Clemence Jr.

Horace O. Lund, Preston E. Hunter, Ihor A. Levitsky, James H. Monroe, John C. Belcher, Stanley E. Fowler, Leighton M. Ballew, Robert W. Heath, John S. Martin, C. H. Edwards Jr., Claude P. Callison Jr., Paul E. Hoffman, John D. Morton, Grace Jean Thomas, Alex. L. Pickens, Johnnie Peterson, John W. Bonner Jr., D. E. Weinman, C. Dewey Cooper, Malcolm F. Steuer, Roger L. Dancz, M. J. Newman, A. Elizabeth Armstrong, Margaret E. McPhaul, Maud Pye Hood.

Robert G. McPherson, Robert Paul Hunter, Lee W. Anderson, J. G. Horne, Jr., M. K. Fort Jr., Holland C. Filgo Jr., B. J. Ball, Harry A. Kent Jr., Claude W. Hinton, Donald C. Scott, Claud L. Brown, James Douglas Smith, J. Clyde Driggers, James H. Jenkins, Helen E. Jordan, Olive Hall Shadgett, Joseph J. Paul, W. R. Alexander, Luanne Hardin Hurst, Rosalie Newton Allison, Sarah Burton Jenkins, Ruth Moore.

Ernie Hynds, George M. Abney, Lothar Tresp, J. H. Parks, Richard K. Murdoch, James W. Lassiter, Clark M. Clifton, Olin T. Fosgate, Frederick W. Bennett, J. Shuring, Howard Thomas, Anne Wall Thomas, Merle Prunty, John E. Talmadge, D. M. Feild, S. A. Cohn, R. G. Shannonhouse, Charles Allen Beaumont, Lewis Kenneth Hammond.

Dwight T. Wallace, Harry C. Rutledge, James W. Alexander, Frances Scudder, Jane Appleby, H. B. McWhorter, William R. Thurman, M. H. Montgomery Jr., Clarke Olney, Robert H. Longshore, Robert H. Ayers, William B. Keeling, Nicholas A. Beadles, Harold G. Westcott, Earl McCutchen, George O. Marshall Jr., H. Grady Hutcherson.

Karl E. Shedd, Arlie E. Herron, K. Imogene Dean, Hollis Cate, Leslie J. Silverman, Raymond Payne, George E. Scott, Arnold B. Levison, Charles L. Koelsche, A. C. Cohen Jr., Hardy M. Edwards, R. F. Sewell, Till M. Huston, E. R. Beaty, A. A. Charles, Lamar Dodd, Edwin Gerschefski, J. Harris Mitchell, Marion C. Michael, Wilfred A. Blais.

Malcolm Reid, Frank M. Boyd, James B. Cox, Roy E. Proctor, T. H. Rodgers, John J. Powers, R. L. Saffle, Frank B. Burggraf Jr., Gerald Kahan, Anthony R. Collins, J. A. Hammes, C. Y. Melton, Milton H. Hodge, L. J. Peacock, Jack C. Thompson, Vance Mizelle, David Dobereiner, H. Branch Howe Jr., Robert T. Bowen Jr.

W. W. Davidson, W. P. Kellam, C. V. Tysinger, A. M. Mills, Martha LaBonn, Elizabeth LaBonne, John Davis Marshall, Betty W. Bailey, Dorothea A. Edwards, Marie Dumas, Jessie J. Mize, Despy Karlas Ballew, Wynelle Johnson, Winnie Luffman, Robert G. Eagon, N. M. McClung, Max T. Johns, Kenneth Coleman.

Robin N. Downes, Sarah Sims Way, Merne M. Hines, Frances Drew, Cynthia Burhans, Florie B. Jackson, Thelma Hinson, Elizabeth Wilson, Rollin Chambliss, Edward Graham Jr., Hill Bermont, S. C. Schmittle.

Doyne M. Smith, Ira E. Earon, A. E. Wade, Charles N. May, John R. Hamilton, James M. Waller, Robert Gay Brown, Hamilton Hazlehurst, Norman Wood, Lewis Davids, Charles Morgan, Lester C. Walker Jr., Stephen Smith, A. R. Kelly, William Austin McGuirt, Bernice Cooper, Aleene Cross, Aida M. Alvarez, Ralph deGorog, Herbert Deinert, Stephen F. Bochkor.

Carl T. Eakin, James L. Green, Robert R. Dince Jr., Robert S. Wheeler, John E. Kittrell, Russell I. Everett, James A. Barnes, Richard Wineman, Charles A. Salotti, Ray M. Northam, James F. Woodruff, Alexander Main, W. Robert Power, James E. Popovich, Raymond A. Biswanger, J. F. McCartney, Robert S. Langley, Arthur J. Fear.

O. S. Harrison, W. M. Powell, John L. Ruehle, Mervin Reines, John W. Foster, Donald E. Davis, M. K. Hamdy, William P. VanEseltine, A. Lee Cobb, R. L. Mura, Edward L. Goebel, Roy White, Jerald J. Rucker, H. H. Thompson, V. J. Dieball, F. A. Camp, Leonard DeLonga, C. B. Lord, T. W. Mahler.

Willard Range, J. A. Downs, Edd Winfield Parks, Rayburne S. Moore, Calvin S. Brown, Alex F. Perrodin, James E. Greene, Thomas F. Green Jr., Stanton Singleton, J. W. Lindemann.

Johnnye V. Cox, Wendell W. Weaver, Evelyn Fritz, Lucian R. Wootton, George L. Newsome Jr., Emeliza Swain, Marion J. Rice, Hugh Mills Jr., William B. King, J. K. Roach, J. Chal Vinson, Agnes Browder, James Barrow, T. M. Hart, Kathryn A. Blake, Jules C. Alciatore, Albert B. Saye, M. M. Hall, Charles Wall, Gerald M. Appy, Harold W. Gentry, Horace Montgomery, John B. Rees Jr., Richard A. Newton, Julian H. Fincher, R. H. West, Roger C. Woodworth, G. E. Oliver, Frances A. Scott, Howard L. Ezell, Howard R. Smith, Stanley Ainsworth, David J. Lee, John D. Williams, Mickey M. Crouch William C. Culpepper, Virginia K. Jones, Helen May Gilliam, Joseph C. Bledsoe, Charles H. Bell, Le Roy K. Taul, John A. Mills III, John L. Tison Jr., Robert E. Jones, Ila Rooks, Archie G. Bryant, Christine Burroughs, Lynn Shufelt, Warren L. Jensen, Charles B. Kopp, J. Thos. Askew, Claude Davidson Jr., Louis T. Griffith, Worth McDougald, George S. Parthemos, Verner F. Chafin, Robert T. Segrest, Edwin M. Everett, Clifford G. Lewis, Billie Wickliffe, Lucile Kimble, Avery E. Harvill, Ralph H. Tolbert, Dale J. Richey, Jonathan J. Westphall, Einer Rasmussen, Charles Berryman, Merrit B. Pound, Mona Mayhorn, B. F. Grant, Tyus Butler.

Wilbur H. Duncan, William M. Carlton, John R. Totter, George E. Philbrook, Gerald B. Huff, Carroll T. Clark, T. H. Whitehead, Robert C. Lamb, Frank B. Golley, Eugene P. Odum, Walter Kornfeld, Edwin G. Beck, Thomas Brahana, Virginia Michaelis, Francis J. Johnston, F. H. Firsching, William J. Payne, R. A. Long, E. L. Heric, C. J. Brockman, John W. Nuttycombe, W. H. Waggoneer, C. W. James, Gayther L. Plummer, Bernard S. Martof, William B. Cosgrove, William A. Knapp, Dr. Milton E. Adsit, A. E. Cullison, Elizabeth L. Whitehead, R. Barkley McGhee, LaFiece D. Collins, Edward Dembnicki, L. Dale Tindell.

Alexander Vanderburgh, Richard K. Noles, Effie Keaster, W. J. Miller, John O. Eidson, Rachel S. Sutton, Jurelle G. Lott, C. Jay Smith Jr., William Lee Elliott, Byron H. Warner Sr., L. J. Nachtrab, Kathleen Broadhurst, Vivian M. Smith.

H. D. Morris, E. E. Byrd, P. J. Bergeaux, John H. Henkel.

J. R. Johnson, Mrs. J. A. Beacham, Robert E. Lott, Raymond V. Bowers, Vivian B. Phillips, Richard B. Trimble (retired), Kenneth N. May.

National Roundup

EDITORS COMMENT ON SCHOOL CRISIS

By United Press International

A roundup of editorial comment on the University of Georgia integration situation by newspapers around the country:

Chicago:

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS:

"After their initial mistakes in allowing a riotous minority to rule the roost, the University of Georgia and the Athens city authorities appear to have regained their senses.

"Georgia fought with every possible legal weapon. A few of its citizens resorted to illegal means. There are doubtless many more legal and illegal skirmishes yet to come, but progress will be made, even though it is discouragingly slow at times."

New York:

NEW YORK TIMES:

. . . "It is always disheartening to hear of young people, with most of their lives before them, fighting for the cause of racial recation. These students have their rationale, of course.

"If someone took aside one of the students and asked him about his part in reducing the Negro coed, Charlayne Alberta Hunter, to tears, he would no doubt reply that he didn't hold ill will toward Charlayne personally—he was acting "on the principle of the thing." And there is a principle involved here. But the rioting students are on the wrong side of it."

Washington:

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR:

"Gov. Ernest Vandiver, apparently a bit stunned by the prospect of desegregation at the University of Georgia, is quoted as saying: 'We know not what the future holds.'

"The governor shouldn't be in doubt on this score. He ought to know that in this matter of school desegregation the future holds for Georgia precisely what it has held for other states—nothing more, nothing less."

14e(1) 1961 UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Six Bound Over To Grand Jury On Charges Stemming From Riot On University Of Georgia Campus

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 1-18-61

Gunman Believed Captured Who Held Up Elderly Guard

By AL KUETTNER
(United Press International)

ATHENS, Ga. (UPI)—Six Ku Klux Klansmen were bound over to a grand jury Tuesday on charges stemming from a riot on the newly-integrated University of Georgia campus last week.

The two Negro students whose presence sparked the riot — Charlayne Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Holmes, 19 — attended classes at the university for the second day Tuesday without incident.

As the Klansmen were being hailed before a municipal judge, local police announced they had captured a man believed to be the gunman who showed up at Miss Hunter's dormitory Sunday night and asked if the Negro coed was on campus. When told she wasn't he took a gun from an elderly guard and fled.

Police said the man arrested on Tuesday had the guard's gun in his possession. Authorities said he was picked up on complaint of two women who said he had threatened them. He opened fire when police attempted to make the arrest and had to be subdued.

Police refused to disclose the suspect's name. "I think the guy's just a mental case," Clarke County Sheriff H. T. Huff said. "I don't think the racial issue had anything to do with him going up to the dormitory."

The six Klansmen were charged with carrying weapons to a public gathering and were freed under $500 bond. Three other adults picked up during the demonstration did not appear in court and forfeited their bonds.

The number of plainclothesmen were still on the University of Georgia campus Tuesday but they stayed in the background as Holmes and Miss Hunter went normally about their business.

Miss Hunter was dressed in a white coat, red scarf and red knee-length stockings when she appeared for classes. She made no attempt to dodge newsmen or photographers. Holmes slipped into class through a back door.

Six On Carpet In Mix Riots

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Wed. 1-18-61

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—A grand jury was expected to act today on charges against six men arrested during a demonstration last week opposing integration of the University of Georgia.

Five of the men, police said, admitted membership in the Ku Klux Klan. The six are accused of unlawful assembly and carrying weapons to a public meeting.

U.S., State Probe Riots At Georgia

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Segregation Laws Dealt Killing Blow By Federal Judge

MACON, Ga. (AP) — Federal and state authorities launched investigations Thursday into rioting which erupted on the University of Georgia campus after admission of two Negro students.

The two probes were announced shortly after a federal judge dealt a killing blow to Georgia school segregation laws but took no action to return the two Negro students to the 175-year-old state university.

The students were suspended and whisked back to their homes in Atlanta by state patrolmen acting on orders issued by Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers disclosed in Washington the Justice Department was "initiating a preliminary investigation of reported mob action yesterday at the University of Georgia to ascertain whether or not federal law violations occurred."

'REST ASSURED'

A spokesman for the FBI in Atlanta said Rogers' instructions had not been received as yet "but rest assured we will take action if the attorney general asks for it."

At the same time the Georgia House of Representatives named a special five-man subcommittee to go to Athens, Ga., Friday and check conflicting reports and rumors of recent happenings at the university.

House Speaker George L. Smith II said in a prepared statement he was confident the subcommittee would "neither whitewash the event nor engage in a witch hunt."

U.S. Dist. Judge W. A. Bootle invalidated the state appropriations law ban against the use of tax money for the support of an integrated public school or college.

He continued in effect an injunction granted Tuesday against Gov. Ernest Vandiver and other state officials which had kept them from closing the university by cutting off funds. Vandiver had planned a temporary shutdown for legislative repeal of the fund cut-off law.

CANCEL SUSPENSION

Attorneys for the Negro students asked for another injunction to cancel suspension of Charlayne A. Hunter 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, and speed them back to classes at the university in Athens, Ga.

Overruling them for the time being, Bootle told the attorneys to file a written motion and he would consider it as soon as possible.

Donald L. Hollowell, counsel for the students and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, prepared to draw up the motion.

"I would go back if given the chance, with whatever it entails," Miss Hunter said in Atlanta. "I was not ever really frightened last night."

She said she was crying when escorted from her dormitory by a state trooper "because I was very much disturbed, disappointed and hurt that I had been suspended."

EIGHT CHARGED

At Athens, police charged eight Ku Klux Klansmen with disorderly conduct in the night disorders. Two of them were special deputy sheriffs from Atlanta. Twelve students also were charged. All were released on bond.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced in Washington late Thursday that he has asked the FBI to look into the violent demonstrations.

Attorneys for the state and the Negroes held a long conference with Bootle in chambers and an announcement was made that court would reconvene at 2 p.m. Friday. The lawyers said newsmen "could assume" that the matter to be taken up then would deal with the suspension of the students.

Bootle said the funds cut-off provisions of the state statute were patently unconstitutional and that similar laws had been struck down time and again in other Southern states.

U. of Georgia Will Readmit Two Negroes

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

Governor Promises Sufficient Forces To Avert Violence

Date 1-14-61

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 14 (AP).—Students and faculty members at the University of Georgia today anxiously awaited a second test of integration in an atmosphere of mingled apprehension and reassurance.

The grim memory of recent rioting was offset to a degree by a promise from Gov. Ernest Vandiver that he would provide any forces necessary to prevent a new outbreak of violence.

At the same time, the Governor warned that law enforcement officials of great experience had informed him that "tinder-box conditions exist."

In turn, university officials said they would act swiftly to prevent any demonstrations when Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, return to the campus.

Ordered Readmitted

The two Atlanta Negro students were ordered readmitted by a Federal judge in Macon who warned that no action must be taken to expel them.

Judge W. A. Bootle restrained all State officials having any connection with the school or university officials themselves from again suspending or dismissing them.

Judge Bootle ruled yesterday that the university's "order of withdrawal or suspension is hereby terminated by 8 a.m., January 16." The two students were suspended early Thursday morning in the wake of a campus riot finally broken up by authorities using tear gas and fire hoses.

Miss Hunter and Mr. Holmes were taken to their Atlanta homes, where they remained in seclusion. Both said they were eager to return to the university to resume studies started without major incident during the daylight hours Wednesday.

Pleased With Decision

The first Negro co-ed ever admitted to the State-supported university, Miss Hunter said she understood classes were being held today but she didn't know whether she and Mr. Holmes would attempt to re-enter before Monday.

"I was very pleased with the judge's decision," she said. "I'm

all set to go back to the university. All I have to do is pack an overnight bag."

"We'll have to confer with our attorneys before any decision is made," she said when asked if they would be in class Monday.

The judge's injunction against another suspension or expulsion provided that such could not be taken "on the grounds that the same is necessary for their personal safety because of mob action or violence on the campus."

The decision held that law and order had not broken down in the university town of 20,000 and said the court did not find that authorities are unable to maintain order at the school.

Order to Be Carried Out

Dr. O. C. Aderhold, president of the university, said the court order will be carried out and the two Negro students readmitted.

He also expressed confidence that "public opinion and the full resources of the State will move to prohibit the commission of violence by outsiders whose illegal acts endanger life and property."

Dr. Aderhold did not explain who he meant by outsiders. However, Athens police said eight of the persons arrested during Wednesday night's rioting were members of the Ku Klux Klan.

Dean of Students Joseph Williams, who issued the orders suspending the two Negroes, said university officials would make every effort to prevent gatherings of students which might lead to violence.

He said several students al? ready have been suspended for taking part in the rock and firecracker throwing rowdy demonstration and that others at the university were under investigation.

"We will take action against any student who is involved in action that might lead to voilence," the dean said.

FBI Conducts Probe

He reported Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were in Athens investigating students who had made inflammatory statements that might incite a riot."

A Georgia legislative subcommittee also was investigating the events which came to a climax in rioting.

In Atlanta, Gov. Vandiver said, "The State of Georgia will make such forces as are needed available to protect lives and property and to quell any disorder."

The Governor canceled plans to attend the inauguration of President-elect John F. Kennedy in Washington next week, apparently due to the urgency of the integration situation here.

State Treasurer George B. Hamilton conferred with Judge Bootle by telephone yesterday morning and then released to the university $2 million in operating funds which had been held up temporarily. Mr. Hamilton said the phone calls clarified legal phases involved.

Negro Sups At College Parish Club

ATHENS (AP)—Hamilton Holmes, Atlanta Negro who was admitted to the University of Georgia under federal court order, attended a supper meeting of a religious club at the school, the group's adviser said Thursday night.

The Rev. Nathaniel E. Parker Jr., adviser of the Canterbury Club, said 19-year-old Holmes attended the Episcopal club's meeting.

Parker said he believes it is the first extracurricular activity in which Holmes has participated since he and Charlayne Hunter, 18, also of Atlanta, were admitted to the previously all-white school Jan. 11.

The minister said he invited Holmes, an Episcopalian, to attend the group's monthly meetings and the local parish church. Parker said the Negro has not attended the church because he returns to Atlanta on the weekends. The church has no Negro members.

Parker said Holmes came to the club meeting with some white members who picked him up at his off-campus residence. The minister said Holmes was received warmly by the approximately 30 students at the meeting, some of them co-eds. The meeting Holmes attended included an evening prayer, the supper, and a religious program.

STUDENTS MOSTLY 'COOL' . . .

Charlayne, Hamilton Depend On Each Other

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Holmes, 19, the two students who cracked the color barrier at the University of Georgia, admit to being left alone much of the time and being forced to depend on each other for companionship.

They point out that while a few white students have gone out of their way to be friendly, "there is still considerable reserve from the majority."

Since the night of January 11, when a howling mob of students and outsiders demonstrated in front of Miss Hunter's dormitory, an air of peaceful adjustment to integration has prevailed.

Silent Treatment

There has been some organized effort on the part of some whites to give Holmes and Miss Hunter the silent treatment. But despite this effort others have been cordial and threats of being ostracized along with the Negroes.

Both Holmes and Miss Hunter said their social life has been one of restriction and self-made curfews. "While we circulate freely around the campus during the day, we rarely go out in the evening," Holmes, a former varsity football player at Morehouse, said.

The attractive Miss Hunter, a former student at Wayne university in Detroit, is pleased about the return to normal.

Expresses Relief

"It's been a relief to have the crowds gone," Miss Hunter said. "Now we are completely on our own." She spoke of the law protection she and Holmes have received since the demonstration.

University officials, however, said that while protection is no longer in evidence, the Negroes "are probably still being watched."

"But all the time I'm left alone gives me uninterrupted time to study," Miss Hunter added.

Friendly Overtures

"Hamp (Holmes), instead of a law officer, now drives me the mile to class from my dormitory," she said.

"The girls in my dorm are still not extremely warm toward me," Miss Hunter commented. Holmes lives in a rented room off campus.

Each Friday after class, Holmes drives Miss Hunter the 70 miles to their Atlanta homes to spend the weekend.

Recently, copies of a "proclamation" were circulated on campus urging students and professors to ostracize the Negroes. But no one seemed to know who had written it. It was signed simply "Students for Passive Resistance."

Meanwhile, friendly overtures have been made recently ,too. Several girls came over from another dormitory one evening to cook supper with Miss Hunter. She occupies a room with a private kitchen and bath.

Holmes Attends Meeting

Holmes recently attended a supper meeting of the Canterbury Club, a campus religious club, and has been invited to attend the all-white Episcopal church in Athens.

The Rev. Nathaniel E. Parker, club advisor, said he believes the supper meeting was the first extracurricular activity in which Holmes has taken part. The minister said the approximately 30 students, some of them co-eds, received Holmes warmly.

Both Miss Hunter and Holmes think their classwork is progressing normally. "At least we've caught up," they said.

U.S. Judge To Weigh Suspension

Bootle Outlaws Fund-Cutoff Law

By MARION GAINES
Constitution Staff Writer

MACON—Efforts to force the University of Georgia to readmit two Negro students, who were suspended Wednesday night at the peak of a campus riot, will hold the spotlight in U.S. District Court here Friday.

That was evidently the main objective of Negro attorneys who scored one victory Thursday when Federal Judge W. A. Bootle struck down a state law that would have cut off funds to the University.

Text of Judge Bootle's order, Page 12.

After two closed-door sessions with Negro and state attorneys Thursday afternoon—presumably laying the groundwork for a hearing on the Negroes' efforts to revoke the university suspensions—Judge Bootle adjourned court until 3 p.m. Friday.

ORAL MOTION SHELVED

Bootle overruled Thursday an oral motion of Negro attorney Constance Motley to reverse the university action, declaring the suspensions were "not the issue" then before the court.

But he pointed out that a written motion could be filed and heard later, That was the course of action indicated after Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook objected Thursday in reply to Mrs. Motley's oral motion—that the state was unprepared to defend such a recent action as the suspensions.

RELEASING FUNDS

However, Cook said in Atlanta Thursday night that Hamilton would release the funds in view of Judge Bootle's latest order.

As a result, it appeared likely that the Negro students would remain—at last until next week—at their Atlanta homes where they were whisked Wednesday night by state troopers on order of Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

JUDGE BOLSTERS ORDER

In striking down the state's funds-cutoff law, Judge Bootle reaffirmed his order of last Tuesday restraining Vandiver, State Auditor B. E. Thrasher and all other state officials from "cutting off or refusing to furnish" state funds to the university.

Bootle said in his decree that he had been advised by Cook that State Treasurer George Hamilton will bow to the court's ruling and "have no hesitancy in releasing funds to the University of Georgia."

Hamilton had asserted Wednesday he wouldn't release operating funds to the university because of provisions of the 1956 Appropriations Act—provisions which Bootle ruled Thursday were unconstitutional, "on their face."

Struck down by Bootle were five subsections of Section 8 (a) of the requiring the cutoff of state funds to divisions of the university whch were ordered integrated.

Bootle thus accomplished what Gov. Vandiver sought when he asked the General Assembly earlier this week to repeal the funds-cutoff provisions which threatened to close the university Monday.

STUDENTS PERILED

In his decree Bootle declared it was "the express intention" of Vandiver to comply with the 1956 law. If carried out, Bootle said, "Immediate and irreparable injury, loss and damage" would result to the Negro students and to "many of the 7,500 other students" as well.

Withholding funds from some university divisions, the judge said, would mean the divisions "will be closed for an indefinite period . . ."

Attorney General Cook and special defense counsel, B. D. (Buck) Murphy, said present plans call for the state to appeal Bootle's ruling, but probably not to seek a stay. The state had sought—and won—from Bootle a stay of his original integration order Monday, only to see it reversed the same day by Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Elbert Tuttle.

Cook had only a terse "n comment" after emerging from the closed door session with Bootle Thursday afternoon. But he was overheard remarking to a colleague: "Looks like we've got more work to do."

NOTHING FILED LATER

Mrs. Motley and another Negro attorney, Donald Hollowell, had said earlier Thursday they would seek to file a motion on the students' suspension later in the afternoon. Nothing was filed, however, and Mrs. Motley would say only, "everybody was ordered back here tomorrow afternoon."

Hollowell called Dr. O. C. Aderhold, University of Georgia president, to the stand Thursday morning and asked about "the status" of the Negro students now.

"They were withdrawn last night by the dean of students (Joe Williams)," Aderhold replied. Asked if Williams' action met with his approval, Aderhold said, "Yes."

Aderhold said he understood Williams acted in order "to protect the students on the campus."

NEGROES ATTEND GEORGIA CLASSES

Yells and Handshakes Greet 2 University Students—Demonstration Staged

The N.Y. Times
New York

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 11—Two Negroes attended classes today at the University of Georgia for the first time in the history of the 175-year-old institution.

A handful of youthful troublemakers, embittered by this crack in Georgia's wall of resistance, yelled rude remarks. But many students and faculty members welcomed the girl and boy [illegible]

A rowdy demonstration was staged last night outside the women's dormitory where the co-ed is housed. Otherwise, the students' admission was in sharp contrast to the violence that marred the short-lived enrollment of Autherine Lucy in the University of Alabama.

Many persons here were still fearful that the university's funds might be cut off as a result of the admission of the two students, Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 18 years old, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19. Their admission marked the firt desegregation at any level in the state education system.

Governor Enjoined

A Federal District Court cleared the way for their registration yesterday by enjoining Gov. E. Ernest Vandiver from withholding state aid under a segregation clause of an appropriations act. The court issued its desegregation order last Friday.

Since the arrival of the two Negroes yesterday afternoon from their Atlanta homes, most of the attention has been focusd on Miss Hunter. She is a journalism major and was formerly enrolled at Wayne State University in Detroit. Mr. Holmes, a pre-medical student, was attending Morehouse College in Atlanta.

While the youth found housing off the campus, Miss Hunter, who is required by regulations to live in a dormitory, was placed in Myers Hall. She has a suite consisting of a sitting room, bedroom and kitchenette, where so far she has eaten alone.

Miss Hunter arrived at Meigs Hall for her first class at 8:55 A. M. Two co-eds and a university aide met her at a side entrance to the campus and accompanied her into the two-story red brick structure. Asked how she felt she replied:

"Quite rested."

Professor's Welcome

A professor standing in the hall shook hands with her warmly. She took a seat on the left side of the second-floor classroom behind two youths. Most of the forty other students sat on the right.

The class bell sounded at 9 A. M. Dr. Milton Hodge turned to the students in general psychology and began a discussion of the history of man's behavior patterns. There was no indication that he was aware that history was being written in his own classroom.

When the co-ed emerged some fifty minutes later, she was asked if she had accomplished what she had set out to do.

"Well, to get an education, yes," she smiled.

"Back up and let the nigger through," yelled a student in the back of the small group waiting outside. But besides this remark and a few mutterings the others were silent.

Miss Hunter then walked to the library, where a librarian conducted her and Mr. Holmes on the tour required of new students. Then they left, she to a history class and he to one in civics.

Greeted by Handshake

Mr. Holmes finished his class day with a psycholigy course in Meigs Hall, where he was greeted at the door with a handshake by Dr. John Hammes. This afternoon the two students visited the book store and Miss Hunter met with a faculty adviser.

It is evident from the comments of students that while a majority would prefer segregation they are opposed to any action that maight threaten their continued education.

There was general agreement that small minority had been responsible for the demonstration outside Myers Hall last night. Exploding fireworks sounded like an artillery barrage from a mile away. There were scattered outbursts of segregationist chants, some vulgar.

The Red and Black, student newspaper, condemned thedemonstrators in an editorial. It said in part:

"W hope the real tudent leaders will realize now, more than ever, the necessity of continuing with renewed zeal and enthusiasm our mutual goal of non-violence."

Funds Are Held Up

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Jan. 11—Funds for all state-supported colleges were ordered held up today because of the integration of the University of Georgia.

But the action, taken by George Hamilton, State Treasurer, was not expected to close any schools. The situation may be cleared up in Federal Court tomorrow.

Mr. Hamilton said he did not consider himself covered by a temporary injunction issued yesterday by Federal Judge William A. Bootle against the halting of funds to the University of Georgia. The university in Athens was integrated yesterday under an earlier Federal Court order.

United Press International Telephoto

GETTING ACQUAINTED: Charlayne Alberta Hunter inspects classroom materials as she chats with white students prior to class in journalism at University of Georgia.

Atlanta Daily World P. 1

ON LEGAL ROUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS — Attorneys D. L. Holloway, Vernon Jordan and Mrs. Constance Motley leave Federal Court in Macon, Ga., after winning another round in the legal fight to keep two Negro students at the University of Georgia. The last round involving these attorneys and the state's Attorney General's office was to petition the court to reinstate the suspended students. (Photo by Perry)

BACK TO HAUNT THEM — Horace Ward, left, member of the battery of lawyers including Mrs. Constance Baker Motley and Donald Hollowell as they appealed in Federal District Court at Macon to obtain injunction to keep University of Georgia open. Ward, back in 1950, was first colored American to apply for admission at the school, but was given a seven year run - around by state officials. After serving in the Army, he finished Northwestern law school under the GI Bill of Rights and returned to Georgia to beat them at their own legal game.

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

HAMILTON EARL HOLMES
$25 FINE
CHARGE- Driving 70 miles in a 60mile zone

Negro Student At Athens Fined

WINDER, Ga. (AP) — One of the University of Georgia's first two Negro students ran afoul the state's speed law traveling between his home in Atlanta and the University in Athens.

Hamilton Earl Holmes, 19, of Atlanta pleaded guilty and paid a $25 fine on a charge of driving 70 miles an hour in a 60-mile zone Monday, Judge John Robert Austin of Ordinary's Court reported.

Austin said troopers Jackie P. Smith and Paul D. Strickland of Athens arrested Holmes on U.S. 29 just east of Winder. He added that the student paid the fine without any argument.

Holmes and Charlayne Hunter, 18, also of Atlanta, became the first students of their race at the 175-year-old university when they were admitted in January under U.S. court orders.

14e(1) 1961 UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Georgia And FBI To Probe Rioting

The News and Courier

Judge Frees Funds

Charleston, S.C.
Fri. 1-13-61

MACON, Ga. (AP) — Federal and state authorities launched investigations Thursday into rioting which erupted on the University of Georgia campus after admission of two Negro students.

The two probes were announced shortly after a federal judge dealt a killing blow to Georgia school segregation laws but took no action to return the two Negro students to the 175-year-old state university.

The students were suspended and whisked back to their homes in Atlanta by state patrolmen acting on orders issued by Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

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CHECK REPORTS

At the same time the Georgia House of Representatives named a special five-man subcommittee to go to Athens, Ga., Friday and check conflicting reports and rumors of recent happenings at the university.

House Speaker George L. Smith II said in a prepared statement he was confident the subcommittee would "neither whitewash the event nor engage in a witch hunt."

At Athens, about 300 members of the university faculty unanimously adopted a resolution urging the two suspended students be returned to their classes.

The resolution also said, "All measures necessary to the protection of students and faculty and to the preservation of orderly education (should) be taken by appropriate state authorities."

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Bootle said the funds cut-off provisions of the state statute were patently unconstitutional and that similar laws had been struck down time and again in other Southern states.

Vandiver, who holds that he and the legislature should be given the chance to change the racial pattern if it must be done, had no immediate comment on the federal decree expected to hasten the integration of public schools as well as the university.

But he had made it clear at a news conference that he has no plans to help Miss Hunter and Holmes return to classes at the university.

Georgia Regent Roy V. Harris of Augusta demanded that the General Assembly ask for "the immediate resignation" of University of Georgia President O. C. Aderhold and Dean William Tate.

He charged both officials with "brainwashing" the university for "social amalgamation of whites and Negroes."

U.S. Judges' Arrest Asked If Riot Comes

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 1-12-61

Gov. Vandiver was urged by three Hancock countians Monday to have federal judges W. A. Bootle and Elbert Tuttle placed "under arrest for inciting a riot in Georgia" in the event of further riots at the University of Georgia.

They should be tried before a Georgia superior court judge "with the same dispatch and wanton disregard for defense as they handled segregation cases," said a telegram from Marvin G. Pound Jr., Louis H. Rozier and George F. Green.

Pound is chairman of the Hancock County Commission, Green is a commission member and Rozier is county attorney.

Rogers Orders Georgia Inquiry

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Fri. 1-13-61

To Determine If Rioters At Integrated University Broke U.S. Law

By United Press International

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 12.—The Justice Department ordered a preliminary investigation into mob actions at the newly-integrated University of Georgia Thursday and a Federal judge voided a key state segregation law.

Atty. Gen. William Rogers announced in Washington that the purpose of the investigation was to determine whether Federal law had been violated in the rioting Wednesday night and the subsequent removal of two Negro students from the school.

He said the action was taken under a provision of the 1960 Civil Rights Act which makes it a Federal offense to impede or obstruct the carrying out of Federal court orders.

Two Negroes Accepted

Charlayne Hunter, 18, and Hamilton Holmes, 19, were ordered admitted to the 175-year-old university last Friday by Federal Judge W. A. Bootle.

Both Miss Hunter and Holmes attended classes at the university for the first time Wednesday and were quietly accepted by most of the students.

But they were temporarily suspended from the school and taken off campus early Thursday when about 2,000 adults and students staged a riot which police broke up with tear gas.

Judge Bootle voided a state law which cut off funds to any Georgia school that was integrated. He called the law "patently unconstitutional."

He also adjourned until 2 p.m. Friday a hearing on a request that he force the university to lift its suspension of the two Negro students. The action was brought by attorneys for the two Negroes.

Students Blame KKK

Several students charged the rioting was caused by outside agitators and the Ku Klux Klan. Eight students and nine adults were arrested and eight of the adults were identified as members of the Klan.

The Georgia General Assembly moved late Thursday to take a direct hand in the integration crisis. A special House subcommittee will begin hearings in Athens Friday to investigate "conflicting rumors and reports" of the university situation.

College Riot Probes Set

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Jan 13 1961

MACON, Ga. (AP)—A legal move seeking readmission of two Negro students to the University of Georgia was planned today as the FBI and the Georgia Legislature opened separate investigations into rioting on the university campus.

The students were suspended following an anti-integration demonstration in which stones and firecrackers were thrown and police used tear gas. They were taken from the campus at Athens early Thursday and returned to their homes in Atlanta.

Constance Motley, an attorney for Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, promptly asked the U.S. District Court in Macon to reverse the suspension.

In overruling her oral motion, U.S. Dist. Judge W. A. Bootle suggested a written motion be filed. The judge conferred with the Motley woman and attorneys for the state and then said court would reconvene at 2 p. m. today.

ROGERS ACTS

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers disclosed in Washington the Justice Department was "initiating a preliminary investigation of reported mob action at the University of Georgia to ascertain whether or not federal law violations occurred."

The Georgia House of Representatives named a special five-man subcommittee to begin hearings in Athens today to check conflicting reports and rumors of recent happenings at the university.

House Speaker George L. Smith II said in a statement he was confident the subcommittee would "neither whitewash the event nor engage in a witch hunt."

More than half the 600 members of the Georgia faculty Thursday night unanimously adopted a resolution saying, "We insist that the two suspended students be returned to their classes."

The resolution also urged "all measures necessary to the protection of students and faculty and to the preservation of orderly education be taken by appropriate state authorities."

STUDENTS PROTESTS

Fifty student leaders began circulating petitions protesting violence and urging "decisive action" by university officials.

These developments in the state's week-old integration crisis occurred shortly after Judge Bootle issued a far-reaching decision invalidating that portion of Georgia's appropriations act which bans use of tax monies for support of an integrated public school or college.

The judge continued in effect an injunction granted Tuesday against Gov. Ernest Vandiver and other state officials which had kept them from closing the university by cutting off funds.

The governor had no comment on the federal order. But he made it clear at a news conference he had no lans to help the Hunter girl and Holmes return to classes at the university.

On Georgia campus—

Move planned to put Negroes back

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Jan 13 1961

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Different Reaction

The Tallapoosa Daily Home
Tallapoosa, Ala.
Jan 13 1961

Biased television commentators wasted little time in expressing their scorn of the Georgia students and others who demonstrated against the presence of two Negro students at the state university.

We do not approve in any degree the law violations which occurred in the rioting at Athens and we believe those tried and found guilty should be punished.

What we are noting is the speed with which the whip was cracked at the protesting Georgia students while Negro students who have taken part in sit-in riots and demonstrations have been cuddled to the adoring bosoms of the bleeding hearts.

We have come to a strange pass in these United States when so-called moulders of public opinion actually seek to justify any type of law violation.

Especially so when these people are the ones who bitterly condemn the South for standing on the Constitution as it was written and refusing to accept the supreme court's integration decision as the rightful law of the land.

Negro students have been breaking the law over a period of months in demonstrations aimed at upsetting the existing social order in the South.

White students have in a relatively few instances broken the law in demonstrations aimed at supporting that social order.

To condone any type of law violating is to give tacit approval to violence, and violence will solve nothing in the crisis forced upon us by federal court edicts.

But it seems to us that at the very least there could be some element of fairness in editorializing upon these matters.

GEORGIA U. FACING CUT-OFF OF FUNDS

Governor Cites State's Laws on Integration—2 Negroes Are to Enter Tomorrow

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Jan. 7 — Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver declared today that a Federal court desegregation order had placed the University of Georgia in danger of closing.

He summoned legislative leaders, university officials and his aides and lawyers to a conference here tomorrow to discuss the situation presented by the scheduled entry of two Negro students Monday.

Dr. O. C. Aderhold, the university's president, expressed confidence that the institution would remain open. Similar sentiments were voiced by legislative leaders.

Eugene Cook, State Attorney General, hurried to near-by Macon to request Federal District Judge William A. Bootle to grant a delay pending an appeal. Legal observers said this would probably be denied.

Two Are Affected

The two students affected by the order, issued yesterday at Macon, are Hamilton E. Holmes, a 19-year-old sophomore at Atlanta's Morehouse College, and Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 18, also a sophomore, now enrolled at Wayne State University in Detroit. Both are from Atlanta.

Mr. Holmes completed registration formalities today at the Georgia campus in Athens, seventy miles northeast of here. There were no incidents.

Among others, he was accompanied by his lawyer, Donald L. Hollowell of Atlanta. Mr. Hollowell said Miss Hunter also would start classes on Monday. She is expected to arrive here from Detroit tomorrow.

Word of the desegregation order touched off student demonstrations in Athens. Some 500 students milled around the campus late last night, shooting fireworks and burning crosses in protest.

Mr. Holmes was hanged in effigy, while students chanted, "Two, four, six, eight, we don't want to integrate."

In a statement issued by his office, Governor Vandiver cited a clause in the state's appropriations act that would automatically cut off funds to the university if Negroes entered.

"Federal Judge Bootle, by his sweeping edict, has placed the University of Georgia in jeopardy of closing," the Governor 3 P. M. Sunday."

The Governor then noted that he had directed the state attorney general to file an immediate appeal and to seek a stay pending the outcome.

"In view of the emergency presented," he concluded, "I have summoned a meeting of legislative leaders, members of the state board of regents, the chancellor, the president of the university, the attorney general and special counsel to meet in the board of regents office at 3 P.M. Sunday."

The two Negroes are scheduled to enter the university on the same day that the state Legislature convenes here. Their entry thus adds a touch of urgency to the forty-day legislative session.

Legislators already have been considering what steps should be taken to meet another Federal court order directing Atlanta's public schools to begin desegregation in September.

No public educational institution in Georgia has yet made even token compliance with the 1954 desegregation decision of the Supreme Court.

No state political leader has yet advocated flatly that the university be closed.

Frank Twitty, the adminisration's floor leader in the House of Representatives, was quoted as saying that this would not be done. The people, he said, would not stand for it.

Both Representativ Twitty and George L. Smith, the House speaker, have indicated that they favor removing the funds cut-off clause from the appropriations act. B. E. Thrasher, the state auditor, said if this were done quickly the university would have no difficulty in continuing to operate.

State Senator Carl Sanders, the Senate president pro-tem, said closing would be "a calamity." And while he has not said so publicly, Lieut. Gov. Garland T. Byrd, is also known to oppose any such action.

Georgia's League of Women Voters sent telegrams today to both the Governor and Robert O. Arnold, chairman of the board of regents, urging "whatever steps are necessary to admit these Negro students and keep the University of Georgia open." The message to Mr. Vandiver said in part:

"The people of Georgia look to you for leadership, and confidence that the government and the university system will emerge from this crisis stronger than ever."

The league's telegram to Mr. Arnold concluded by saying:

"We are confident that your leadership will set the tone for acceptance of this court order by the people in such a way as to do credit to the highest academic traditions of the university."

2 NEGRO STUDENTS ENTER GEORGIA U.

Integration Effected as U.S. Court Blocks Governor's Effort to Shut School

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 10—Two Negroes enrolled in the University of Georgia today after Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver Jr. was enjoined from cutting off funds and forcing the school to close.

Some 2,000 white students ringed the Academic Building while the two paid their tuition fees, thus completing registration and becoming full-fledged students at the university.

There were several outbursts of jeering and segregationist chanting, and a few youths milled excitedly around the Negroes when they emerged. There was no violence.

The admission of Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 18 years old, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, both of Atlanta, marked the first desegregation at any level in the state's public education system. Shortly after they registered, the United States Supreme Court denied a plea to delay integration.

Judge William A. Bootle cleared the way for their entry this morning when he granted an injunction against the Governor in the Federal District Court at Macon. The judge had handed down the original desegregation order. Mr. Vandiver was forbidden today to invoke a provision of a state appropriation act to cut off funds to the school. The provision makes it illegal for state aid to be continued to a university that has been desegregated by a Federal court.

The Governor had announced early today that he would shut off the school's funds if the Negroes completed registration. University officials had planned to declare the rest of the week a holiday while the Legislature took action to repeal the law.

Action Is Unanimous

Meanwhile, Eugene Cook, the state Attorney General, and B. D. Murphy, special counsel forthe state in the case, flew to Washington to request a delay of desegregation pending an appeal. The request was rejetced unanimously by the Supreme Court.

Leaders of the Legislature, meeting for the second day in their current session in Atlanta, generally expressed relief at Judge Bootle's ruling. Most of them had indicated opposition to any action that might close the university, although it was conceded that Governor Vandiver had no choice but to shut off its funds.

"This means that there is nothing that anyone can do about it," Representative Frank Twitty said of the injunction. "They'll just have to let them in." He is the administration's floor leader in the House.

Governor Vandiver, in a telegram to Judge Bottle, ruled out the possibility of any act of defiance. But he protested against what he termed "your action of interference in the administration of state law and what amounts to usurpation of the legislative prerogatives of the Generally Assembly of Georgia."

Reports Called False

The Governor termed false certain widespread reports that he had already halted state aid to the school.

"It is a shocking circucstance when judicial orders are issued in this fashion based upon newspaper reports and affidavits of plaintiffs' attorneys," he said.

Miss Hunter and Mr. Holmes left Atlanta by car for Athens, some seventy miles northeast of the state capital, shortly after noon, when word of the judge's action reached them. They were accompanied by Mrs. Althea Hunter, the girl's mother, and a lawyer and several friends.

The group entered the registrar's office at 2:25 P. M. through a side entrance while some 800 to 1,000 students waited at an entrance to the campus on the other side of the building.

Some of the students rushed into the hallway after learning that the Negroes had arrived. They chanted "two, four, six, eight, we don't want to integrate."

Paul R. Kea, assistant director of admissions, ordered the hall cleared after the students ignored his warning to remain quiet.

The final act of registration—and the desegregation of the 175-year-old university and its all-white student body of more than 7,200—took place after the Negroes walked into the treasurer's office at 3:12 P. M. There they paid a tuition fee of $65 each plus an $11 fee for late registration, standard procedure in such cases.

Miss Hunter left the building by a side door, accompanied by Horace Ward, an Atlanta Negro attorney who sought unsuccessfully seven years ago to enter the university. Mr. Holmes left a short time later and strode briskly across the campus to a waiting car while scattered jeers and an occasional insult were hurled at him.

Miss Hunter is being housed in a private room at Myers Hall. The room has its own cooking and bathing facilities. However, she is expected to eat in the student cafeteria.

Mr. Holmes obtained a room in town because of a lack of dormitory space. He is expected to move on to the campus in several months.

Praises Student Body

Dr. O. C. Aderhold, the university president, issled late today a statement praising the student body for its "good judgment and conduct."

The campus had been in a state of confusion as a result of the report that the Governor had closed the institution. Many students stayed away from classes today.

More than 1,000 youths staged a raucus, sometimes disorderly, parade last night through downtown Athens behind a Confederate flag. Dean of Men William Tate and the city police put down the demonstration with some difficulty.

University officials expressed confidence today that there would be no repetition of the cross-burning, marching and segregationist chanting that had marked student gatherings in the last few days.

A swiftly moving chain of events began last Friday when Judge Bootle ordered the university to admit the two students.

The Negroes appeared at the campus yesterday and began the registration process. Almost simultaneously the state went before Judge Bootle and persuaded him to grant a delay pending the outcome of its appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Lawyers for the two students called Judge Elbert P. Tuttle, chief of the Court of Appeals, who scheduled a hearing yesterday afternoon. University officials interrupted the registration of Miss Hunter and Mr. Holmes.

Governor Vandiver went before the opening session of the Legislature in Atlanta yesterday but did not disclose his plans.

Several hours later, Judge Tuttle set aside the stay of desegregation granted by Judge Bootle.

Miss Hunter and Mr. Holmes then returned to the university and completed registration except for paying the tuition fees.

Faced with the likelihood of the Negroes' final admission this morning, Governor Vandiver said that their enrollment would leave him no alternative but to cut off the university's funds.

Associated Press Wirephoto

GEORGIA LOSES AT COURT: Attorney General Eugene Cook, left, and Charles Allen, aide to Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver, at Supreme Court in Washington after petitioning for a stay of integration at the University of Georgia. The request was unanimously denied.

HOPE Praises Sanders, Twitty Closure Fight

Two of Georgia's top legislative leaders drew praise from HOPE Inc. Sunday for stating their opposition to closing the University of Georgia in the face of a federal court integration order.

HOPE is an Atlanta based organization dedicated to keeping public schools open, despite state laws providing for closing any schools that is integrated.

In a telegram to Carl Sanders, Senate president pro-tem, and Frank Twitty, House floor leader HOPE said:

"All Georgians can take pride in your statesmenlike approach to the school problem. As spokesman for HOPE let me assure you that there are thousands of Georgians who will back constructive legislation to keep our school open. Thank you for your efforts in behalf of Georgia's children."

It was signed Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, chairman of HOPE.

Legislature Sits On Bill To Repeal Cut-Off Of Funds

By H. ROSSITER JR.
(United Press International)

The Georgia Legislature, taken off the hook by a federal court order enjoining Gov. Ernest Vandiver from closing the integrated University of Georgia, Tuesday sat on a bill that would repeal the cut-off of state funds to the university.

House Floor Leader Frank Twitty of Camilla said he would withhold the 1956 Appropriations Act amendment at least until U. S. Judge William A. Bootle rules on the injunction Thursday.

Vandiver wired "the strongest possible protest" to Bootle Tuesday afternoon charging that the U. S. district judge usurped legislative prerogatives in issuing the injunction.

"I think," House Speaker George Smith said, "it is about as strong a protest as the governor could have made under the circumstances. It was most timely and fitting."

Rep. J. Wyman Fowler of Treutland County said the telegram was merely a protest. "That's all it amounts to," he said. But Rep. Roy McCracken of Jefferson County said he thought the governor's wire was "very appropriate."

Legislative action Tuesday was overshadowed by the series of events elsewhere directly involving the integration of the University of Georgia.

Before noon, Bootle enjoined the state from cutting off funds for the university — a move which would have closed the school. Later in the day, the U. S. Supreme Court turned down a state plea for a delay in integration pending an appeal to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

G. C. VISIT OFF

The school crisis caused Senate President pro-tem Sanders to move on a suggestion by Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd that "due to the problems exiting in Georgia" that the Senate remain in session next week instead of going to Washington to attend the presidential nomination. The Senate agreed unanimously.

Several minutes later, the house gave a rousing cheer to a similar proposal. Speaker Smith said he would place the matter before the House Thursday.

Rep. Wilson Brooks of Fulton County told House members they are in a session which "is destined to be the most important one in the history of this state."

Fulton County Senator Charlie Brown wired Dr. A. C. Aderhoit, president, University of Georgia in Athens: "In the crisis facing the University of Georgia, I pledge to you and those others in our state dedicated to the preservation of our systems of public education my sincere and whole hearted support. I will do everything in my power as a member of the Legislature to see that the University is not shackled with financial restrictions or any other restrictions because of the pending litigation in the Federal Courts of this state.

"Education on all levels is a necessary ingredient of democracy. We can not allow differences of opinion to destroy education in our state and if we do it will mark the beginning of the decline of our great state."

GEORGIA U. TOLD TO ADMIT NEGROES

Federal Court Orders End of Discrimination—State Attorney Maps Appeal

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 6—The Federal District Court here ordered today that two Negroes be admitted to the University of Georgia. The court held that the institution had rejected them on racial grounds. A state official said the ruling would be appealed.

Judge William A. Bootle also enjoined the universiay from further discrimination against other Negro applicants.

The judge found that the two plaintiffs had been "fully qualified for immediate admission to said university and would already have been admitted had it not been for their race and color."

Their entry would mark the first desegregation at any level in the state's public education system.

Eugene Cook, the state Attorney General, said the ruling would be appealed to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. He and his aides were conferring on whether to request a delay pending the outcome.

The students affected are Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 18 years old, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19. Both are sophomores and both are from Atlanta.

Miss Hunter, who plans to study journalism, is enrolled at Wayne University in Detroit. Mr. Holmes is a pre-medical student at Morehouse College, an Atlanta Negro institution.

Judge Bootle directed the students to present themselves at the campus in Athens, some seventy miles northeast of here, on or before Monday, the deadline for winter quarter enrollment. Some 7,400 whites now attend the 175-year-old institution, the oldest state-chartered university in the nation.

It was questionable whether the two would enter the university now. Both are on the semister system and will not have completed their current courses until about Feb. 1.

Alfred Holmes, a salesman, said he and his son plans to meet tomorrow with their lawyer, D. L. Hollowell, to determine what to do.

"He's certainly going to the university, 'aserted the father. "but if he went in next week he would lose all the work he has done from September until now. We are considering him entering in the spring quarter."

Judge Bootle provided in his ruling that the two could wait until the beginning of the fall quarter. He required only that they present evidence that they were doing acceptable scholastic work, that all completed work had been satisfactory and that they were eligible for honorable dismissal from their schools.

The ruling came as the state Legislature prepared to convene here Monday under the shadow of another Federal Court order directing Atlanta's schools to begin desegregation next September.

One state law, according to Attorney General Cook, makes it mandatory for the Governor to cut off funds to a university desegregated by Federal Court decree. While Judge Bootle did not rule on this law, he took cognizance of it in his opinion. Legal observers noted that he retained jurisdiction in the case.

There appeared to be an escape clause in the funds cut-off act. In a brief filed for the university, B. D. Murphy, an Atlanta lawyer, pointed out that it specified that desegregation brought about by the university would not result in the loss of state aid.

"It cannot be assumed," Mr. Murphy told the court, "* * * that the fiscal authorities of the state will, in violation of whatever may be required of them by the Constitution of the United States, cut off funds."

Judge Bootle's decision in many respects paralleled that handed down in January, 1959, by Federal District Judge Boyd Sloan against Georgia State College in Atlanta, another state institution.

Judge Sloan enjoined the college from excluding Negroes "solely on the ground of race or color." No members of that race have entered the school since then, however, largely because of stringent age and entrance requirements, which were later imposed.

Judge Bootle's injunction was issued against Walter N. Danner, Registrar of the University of Georgia, and his associates and successors. He ordered them to consider applications of Negro Georgians under the same terms and conditions applicable to whites and to refrain from subjecting Negroes to requirements, interviews, tests and delays not demanded of white applicants.

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

TWO NEGROES BACK IN SCHOOL UNDER GUARD
Jan.1961

Two Negro Students Return to Georgia U.

The Evening Star
Washington D.C.

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 16 (AP).—Two Negro students returned in peace and quiet to classes at the University of Georgia today under a court order a Federal judge said must not be frustrated by violence and disorder.

An armed prowler created excitement last night when he appeared at a dormitory and told a guard he was looking for the Negro girl enrolled in the school. Police were told he drew a gun when asked to identify himself, relieved the guard of his gun and fled. The incident occurred about 9:30 p.m.

A through search of the campus was made but the man, described as short, stocky and about 35 or 40 years old, eluded detection.

The Negro students, Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, of Atlanta, were suspended after last Wednesday's campus disorder was quelled by tear gas.

United States District Judge W. A. Bootle ordered the two readmitted and enjoined school and State officials from again removing them on the ground that unruly demonstrations endanger their personal safety.

Earlier the jurist barred State officials from cutting off funds for the university as required by State law for integrated schools.

Dr. O. C. Aderhold, president of the university, announced that girls quartered in the dormitory with the Negro co-ed will be allowed to move out if they wish.

Hours in advance of the reentry of the two students State police in the area were reinforced by patrolmen from other sections. Some 80 State troopers were reported on hand for the new effort to integrate the university, which has 7,500 white students.

The campus, spread over several thousand acres, was under constant watch by Georgia Bureau of Investigation agents cruising in unmarked cars. FBI agents were on hand to check on any violation of Federal law. City and county authorities warned that law violators would get immediate prosecution.

Sheriff Tommy Huff of Clarke County issued an appeal for every one to stay away from possible trouble areas. "If you are there, you are breaking the law by contributing to a crowd and hindering action of officers who are trying to get agitators," he said.

An 8:30 p.m. curfew for co-eds was ordered by school officials. Spectators at Wednesday night's rock-throwing included a sizable number of girl students. Rocks were tossed at windows in Myers Dormitory, where Miss Hunter was quartered, and at police, newsmen and Dean William Tate.

University officials and students said they believe a hard core of 15 or 20 segregationist students sparked the disorder. A dozen identified with the riotous action have been suspended.

Oldtimers insist another tan students attended U. of Ga.

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

(Staff Correspondent)

ATHENS, Ga. — Daily newspaper reports that Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes are the first colored Americans to attend the 175-year old University of Georgia are not correct, oldtimers here told the AFRO.

Actually, one resident in his seventies said he knew of at least four colored alumni of the school. They had blue eyes and were so fair, he explained, that officials were not aware of their race when they registered.

Another informant at Athens said there were at least two colored American students on campus at the time federal courts ordered the school integrated on Jan. 6. —MACKAY.

Georgia Campus Is Quiet As Two Negroes Return

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

By The Associated Press

Athens, Ga., Jan. 16.—The University of Georgia campus, where curses and rocks flew in violent rioting over the admission of two Negroes last week, was serene Monday as the Negroes returned under a Federal Court order voiding their suspension.

Peace and quiet prevailed as Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, resumed classroom work with 7,500 white students.

Return Is Guarded

They were suspended after Wednesday-night rioting and were removed from Athens by state troopers for their own protection on order of Governor Ernest Vandiver. Later a federal judge decreed that they should return and be protected.

They returned under guard of officers in plain clothes, identified by Mayor Ralph Snow as Athens City detectives. Standing by were agents of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, state counterpart of the F.B.I. Vandiver, who controls the G.B.I., has pledged quelling of further disorders.

There was nothing to indicate further trouble, but about 80 State troopers were reported standing by, in addition to F.B.I. agents.

Girl Appears Downcast

Miss Hunter and Holmes walked to classes without encountering groups of students such as those who shouted epithets when they first appeared on campus last Wednesday.

They smiled last week when they became the first of their race to break the 175-year color barrier at Georgia. There were no smiles Monday—only a set look of seriousness. Observers said the girl appeared downcast.

Reinstatement Sought For Georgia Students

The Evening Star
Washington D.C.

State and FBI to Probe Rioting That Led to Negroes' Suspension

MACON, Ga., Jan. 13 (AP).—A legal move seeking readmission of two Negro students to the University of Georgia was planned today as the FBI and the Georgia Legislature opened separate investigations into rioting on the university campus.

The students were suspended following an anti-integration demonstration in which he was confident the subcomstones and firecrackers were mittee would "neither whitethrown and police used tear wash the event nor engage in gas. They were taken from the a witch hunt."
campus at Athens early yesterday and returned to their homes in Atlanta.

Mrs. Constance Motley, an attorney for Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, promptly asked the Federal Court in Macon to reverse the suspension.

In overruling her oral motion, United States District Court Judge W. A. Bootle suggested a written motion be filed. The judge conferred with Mrs. Motley and attorneys for the State and then said the court would reconvene at 2 p.m. today.

FBI to Investigate

Attorney General Rogers disclosed in Washington the Justice Department was "initiating a preliminary investigation of reported mob action at the University of Georgia to ascertain whether or not Federal law violations occurred."

About the same time, the Georgia House of Representatives named a special five-man subcommittee to begin hearings in Athens today to check conflicting reports and rumors of recent happenings at the university.

House Speaker George L. Smith II said in a statement

Last night more than half the 600 members of the Georgia faculty unanimously adopted a resolution saying "we insist that the two suspended students be returned to their classes."

The resolution also urged "all measures necessary to the protection of students and faculty, and to the preservation of orderly education be taken by appropriate State authorities."

At the same time, 50 student leaders began circulating petitions protesting violence and urging "decisive action" by university officials.

These developments in the State's week-old integration crisis occurred shortly after Judge Bootle issued a far-reaching decision invalidating that portion of Georgia's Appropriations Act which bans use of tax moneys for support of an integrated public school or college.

The judge continued in effect an injunction granted Tuesday against Gov. Ernest Vandiver and other State officials which had kept them from closing the university by cutting off funds.

The Governor had no comment on the Federal order. But he made it clear at a news conference he had no plans to help Miss Hunter and Mr. Holmes return to classes at the university.

"I didn't put them on the campus," said Gov. Vandiver, who has criticized Judge Bootle's original order as dictatorial and tyrannical.

At Athens, police charged eight Ku Klux Klansmen from the Atlanta area with disorderly conduct in connection with the rioting. They were arrested and a small arsenal of loaded guns confiscated after the rowdy, yelling, rock-throwing melee.

Students Arrested

Twelve university students also were arrested on disorderly conduct charges. The students and the others arrested all were released on bond.

Meanwhile, Miss Hunter and Mr. Holmes waited impatiently in Atlanta for resolution of the various judicial, legislative and executive moves. Both said they were anxious to get back to their studies.

Miss Holmes said she was crying when she left the university "because I was very much disturbed, disappointed and hurt that I had been suspended."

But, she said, "I would go back if given the chance, with whatever it entails. I was not ever really frightened."

Two Negroes Back In Class Under Guard

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

ATHENS, Ga. (AP) — A rioting University of Georgia campus where curses and rocks flew in violent rioting over the admission of two Negroes last week was serene Monday as they returned under a federal court order voiding their suspension.

Peace and quiet prevailed as Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, resumed their classroom work with 7,500 white students in Georgia's "Classic City."

They were suspended after the Wednesday night rioting and were

removed from Athens by state troopers for their own protection on order of Gov. Ernest Vandiver. Later a federal judge decreed that they should return and be protected.

TROOPS STAND BY

They returned under guard of officers in plain clothes, identified by Mayor Ralph Snow as Athens city detectives. Standing by were agents of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, state counterpart of the FBI. Vandiver, who controls the GBI, has pledged quelling of further disorders.

There was nothing to indicate further trouble but about 80 state troopers were reported standing by in the city of 30,000, in addition to FBI agents who started an inquiry last week under orders of Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers.

Several girls left the dormitory where Miss Hunter is quartered shortly before an 8:30 p.m. curfew went into effect.

Observers said indications were between 8 and 15 girls had packed overnight bags and gone to visit friends in Athens or at sorority houses to be out of the way in case another demonstration occurred.

There was no indication they were leaving the university, however. University officials could not be reached for comment.

Miss Hunter and Holmes walked to classes without encountering groups of students like those, who hurled epithets when they first appeared on the campus.

BARRIER BROKEN

Holmes summed it up for both of them just before they left their Atlanta homes in a predawn drizzling rain: "I'm just interested in getting back to classes and catching up. That is my main concern."

Miss Hunter, and Holmes, asked to be excused from twice-daily news conferences university officials had set up for them.

Federal, state and county investigations were under way into the pitched battled between students and city police last week.

The FBI and a state legislative committee conducted probes, and the Clarke County grand jury met in what amounted to a special session.

Police picked up one man Monday when they found him in a car bearing a segregation sticker. He had been peering through binoculars. He was released after proving he was a curious traveling salesman.

The quietness in Athens contrasted to an uproar in the legislative halls in Atlanta.

Segregation-minded lawmakers criticized federal courts, the university administration and at Negroes seeking integration.

One resolution, referred to committee, asked censure of the University president, O. C. Aderhold, and his staff, charging they gave preferential treatment to the Negroes.

A House member suggested steps to separate the sexes in both the public schools and colleges. He urged repeal of the compulsory school attendance law, estimating Negro attendance then would drop 25 per cent.

Lawyers Ask Court Clear School Funds

MACON, Ga. (AP)—Negro attorneys moved swiftly Wednesday night to obtain federal court clarification of a Georgia official's decision to hold up university system operating funds because of integration at the University of Georgia.

State Treasurer George Hamilton said he was not releasing January operations funds for the 19 institutions in the system.

He made the statement in a letter to State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. on the day two Atlanta Negro students attended classes with white students for the first time at the 175-year-old, state-supported university.

HAS MANY

"I don't think this is a crisis this time," said Hamilton. "The university system has money to operate a month and I hope this will force somebody to clear up the situation so I can pay."

D.L. Hollowell, Negro attorney for the students, promptly obtained subpoenaes requiring the state treasurer and the auditor to produce copies of Hamilton's letter at Thursday's hearing before U. S. Dist. Judge W. A. Bootle.

The hearing was expected to result in a last-ditch fight by state attorneys against federal decrees which brought integration to the university.

DISSOLVE INJUNCTION

The lawyers headed by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook will plead with the judge to dissolve an injunction which kept Gov. Ernest Vandiver from closing the university at Athens Tuesday until a conflict between state and federal laws could be ironed out by legislative action.

Hollowell said, "We think Judge Bootle's temporary injunction already covers Hamilton in that portion which restrains the governor, the auditor and 'all persons in active concert and participation with them' from cutting off funds."

But Hamilton said he was not specifically named in the order. He said he felt he still was bound by a portion of a state appropriations act which requires that in the event of integration of a school "no further funds shall be used or expended from such apportionment and the unexpended portion thereof shall be retained by the treasury."

CRUSADE THWARTED

Vandiver and the attorneys have been thwarted at every turn for six days in their crusade to either preserve segregation or, if it must be killed, let the state itself do the killing.

The governor, before issuance of Bootle's order was prepared to close the university until next Monday. He said in the interim the legislature could repeal a section of law providing that no state funds can be used to operate an integrated college.

State officials predicted Wednesday that a decision by Bootle to make the injunction permanent would be coupled with a decision that the state law is void. That would do away with any moves to repeal it.

Frank S. Twitty, Vandiver's floor leader in the House, said he felt sure Bootle would clarify the situation in his final ruling. If the judge does not void the state law, Twitty said he thought the legislature would "do whatever is necessary to keep the university open and operating."

While the legislative, executive and judicial uproar continued, the two Negroes at whom it is directed went quietly through their schedule of classes. A few catcalls and boos greeted them on campus. But there also were friendly handshakes and greetings.

NOVEL EXPERIENCE

The experience was just as novel for the nearly 7,500 white students as it was for Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19. Several stayed around after their integrated classes smiling and chatting with the Negroes.

Curiously enough, attention to Holmes has been limited, most of the jeers being directed by men students at Charlayne.

Not once has she answered the epithets. She said she wished things would quiet down so she could concentrate on her studies. When a newsman asked how she felt, she smiled and said, "Very rested."

LIFT BY DEAN

Dean of Students Joe Williams, a persistent buffer between the Negroes and the crowds of the curious, was on hand and active Wednesday. He questioned two young men, found that they were not students, and personally escorted off the campus the pair he described as "potential hoodlums."

"Nice, very nice," was Holmes' description of his first day at Georgia.

William Tate, dean of men, gave Holmes a lift in his car Wednesday morning. Tate told the boy the university was fortunate in having him and Charlayne as the first representatives of their race because "you both seem to be serious students."

"It is not going to be easy for you for a while," Tate said, "but I am sure that most of the students will accept you and I hope that we can soon get back to normal operations on the campus."

In Atlanta, State Treasurer George Hamilton was holding up $2 million in university system operations funds for January but none of the 19 institutions in the system appeared in any danger of closing. Hamilton said all could operate at least a week without additional money. Like everyone else, he appeared to be awaiting the Bootle ruling.

The legislature adopted a resolution after fiery oratory lambasting Bootle. It said he "lifted from the breast of the Georgia Legislature the right of determining future operation of the University of Georgia, an institution of learning created by and operated for the benefit of the citizens of this state."

Campus Serene At Georgia As Negroes Resume School

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—A rolling University of Georgia campus was serene Monday as two Negroes returned under a federal court order voiding their suspension.

Peace and quiet prevailed as Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, resumed their classroom work with 7,500 white students in Georgia's "Classic City."

They were suspended after the Wednesday night rioting and were removed from Athens by state troopers for their own protection on order of Gov. Ernest Vandiver. Later a federal judge decreed that they should return and be protected.

They returned under guard of city detectives or agents of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation although the guards did not identify themselves. The GBI is controlled by Vandiver who has pledged a quelling of further disorders.

There was nothing to indicate further trouble but about 80 state troopers were reported standing by in the city of 30,000, in addition to FBI agents who started an inquiry last week under orders of Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers.

Miss Hunter and Holmes walked to classes without encountering groups of students like those, who hurled epithets when they first appeared on the campus.

They smiled last week when they became the first of their race to break the 175-year color barrier at Georgia.

Holmes summed it up for both of them just before they left their Atlanta homes in a predawn drizzling rain: "I'm just interested in getting back to classes and catching up. That is my main concern."

Miss Hunter, and Holmes, asked to be excused from twice-daily news conferences university officials had set up for them.

Federal, state and county investigations were under way into the pitched battled between students and city police last week.

The FBI and a state legislative committee conducted probes, and the Clarke County grand jury met in what amounted to a special session.

Police picked up one man Monday when they found him in a car bearing a segregation sticker. He had been peering through binoculars. He was released after proving he was a curious traveling salesman.

The quietnes. s in Athens contrasted to an uproar in the legislative halls in Atlanta.

Segregation-minded lawmakers criticized federal courts, the university administration and at Negroes seeking integration.

One resolution, referred to committee, asked censure of the University president, O. C. Aderhold, and his staff, charging they gave preferential treatment to the Negroes.

A House member suggested steps to separate the sexes in both the public schools and colleges. He urged repeal of the compulsory school attendance law, estimating Negro attendance then would drop 25 per cent.

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

U. S. JUDGE WEIGHS GEORGIA U. ACTION

2 Negroes Suspended After Riot Expected Back Soon

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 12—Lawyers met with a Federal District judge today in an attempt to return two Negro students to the University of Georgia. Pending a further conference, no action was taken.

The students were suspended early today by university officials after one of the most serious riots in the South in opposition to desegregation.

A mob, made up of students and a handful of Ku Klux Klansmen and other outsiders, last night stormed the dormitory in which one of the students had been housed.

Lawyers for the Negroes prepared a motion asking Federal Judge William A. Bootle to revoke the students' suspension, but did not file it. After a closed meeting in the judge's chambers at Macon, they said another conference would be held tomorrow.

Judge Bootle, meanwhile, issued a permanent injunction against Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver and other state officials. It forbids the implementation of a segregation clause in an appropriations act that would cut off funds to the university. The judge described the clause as "patently unconstitutional."

He handed down the initial desegregation order against the university last Friday. The two students started classes yesterday.

It was expected that the Negroes, Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 18 years old, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, would be readmitted shortly. Deputy Federal marshals in several southeastern states have been alerted for possible duty here to protect them.

Mis Huter, sobbing and holding a religious symbol, was removed from her dormitory shortly after midnight. She and Mr. Holmes, who was living off the campus, were driven to their Atlanta homes by the State Highway Patrol. They were accompanied by William Tate, Dean of Men, and Edith Stallings, Dean of Women.

Joseph A. Williams, Dean of Students, ordered their suspension "in the interest of their personal safety and for the safety and welfare of more than 7,000 other students.

"They are withdrawn until such time as members of my staff and I determine that it is safe and practical for them to return," he said.

Militant segregationists hailed the suspension as a victory over the Federal courts. Peter Zach Geer, Governor Vandiver's executive secretary, commented that "the students at the university have demonstrated that Georgia youth are possessed with the character of and courage not to submit to dictatorship and tyranny."

Ex-Kingmaker Comments

Roy V. Harris, one-time political kingmaker and now president of the States Rights Council, a segregationist group, said:

"Last night, when the students found that the Governor, the Legislature and the school administration didn't have the nerve to deal with the situation, they took it in their own hands."

Mr. Haris, who was oppointed to the university's board of regents by the Governor, was quoted as having said that he had telephoned Dr. O. C. Aderhold, university president, and "told him if I live long enough I would get him out of the university."

These comments grew out of the anger of segregationists over the university's attempt to comply with Judge Bootle's order. But they were not typical of the general reaction to the rioting.

Many faculty members, students and the state's moderate leadership were shocked and outraged. They felt that the state had failed after making a peaceful start toward reluctant acceptance of the first desegregation in its public education system.

Governor Vandiver issued a statement calling for an end to violence. He denied that he had hesitated in dispatching state troopers to the aid of the forty-man Athem police force.

Tear Gas Quelled Rioters

The city police arrived on the scene some time after a howling mob of 600 students and a sprinkling of adults had laid siege to Myers Hall, the dormitory in which Miss Hunter was housed.

Tear gas and firemen's hoses finally dispersed the rioters after they had raged uncontrolled in the area for more than an hour.

A handful of policemen appeared after students had smashed a window of Miss Hunter's room. They began directing traffic. Other policemen made tentative efforts to clear the streets and the lawn in front of the dormitory.

The mob assaulted the police and university officials with rocks, fists and giant fireworks.

Many windows in the dormitory were broken by volleys of bricks and other missiles. A coed was hit by a brick that crashed into her room, but was not seriously hurt.

Before the outburst, several university officials said the State Highway Patrol had assured them that thirty troopers were standing by and would render any assistance needed.

However, repeated calls by the police and others failed to bring them to the scene. Three cars of troopers arrived at 12:30 A.M., in time for Miss Hunter's departure but too late to help put down the riot.

Nine men from the Atlanta area, seventy miles southwest of here, and eight students were arrested. Police Chief Edward E. Hardy said eight of the men had admitted membership in the Ku Klux Klan, and two were Fulton County special deputy sheriffs. Six pistols were found in the car of one man.

The men were released after having posted bonds of $205 each on charges of having carried a deadly weapon to a public meeting and disorderly conduct. The students posted $27 bond on charges of disorderly conduct.

Identification cards of ten students were picked up by university officials during the melee.

The Athens General Hospital said it had no way of determining how many persons had been admitted for injuries received in the riot.

F. B. I. Called In

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Attorney General William P. Rogers has asked the Federal Bureau og Investigation to look into the violent demonstrations at the University of Georgia.

He said today that the Justice Department was "initiating a preliminary investigation of reported mob action yesterday at the University of Georgia to ascertain whether or not Federal law violations occurred."

He noted that a provision of the 1960 Civil Rights Act "makes it a criminal offense to impede or obstruct or attempt to obstruct Federal court orders, such as the Federal court order requiring admission of Negro students to the University of Georgia."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI)—The American Association of University Professors said today that if it was necessary for the University of Georgia to suspend two Negro students for their safety, the action "should apply to all students without regard to race."

William P. Fidler, general secretary, stated this view in a telegram to Dr. O. C. Aderhold, university president.

"Public safety may or may not require suspending the rights of students to instruction," he said. "But if such suspension is necessary, it should apply to all students without regard to race. Academic freedom is color-blind."

United Press International Telephoto

RIOT IN GEORGIA: The scene Wednesday evening as students demonstrated outside the dormitory where Charlayne Anne Hunter lived at University of Georgia in Athens.

Statement by Wilkins

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, issued the following statement in New York yesterday:

"As every Negro knows, the Civil War is still being fought, and play-acting battles of the current centennial celebration are merely historical backdrops for the continuing action downstage.

Yesterday, however, Southern men with arms fought other men with arms according to the rules of warfare. The breed is so improved that today young white Georgians feel the odds are about right when 1,000 of them can stone a single Negro girl."

READMIT NEGROES, GEORGIA U. IS TOLD

Judge Bootle Orders Action Monday—Vandiver Vows Aid in Keeping Peace

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 13—Federal District Judge William A. Bootle directed University of Georgia officials today to reinstate the institution's first Negro students.

In a temporary restraining order issued at Macon, he told O. C. Aderhold, university president, and Joseph A. Williams, dean of students, to act no later than 8 A. M. Monday.

Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver said at the state Capitol in Atlanta that he would provide assistance if needed to preserve the peace.

Dean Williams suspended the two students early Thursday following a riot that erupted after their first day of classes. He said he had taken the step to assure the safety of the Negroes and 7,000 white students and that they would be readmitted when he considered it "practical and safe."

Invasion Is Charged

Judge Bootle pointed out that the Negroes, Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 18 years old, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, had been withdrawn after the disturbance was put down.

However, he said their rights were not to be sacrificed to violence and disorder nor were the orders of the courts to be frustrated. He handed down the order last Friday that brought this first initial step toward desegregation of the state's public education system.

"The court does not find that law and order has broken down or that the authorities are unable to maintain order at the University," he said.

Judge Bottle said he had been notified by university officials that the institution was not ready to end the suspension of the two Negroes voluntarily.

Dean Williams has indicated that he would view court action to return the students as an improper invasion of the university's prerogatives. He and Dr. Aderhold went into a lengthy conference after news of the restraining order had reached them.

The judge's order followed the second conference with Eugene Cook, the State Attorney General, and lawyers for the students—Donald L. Hollowell of Atlanta and Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York. Mrs. Motley is a staff attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Hollowell indicated that the students probably would not return to the university before Monday from their homes in Atlanta.

Reached by telephone, Miss Hunter said she had not discused the judge's action with her attorney, and did not know whether she and Mr. Holmes would come back tomorrow, although both have classes them. They had previously expressed an eagerness to resume their work.

Statement by Vandiver

In a brief statement, Governor Vandiver declared he would make state forces available to preserve the peace if requested to do so by university officials.

"Under the law," he said, "the Governor of Georgia is responsible for conserving the peace of the state, for protecting the lives and property of the people and maintaining public tranquility. That I will do."

The Governor and officials of the Department of Public Safety had come under some criticism because state troopers had arrived on the riot scene too late to be of service although they had received repeated calls for assistance.

At least two investigations of the riot were being conducted here. A five-member subcommittee of the Legislature's University of Georgia Committee questioned university officials and others in executive session today. It will report its findings to the Legislature.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation arrived to conduct an inquiry for the Department of Justice. They have been asked to determine whether the 1960 Civil Rights Act had been violated. It prohibits interferance with Federal court desegregation orders.

Georgia Agents Active

Twenty-eight agents of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation were operating out of a local motel. No announcement of their objectives has been made.

The Negroes' readmission was called for last night in a resolution signed by 300 of the 600 members of the university faculty. Others signed it today.

The faculty group also referred a list of suggestions to the university authorities for maintaining order when the Negroes returned. They said officials should:

¶Suspend all students taking part in unauthorized demonstrations.

¶Impose a curfew on all students for as long as necessary during the present crisis.

¶Cancel those extracurricula activities (e.g. basketball), which involve the massing of large number of students.

Several other resolutions also were being circulated among the student body calling for law and order and an end to violence. A majority of the white students expressed revulsion against the events of Wednesday night.

14e(1) 1961

GIRL STRUCK BY ROCK

The Atlanta Constitution

Coeds Terrified By Mob at Dorms

Atlanta Ga.
Fri, 1-13-61

By BARBARA MILZ
Constitution Staff Writer

ATHENS—Besieged coeds at Center Myers and North Myers dormitories at the University of Georgia Thursday admitted, "We don't know if we can stand much more of this."

This came after a night of terror, tear gas and broken windows when some 2,000 persons rioted in the street before the dormitories. Center Myers housed Charlayne Hunter, the university's first Negro coed.

"We were expecting a demonstration Wednesday night," admitted Kathe Mullen, 18, of 27 East Drive, Atlanta, "but we didn't expect it in such intensity.

"We knew it would happen, there'd been so much talk about it. Then, when it happened, it was so confusing. We were all running around the halls.

"At first, we were all more excited than frightened, but when Ginger (Virginia Fason of Baltimore) got hurt, some of the girls got really frightened."

Miss Fason received a slight abrasion on the forehead when a rock crashed through the window of her fourth-floor room at Center Myers. She was treated by the university physician, and her injury was said to be "minor."

Two coeds said the worst part of their anxiety was the rumor that the "Klan was coming."

"That's why we were really frightened," one said. "We weren't afraid of our classmates, it was the other element from outside, the riffraff."

One of the girls in Center Myers sat quietly in the hall studying throughout the seige. "She'd been taking tranquilizers," another said.

Reaction to Miss Hunter's presence seemed to change during the noisy evening, one coed said.

"One of the girls on the second floor had been very friendly to Charlayne the night she arrived. She went down to welcome her," the student said.

"Then, last night, when this girl got frightened, she realized this was endangering her and everyone else."

At North Myers, which suffered the heaviest damage and tear gas contamination during the evening, students expressed even more concern.

Mary Hogg, 18, of 1124 McConnell Dr., Atlanta, said, "Some of the girls went into hysterics. We didn't know what was happening and we couldn't go to the window and look out."

GAS IN EYES

Miss Hogg said, "I didn't cry until the tear gas got in my eyes. There wasn't any place you could go to get away from it."

Jan Holbrook, 18, of Canton, Ga., was alone in her first-floor room at North Myers when the riot began.

"At first I was curious. I went to the window to look, but someone threw a big firecracker at it, and then I got frightened," she said. "It was only starting then, but when everything else started, I kind of calmed down. I was worried that all the tear-gas seeping into my room would hurt my clothes, but they wouldn't let me go in to get them for fear I'd get hurt."

She said, "Not many of us can go through this again. We're still uncertain about what is going to happen next. We can't study, we can't sleep and we can't think. Under these conditions, how are you going to get an education?"

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

MOB ON CAMPUS

Staff Photo—Kirk Wooster

GOVERNOR, APPEARING DEJECTED, LEAVES PRESS CONFERENCE

Vandiver Said He Had No Plans for Returning Negroes to University

14e(1) 1960

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

POLICE USE TEAR GAS-QUELL CROWD OF 1,000 AT NEGRO COED'S DORM.

First Negro Coed Settles Into Dorm Without Fluster

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—The University of Georgia's first Negro coed spent the night in a two-room suite in a women's dormitory Tuesday night on a campus that, until Tuesday, had been segregated since 1785.

Wednesday, 18-year-old Charlayne A. Hunter and a fellow Atlanta Negro, 19-year-old Hamilton E. Holmes, will become the first of their race to attend classes at the ancient university.

She was assigned dormitory space under a university rule that freshman women must live on campus. Her arrival at Center Myers Hall caused something of a sensation, but a white coed from Macon said later that Charlayne's appearance was just like any ordinary entrance. She exchanged greetings and questions with white girls, the Macon coed said, and settled into her rooms without fluster.

Two white girls who fled the dormitory in tears, and another who packed her suitcase and deposited it on the sidewalk outside the building, apparently were exceptions to the general reaction.

SOON DISPERSED

A large crowd gathered outside the dormitory, just as on almost every other occasion when either of the Negroes appeared on campus, but soon dispersed.

Holmes called at the dormitory to see Charlayne, but did not get inside after the house mother locked the doors against all outsiders.

Holmes left the campus to spend the night in Athens at an undisclosed address, presumably with Negro friends.

University officials said most of the crowds who gathered to watch every step the two Negroes made in their historic breach of segregation at the 175-year-old institution were merely curious bystanders.

But school authorities were quick to pounce on any student who seemed inclined to create any disorder. One student walking around holding a Negro doll by a string around its neck was collared and his campus identification card lifted.

WARNINGS ISSUED

"Normal disciplinary action" was planned against any offenders, said Louis Griffith, aide to University President O. C. Aderhold, but apparently nothing stronger than warnings had been issued to date.

Aderhold, in a news conference, said he was deeply grateful to the faculty and students for "their good judgment and conduct."

White students queried by an Associted Press reporter generally said they would prefer that their school be kept segregated, but added that their main concern was with continuing their education.

Students gathered at the Administration Building when the Negroes showed up there to complete registration late Tuesday and began a chant of "Two-four-six-eight, we don't want to integrate." University officials quickly cleared the halls.

The crowds melted as night fell and Charlayne retired into her dormitory room on the tree-shaded campus, which is a mixture of ancient Georgian buildings and shining new multi-million dollar structures added in recent years.

Rogers To Seek Federal Violations

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By REG MURPHY
Constitution Political Editor

A Georgia legislative subcommittee and the U.S. Justice department both announced Thursday they are beginning investigations into the entry and suspension of two Negroes at the University of Georgia.

House Speaker George L. Smith II of Emanuel County said a special House sub-committee will begin hearings in Athens to check conflicting reports and rumors of recent happenings at the University."

Jan 1-13-61

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers disclosed in Washington the Justice Department "is initiating a preliminary investigation into reported mob action yesterday at the University of Georgia to ascertain whether or not federal law violations occurred."

'REST ASSURED'

A spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Atlanta said Rogers' instructions had not reached them yet, "but rest assured we will take action if the attorney general asks for it."

Also, federal marshals in the Southeast were reported alerted to move into Athens to protect the two students if and when they return to the university.

The two probes were announced shortly after Federal Judge W. A. Bootle ruled in Macon that the state appropriations law is unconstitutional in forbidding the issuance of funds to university system colleges ordered integrated.

Text of Speaker Smith's statement establishing investigating committee, Page 10.

After that order, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook agreed that State Treasurer George B. Hamilton would release more than $2 million in state funds he held up until the appropriation law was declared unconstitutional.

Hamilton said, "From all I have heard, I think it is all cleared up now." He added, however, he wanted to see the order and confer with attorneys before releasing the checks.

HAD REFUSED

The treasurer refused earlier in the week to pay the funds, maintaining he was not a party to the injunction which ordered state officials to continue paying the money to the university system.

Atlanta, Ga.

Rep. George B. Brooks of Oglethorpe County will head the House sub-committee. The meetings, to be held behind closed doors, are scheduled to get under way Friday morning in the university library.

P. 1 15

It could not be determined immediately what witnesses would be called before the group.

Jan 1-13-61

Smith said the sub-committee "will interview officials, professors employes and students of the university, law enforcement officials and any other persons regarding the entrance of the two Negroes to the university and events that transpired before and after their admission."

In addition to Brooks, the other members are Reps. Ben B. Ross of Lincoln, Leonard Lokey of McDuffie, H. K. Undercofler of Sumter and Roy R. Kelley of Jasper.

It was understood that plans for the investigation grew out of a meeting in the House Speaker's office after the legislature adjourned for the day Thursday.

UNDER RIGHTS ACT

In Washnigton, Atty. Gen. Rogers said the Justice Department "is initiating a preliminary investigation of reported mob action yesterday at the University of Georgia to ascertain whether or not federal law violations occurred."

The investigation will be conducted under the provisions of the new Civil Rights Act of 1960.

That act makes it "a criminal offense to impede or obstruct or attempt to obstruct federal court orders such as the federal court order requiring admission of Negro students to the University of Georgia," Rogers said.

The two Negroes ordered admitted, Hamilton E. Holmes and Charlayne Hunter, were suspended from the university Wednesday night after some 2,000 rock-throwing, yelling persons gathered outside the dormitory where Miss Hunter was staying.

TO PREVENT INJURY

Gov. Vandiver ordered state troopers to return Holmes and Miss Hunter to Atlanta to "prevent injury to life or property."

Asked in a press conference Thursday whether he intended to return the Negroes to the university, Vandiver replied, "I didn't put them there."

State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr., said Thursday the fact that the judge declared the law unconstitutional may have knocked down all appropriations in the university section of the budget.

However, there was no immediate clarification of that point.

In his press conference, Vandiver defended his decision to withdraw the Negroes from the university premises, and a considerable number of state leaders issued statements praising his action.

The governor also reiterated his segregationist position.

"Let there be no doubt about it," Vandiver said. "I am just as opposed to integration as any man in Georgia."

However, the governor added, "It would be unthinkable to turn 7,000 boys and girls away from the University of Georgia. . . . It would be unthinkable to turn away a faculty it has taken 25 years to assemble."

Vandiver also had a reply to critics who said he should have been informed earlier of the situation on the University of Georgia campus Wednesday night when the rioting began.

"At the executive mansion," he said, "there are three telephone lines. If any city or county official is disturbed about a situation, he can call me."

NOTHING FURTHER

His House Floor Leader, Rep. Frank Twitty of Mitchell, said the decision of Judge Bootle in striking down the law means "there is nothing further that the General Assembly can do."

Twitty said, "Funds can no longer be withheld from the University of Georgia by any state official."

The floor leader added, "Although none of us favor integration, and I find the decision of the Federal Courts distasteful, we have no alternative but to comply with this order. I sincerely hope that any further violence by anyone will be terminated."

LAUDS GOVERNOR

Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd said the governor should "be commended for again taking quick action and doing what was necessary by removing these Negro students from Athens."

Byrd said, "Riots are ugly things. They can cause death or permanent injury to those taking part as well as those caught in their path. By his actions, the governor has in my opinion eliminated the possibility of further such occurences."

Senate President Pro-tem Carl Sanders of Augusta said, "Death or permanent injury to one innocent student at the university would be a blot on the history of this state and too great a price to pay . . . The governor acted wisely. History proves that mob rule is good for no one."

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA FACULTY
REQUEST RETURN OF 2 NEGRO STUDENTS

Professors Ask Return Of Negroes

By BILL SHIPP
Constitution State News Editor

ATHENS—Some 300 University of Georgia faculty members Thursday night signed a petition insisting that the two suspended Negro students be returned to the university and that the state provide the school with adequate protection.

The number of signers represent approximately 50 per cent of the university's faculty. The petition

Text of Vandiver's order removing Negro students from university, Page 20.

was drawn up at a meeting in the University Chapel at about 9:30 p.m.

The petition grew out of Wednesday night's riot here, the subsequent suspension of the two Negro students for "their own protection," and criticism leveled at university officials by segregationist Roy Harris of Augusta.

University teachers also commended the "administrative authorities" of the university for their action in coping with the integration problem.

The faculty members also deplored the "behavior of certain outside elements and those university students who regrettably joined in the lawless demonstration."

The statement was read to the sures necessary to the protection of students and faculty and to the presrvation or arderly education be taken by appropriate sate authorities."

Earlier Thursday Roy Harris admitted that he had phoned Dr. Aderhold and "called him everything I could think of and told him I'd do everything I could to get him fired. I would consider it abusive language myself."

Harris denied he had offered to "go bond for any student who got into trouble in the ruckus Wednesday night." He said that he asked that Dr. Aderhold be fired at a Wednesday meeting of the Board of Regents, of which he is a member.

Harris, arch-segregationist from Augusta, accused Dr. Aderhold and others at the university with trying to "conduct an experiment in race mixing."

meeting by Dr. Horace Montgomery, professor of history. He received a standing ovation from the group. Every faculty member present signed the document.

Others were expected to sign the statement Friday morning, a spokesman for the group said.

Meanwhile, more than 1,000 Athens town people signed a petition which gave a vote of confidence to University President O. C. Aderhold, Dean of Men William Tate, Athens Police Chief E. E. Hardy, and Mayor Ralph Snow.

And numerous student groups met over the campus Thursday night to go on record deploring Wednesday night's violence and commending university officials for their attempt to quell it.

Dr. Aderhold declined to comment on any of these resolutions.

The faculty petition was drafted by Dr. Frank Gibson, Dr. Horace Montgomery, Dr. Lester Walker, and Dr. Joseph Schwarz.

The text of the document reads:

"We, the undersigned members of the University of Georgia faculty, wish to commend the administrative authorities of the University of Georgia, especially the president, the dean of men, the dean of students, and the majority of the student body for the manner in which they have conducted themselves under the trying conditions of the past week, and we pledge our continued support to these authorities in carrying out their responsibilities under the law.

"We deplore and condemn the incidents of Wednesday night, Jan. 11, and regret that officials of the state of Georgia were unable or unwilling to protect the rights and property of the University and its students.

"We also deplore and condemn the behavior of certain outside elements and those University students who regrettably joined in lawless demonstrations.

"Continued incidents of this kind can only destroy the prestige of the university, result in loss of faculty and discourage and depress the student body.

"Let the governor of this state, its law enforcement officials and the people know that we, members of the faculty of this great institution, will not retreat from the responsibility of standing steadfastly by the rules of law and morality.

"Believing this, we, the undersigned, insist that the two suspended students be returned to their classes and that all mea-

TEXT OF VANDIVER EDICT REMOVING 2 STUDENTS

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

GOVERNOR ERNEST VANDIVER

Vandiver Will Bare Decision Today on Integration Order

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Mon. 1-9-61
1-27

ATLANTA, Jan. 8 (AP)—Gov Ernest Vandiver said today he would "speak to the people" tomorrow and tell them his decision on how the state will meet court-ordered integration at the University of Georgia.

A federal judge has ruled that the university must open its doors tomorrow to Negroes for the first time in its 175-year-old history.

The governor called a strategy meeting today of the attorney general; special counsel; state board of regents, which governs state - supported institutions of higher learning; and A. D. Aderhold, president of the university.

No Decision Made

"No policy decision was made at the meeting," Vandiver said later. "I called the meeting to give the leaders the full information on the court decision and its legal effect. No policy decision will be made now, but it will be made public Monday.

"I will deal with the question tomorrow and not before."

About 100 persons crowded into the State Board of Regents office to hear results of the 40-minute meeting.

The governor elaborated briefly on a statement he issued Saturday on the integration order by U.S. District Judge W. A. Bootle in Macon. Vandiver had said entrance of the Negroes into the university would have the effect of cutting off its funds under terms of the state's appropriation act. Today Vandiver said the act provides for freezing all university funds, those on hand as well as operating funds, in the event the school is forced by a federal court to admit Negroes.

Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd, who also attended the meeting was asked whether he favored keeping the university open. "I know of no responsible official who desires public schools to be closed," he said.

Roy Harris of Augusta, a member of the board of regents and an ardent segregationist, said, "I'm opposed to cooperating with any courts or anybody else to bring racial mixing to our schools or to anywhere else."

George Smith II, speaker of the house, said, "We all hope the University of Georgia will not be closed, but at this time I don't feel we could accept token integration."

The delay motion filed yesterday by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said the Georgia General Assembly, which convenes for a 40-day session tomorrow, would have an opportunity to change this provision of the appropriation act and thus prevent the possibility of the university having to close.

Cook's motion also said the state planned to appeal Bootle's order. If the judge declines to postpone the Monday deadline for entrance of the Negroes, the state still may seek such a delay from the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals which will hear the appeal.

The students named by Bootle's order are Hamilton E. Holmes, 19-year-old sophomore at Morehouse College in Atlanta; and Charlayne Hunter, 18, who now attends Wayne University in Detroit. Both were honor graduates of Turner High School in Atlanta.

ON GEORGIA UNIVERSITY

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Vandiver Airs Mixing Policy Decision Today

Mon. 1-9-61
1-27

ATLANTA (AP)—Gov. Ernest Vandiver said Sunday he would "speak to the people" Monday and tell them his decision on how the state will meet court-ordered integration at the University of Georgia.

A federal judge has ruled the university must open its doors to Negroes for the first time in its 175-year history.

The governor called a strategy meeting Sunday of the attorney general, special counsel, State Board of Regents, which governs state - supported institutions of higher learning, and A. D. Aderhold, university president.

"No policy decision was made at the meeting," Vandiver said later. "I called the meeting to give the leaders the full information on the court decision and its legal effect. No policy decision will be made now, but it will be made public Monday. I will deal with the question then and not before."

Vandiver elaborated briefly on a statement he issued Saturday on the integration order by U.S. District Judge W. A. Bootle in Macon. Vandiver had said entrance of the Negroes into the university would have the effect of cutting off its funds under terms of the state's Appropriation Act. Vandiver said Sunday the act provides for freezing all university funds, those on hand as well as operating funds, in the event the school is forced by a federal court to admit Negroes.

Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd, who also attended the meeting, was asked whether he favored keeping the university open. "I know of no responsible official who desires public schools to be closed," he said.

Roy Harris of Augusta, a member of the Board of Regents and an ardent segregationist, said, "I'm opposed to cooperating with any courts or anybody else to bring racial mixing to our schools or to anywhere else."

George Smith II, speaker of the House, said, "we all hope the University of Georgia will not be closed, but at this time I don't feel we could accept token integration."

The attorney general has already filed a motion seeking to stay Bootle's order. A hearing has been set on the motion for 9:30 a.m. Monday.

The delay motion filed by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said the Georgia General Assembly, which convenes for a 40-day session Monday would have an opportunity to change this provision of the appropriation act and thus prevent the possibility of the university having to close.

Cook's motion also said the state planned to appeal Bootle's order. If the judge declines to postpone the Monday deadline for entrance of the Negroes, the state still may seek such a delay from the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals which will hear the appeal.

The students named by Bootle's order are Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, a sophomore at Morehouse college in Atlanta; and Charlayne Hunter, 18, who now attends Wayne University in Detroit. Both were honor graduates of Turner High School in Atlanta.

EXPECTED SUNDAY

Holmes made the 66-mile trip to Athens Saturday to secure an admission blank from the university registrar. Miss Hunter was expected to arrive from Detroit Sunday to also apply for immediate admission. Their original applications still were among the records held by the court.

The judge's order also enjoined university officials from discriminating against eligible Negro applicants for admission. A similar order was aimed two years ago at officials of Georgia State College in Atlanta. However, Negro applicants in that suit could not meet entrance requirements.

Still another federal court order has been issued against Atlanta's public schools. It provided for a fall deadline on the start of a gradual integration program.

Issuance of the order to open the classrooms to Miss Hunter and Holmes brought a brief demonstration at the university as several hundred students watched about 25 others burn an effigy of Holmes. A cross-burning at another site drew a smaller audience. Both groups dissipated quickly when university officials arrived.

EXPRESSES HOPE

University President O. C. Aderhold expressed hope state leaders would find a way to keep the school operating. And he said he had faith that "faculty and students, as well as parents and alumni, will cooperate in every possible way in the light of the recent court decision."

Vandiver To Tell Georgia's Plans

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
1-27

Governor To Speak Today On Integration Order For University

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA, Jan. 8—Gov. Ernest Vandiver said Sunday he would "speak to the people" Monday and tell them his decision on how the state will meet court-ordered integration at the University of Georgia.

A Federal judge has ruled that the university must open its doors Monday to Negroes for the first time in its 175-year history.

Mon. 1-9-61

The Governor called a strategy meeting Sunday of the attorney general, special counsel, state Board of Regents (which governs state-supported institutions of higher learning) and A. D. Aderhold, president of the university.

'No Decision Made'

"No policy decision was made at the meeting," Governor Vandiver said later. "I called the meeting to give the leaders the full information on the court decision and its legal effect. No policy decision will be made now, but it will be made public Monday.

"I will deal with the question Monday and not before."

About 100 persons crowded into the Board of Regents office to hear results of the 40-minute meeting.

The Governor elaborated briefly on a statement he issued Saturday on the integration order by United States District Judge W. A. Bootle in Macon. Governor Vandiver had said entrance of the Negroes into the university would have the effect of cutting off its funds under terms of the state's appropriation act.

Sunday, Governor Vandiver said that the act provides for freezing all university funds, those on hand as well as operating funds, in the event the school is forced by a Federal court to admit Negroes.

Byrd Comments

Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd, who also attended the meeting, was asked whether he favored keeping the university open. "I know of no responsible official who desires public schools to be closed," he said.

Roy Harris of Augusta, a member of the Board of Regents and an ardent segregationist, said, "I'm opposed to co-operating with any courts or anybody else to bring racial mixing to our schools or to anywhere else."

George Smith II, Speaker of the House, said, "We all hope the University of Georgia will not be closed, but at this time I don't feel we could accept token integration."

The attorney general already has filed a motion seeking to stay Judge Bootle's order. A hearing has been set on the motion for 9:30 a.m. Monday.

Vandiver's Blowup Followed Bravery

The Atlanta Constitution

Gov. Vandiver's denunciation of Judge Bootle was ill-advised and we wish he hadn't hurt a brave performance by delivering the peevish postscript. Knowing the facts behind the governor's actions, however, we do not propose to engage in censure.

Atlanta, Ga.

Vandiver stood almost alone at times on Monday night when he made his decision to keep the university open even though it meant repeal of the segregation law. Sen. Carl Sanders and Rep. Frank Twitty stood like rock with him. But many other advisers spoke harshly and plainly in their opposition to the governor's course.

Wed. 1-11-61

And the governor's response to them was equally plain—the decision for an open university was his, it was made, and it was final. He turned to the legislature and asked for repeal of the funds cut-off. And the chips, so far as Ernest Vandiver was concerned, could fall where they might.

P. 4

Then Judge Bootle's injunction forbidding the temporary closing of the university while the legislature considered the repeal actually got many legislators off the hook. They were privately pleased to let the courts, and not their votes, do their job.

* * *

A weakness of Vandiver's telegram lay in his complaint that the judge had usurped the legislature's right to deal with the matter. The judge's entirely legal response could be that the legislature forfeited the right by refusing to act until the court acted—as it seems dangerously intent upon doing in the public school crisis also.

It would have been healthful in the long run for the legislature to have voted now for an open university, under Vandiver's lead, rather than to have gone on reclining behind the cushion of court orders. Judge Bootle weighed this against the harm of a temporary close-down of the university, then enjoined it.

Legislative action to repeal the segregation law thereupon collapsed in a sigh of relief from relaxing legislators. The governor blew off too much steam after a tense exhibition of political bravery, but he again assured Georgia that he will abide by the law.

And the executive and legislative branches alike are now in position to keep this university "usurpation" from occurring again in the public schools if they will act now to make new laws which will keep the schools in their hands, and out of the court's hands. If they again surrender the initiative to the courts, they may again find the courts will keep it—and order desegregation without controls. They will then have no more ground for indignation than they have today. The facts are visible.

Text of Vandiver Edict Removing 2 Students

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Following is the text of Gov. Ernest Vandiver's proclamation removing the two Negro students from Athens:

"By the Governor:

20

"Whereas, it has been represented to me, S. Ernest Vandiver, governor of the State of Georgia, by Honorable Ralph Snow, mayor of the City of Athens, and I find that breaches of the peace, violence, overt threats of violence and resistance to process of this state have frequently occurred upon the campus of the University of Georgia; that the rights of the people of the community have been unlawfully affected, and;

Jan. 1-13-61

"Whereas, more specifically on the night of Jan. 11, 1961, at approximately 11 p.m. an outbreak of violence did occur on the campus of the University of Georgia which threatened the lives of Hamilton E. Holmes and Charlayne Hunter, students presently enrolled at the University of Georgia and;

"Whereas, such violence and overt threats of violence endangered the persons and property of other students and citizens of the State of Georgia, and;

"Whereas, the Honorable Ralph Snow, mayor of the City of Athens, reports and I find, that the peace officers of the City of Athens and Clarke County are unable to restore and maintain peace, tranquility and good order in the City of Athens, and;

"Whereas, the Honorable O. C. Aderhold, president of the University of Georgia, has advised me that the aforesaid students, Hamilton E. Holmes and Charlayne Hunter, have been suspended from the University of Georgia as a safeguard for their own protection, and;

"Whereas, to prevent danger to the lives of the aforesaid students and to maintain the peace, tranquility and good order in the City of Athens, I find that the aforesaid students should be physically removed from the said city of Athens;

"Now, therefore, I S. Ernest Vandiver, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the State of Georgia, as governor of the State of Georgia, do hereby order and direct Col. William F. Trotter, director of the Department of Public Safety, to immediately and forthwith arrange for the transportation of the aforesaid students from the campus of the University of Georgia to their homes in the City of Atlanta; and to do and perform any and all other acts necessary in aid of the civil authorities of the City of Athens and Clarke County to protect life and property and to maintain peace, tranquility and good order and to assist in restoring normal local processes in the City of Athens and Clarke County, Ga.

"I do hereby admonish all citizens of this state and all persons within its territory and jurisdiction against aiding, abetting or taking part in acts of violence in the City of Athens, and I hereby warn all persons engaged in or connected with any violence and obstruction of the laws to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes immediately.

"This warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent, and I appeal to all civil-minded and peace-loving citizens to cooperate loyally in the restoration of peace and quiet in the City of Athens, Clarke County, Georgia.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Georgia to be affixed this eleventh day of January, 1961.

"S. Ernest Vandiver,

"Governor of Georgia."

Integration Races Crisis Over Funds

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

By REG MURPHY
Constitution Political Editor

Gov. Vandiver will tell the state at noon Monday whether he intends to cut off funds for the University of Georgia to stop the entry of two Negro students ordered admitted by a federal court.

Mon. 1-9-61

There appeared to be a possibility, however, that the school would be desegregated prior to the announcement of his decision. Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes said they plan to enter the school Monday morning.

Almost simultaneously with their entry, Judge W. A. Bootle in Macon will begin hearing an appeal which state attorneys hope will delay the desegregation deadline for a few weeks.

NO POLICY POSITION

Vandiver met behind closed doors with about 60 top state leaders Sunday afternoon, but he and they both said no policy decision on whether to cut off the funds was announced.

The governor said he called the meeting so that leaders of the Georgia General Assembly, members of the Board of Regents and school officials could be briefed on the legal status of the case.

After the meeting, Vandiver announced he would set forth his position at noon Monday as he delivers the annual State of the State message to the General Assembly, which convenes for a 40-day session. The address will be carried on a statewide television network.

AMENDMENT ISSUE

The session opens with what Lt. Gov. Garland T. Byrd described as an "urgent problem" on whether to amend the 1956 state appropriations act providing that funds shall go only to segregated schools.

There also are other problems facing the General Assembly as the session begins. It must decide whether to approve the governor's plan for floating a $100 million bond issue for highway maintenance, whether to reapportion some county units, and whether to give public school teachers a large pay increase.

At the meeting Sunday, Vandiver had Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and B. D. (Buck) Murphy outline the state's legal position in the school case.

The state officials were asked following the session to make no comment on what transpired.

However, Vandiver said, "It was not a policy making session at all." He declined to answer any questions concerning the school crisis until his Monday address, except to say, "I'm apprehensive myself as an alumnus, and as governor, so I understand what the parents (of students) feel."

Prior to the meeting, there were varying sentiments among the participants as to whether the university should be allowed to continue operation.

Rep. Herschel Lovett of Laurens County joined House Floor Leader Frank Twitty of Mitchell County and Senate President Pro-tem Carl Sanders of Augusta in urging that the school continue operating.

Lovett, a veteran state legislator and former member of the State Board of Education, said his position is "don't close the schools."

He said integration apparently must start, because of decisions of the federal courts, and he thinks the best place is on the college level.

The legislature now should consider providing separate schools for boys and girls and the compulsory school attendance laws should be repealed, Lovett said.

Rep. Joe Underwood of Montgomery County differed. "Close the university," he said. "This is what we have been talking about. I'm not changing one bit."

The man who is scheduled to be elected House Speaker Pro-tem Monday, Rep. Bob Scoggins of Floyd County, said, "I surely would hope the university stays open, whatever happens."

Sen. Howard Overby of Gainesville said simply: "Keep the university open."

Lt. Gov. Byrd said: "I know of no responsible public official in Georgia that wants the schools to be closed."

Byrd added: "I have very definite ideas of what course I will take," but he declined to elaborate on them until the General Assembly opens.

Legislators from counties around the university generally were opposed to the closing. Rep. Mac Barber of adjoining Jackson County commented: "My position is to keep the university open."

Both representatives from Clarke County, where the school is located, attended the meeting. Representatives Chappelle Matthews and Julian Cox favor keeping the university operating despite the federal court edict.

RACE WITH TIME

The possibility that the Negroes would enter the school before Vandiver's decision is announced existed because registration could be completed and classes attended before noon.

Holmes drove to Athens Saturday and began the registration process. He reportedly has a few other details of registration to complete before he can attend classes.

Miss Hunter was scheduled to return to the state over the weekend from Wayne State University in Detroit where she has been attending classes while awaiting a decision on whether she could enter the University of Georgia.

The appeal which Judge Bootle will begin hearing at 9:30 a.m. in Macon is based on the argument that the General Assembly should have an opportunity to repeal a section of the Appropriations Act cutting off funds if Negroes are admitted to previously all-white colleges.

RESOLUTIONS READY

Several resolutions to repeal that section of the appropriations act reportedly were being prepared for introduction in the legislature almost as quickly as it opens Monday.

The University has operated an all-white institution for 175 years.

The two young Negroes who want to be admitted Monday are former classmates and honor students at Turner High School.

Miss Hunter is 18, the daughter of an Army Chaplain, a Catholic, and formerly was president of the high school Honor Society.

Holmes is 19, was co-captain of his Turner High School football team and graduated there with average grades of 97. His father owns an Atlanta tombstone company and his mother teaches in the Atlanta public schools.

University President O. C. Aderhold, who attended the Sunday meeting, expressed the hope that state leaders would find a way to keep the schools operating. He expressed faith that "faculty and students, as well as parents and alumni, will cooperate in every possible way in the light of the recent court decision."

The Georgia League of Women Voters urged that the school's doors be kept open. League President Mrs. Edward Vinson of Atlanta wired Vandiver and Regents Chairman Robert O. Arnold asking that they take whatever steps necessary to admit the two Negro students.

Legislators Vow Fight For School

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

By RICHARD ASHWORTH

Legislators arriving here Sunday night for the opening of the 1961 General Assembly session at 10 a.m. Monday indicated there will be a strong fight to keep the University of Georgia open.

Mon. 1-9-61

A sampling of the opinion from state senators and representatives as they registered at Atlanta hotels showed a large percentage favor quick action to keep the university open, despite a federal court desegregation order.

More legislative news on page three.

At the same time, former Gov. Marvin Griffin declared that if the Vandiver administration would "spend as much time and money trying to prevent integration as they did trying to persecute poor old Marvin Griffin, they'd get something done."

'HOT POTATO'

Griffin declared the desegregation matter "is a hot potato." He said the fellow "who asked for a hot potato and got it must handle it.

"If he can't stand the heat in the kitchen, he'd better get out," declared Griffin.

Veteran Rep. Culver of Baldwin County was critical of the Vandiver administration's handling of Georgia's school desegregation crisis, both at the university and public school levels.

HITS LEADERSHIP

"I feel that some definite action should have been taken a year ago, but due to the lack of positive leadership, it wasn't.

"I think that positive action to meet the situation will have to be taken, and if nothing is done, it could get worse."

Kidd said the administration was acting last year as if the desegregation problem didn't exist.

"We had bills last year deliberately channeled into sub-committees, not giving the Legislature a chance to act on them. I hope that will not happen this time. It shouldn't be left to 10 or 12 men to dictate what the Legislature can consider."

Kidd said it is time to deal not only with the university, but with public education as well. He said they have got to be dealt with more or less simultaneously.

Another call for immediate action on the desegregation problem came from veteran Columbus legislator Mac Pickard.

"Something should be done at this session," Pickard declared. "It calls for some drastic action to remove laws we see just aren't workable."

Pickard said a provision that would cut off funds to any University System unit ordered to desegregate "should be acted on immediately."

"A sample of opinion from my folks indicates, without exception, a sincere desire that the University of Georgia continue its operations," said Sen. Erwin Mitchell of Dalton.

Mitchell said he has found from talking to members of the General Assembly that the "prevailing sentiment" is to keep the school open.

REPEAL PLEA

Rep. Bob Andrews of Hall County said, "I am not concerned with the integration or segregation issue right now. I am concerned with continued operation of the university."

Andrews added he hopes "action will be taken this week to repeal the section of the Appropriations Aca which would cut off the funds."

Spalding County lawmaker and editor Quimby Melton Jr. said, "there are two colored students who, if admitted, would be in a student body of 7,000 white students. It would be better to accept the decision with a minimum of discord and friction and continue to operate the University of Georgia."

Melton said he talked to a dozen other legislators Sunday "anil I have yet to find a single person in favor of closing the college."

Rep. J. Battle Hall of Rome, chairman of the House education committee, had a flat "no comment" on questions about what he thought the Legislature would do on the question and on his personal stand.

Rep. Sam Singer of Lumpkin County said, "I'm going to vote for segregation."

Other legislators lining up on the side of keeping the university open were Rep. Howard Tamplin of Madison, Sen. William M. Towsen of Dublin, Rep. Charles A. Pannell of Chatsworth and Sen. Howard Overby of Gainesville.

Integration Ordered At Georgia

U.S. Jurist Tells University To Admit Two Negro Students

MACON, Ga. (AP) — A federal judge Friday ordered the all-white university of Georgia to admit two young Negroes as students immediately.

Judge W. A. Bootle decreed that the oldest state-chartered university in the nation must open its doors to Miss Charlayne Alberta Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, both of Atlanta, and end a 175-year policy of segregation.

START MONDAY

The court order enjoined the university from refusing to enroll Miss Hunter and Holmes at the winter quarter starting Monday or at the spring, summer or fall quarters if they elected to defer their appearance.

When they enter Georgia, they will become classmates of 7,400 white students.

Miss Hunter now is attending Wayne State University at Detroit and Holmes is enrolled at Morehouse College in Atlanta.

Bootle ruled that university officials had discriminated against the Negroes on account of their race since they applied for admission in July 1959.

"It is found by the court," Bootle said, "that the two plaintiffs are qualified for immediate admission to said university and would already have been admitted had it not been for their race and color."

The decision brought the South's battle on the school racial issue abruptly and forcefully into Georgia, which has laws prohibiting the use of state funds for operation of integrated state schools or colleges.

TOOK NOTE

Bootle took note of this, but said constitutionality of that statute was not an issue in the case of the two students seeking admission.

The decision presented the Georgia Legislature, convening Monday, with new, grave problems involving integration.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said an appeal would be filed in the Bootle ruling. But in order to prevent immediate entrance of the Negroes to Georgia the state also would have to obtain an order staying the judge's ruling pending a decision by the U.S. Circut Court of Appeals.

Cook planned to meet Sautrday with other attorneys aiding the state in a fight to maintain segregation and determine action to be taken in the university case.

Miss Hunter wants to be a newspaperwoman and says a degree in journalism from Georgia would be of more value because she plans to pursue her career in Georgia. Holmes hopes to become a doctor and take premed courses at the university.

WITHHELD COMMENT

Dr. O. C. Aderhold, president of the University of Georgia and Robert O. Arnold, chairman of the board of regents of the university system withheld comment on Bootle's decision pending receipt of the formal order.

Bootle denied a claim by the two Negroes for $5,000 damages against university registrar Walter N. Danner who turned down their applications. But the jurist ordered the university to pay the cost of their lengthy legal battle for admittance.

Knocking down a university contention that the Negroes had not exhausted administrative appeals before suing, Bootle said they had prosecuted one appeal through administrative channels which required 122 days for final action.

The court order said there is a tacit policy excluding Negroes from the university on account of race or color an dnone had been enrolled in the 175-year history of the institution.

University Closing Opposed By Solons

ATLANTA (AP) — Opposition to closing the Dniversity of Georgia was expressed Friday by some Georgia legislative leaders following a federal court judge's order that the school be integrated.

Frank Twitty of Camilla, house floor leader, said, "It will be up to the governor on Monday to determine whether or not he will order all funds to the university cut off. I don't believe the governor will do it."

Twitty said he was "not in favor of closing the University of Georgia under any circumstances."

The immediate problem for Gov. Ernest Vandiver was whether funds would be shut off from the school.

State leaders were faced with the problem of whether to strike a provision from the new appropriations bill to be presented to the legislature Monday which has provided in the past that school funds would be dropped.

The decision takes effect on the same day the 1961 Georgia general assembly is scheduled to convene at the state capitol.

State Sen. Howard Overby of Gainesville said, "I would hate to see any of our schools closed if it could be prevented."

And Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd added, "It poses a grave problem and most certainly calls for serious consideration by the general assembly."

Faculty at Scott Backs University's

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 1-17-61

A statement expressing support of the recent actions of the University of Georgia faculty was telegraphed to Athens Monday by the faculty of Agnes Scott.

The statement, signed by 67 of the 75 faculty members at the Atlanta institution for women, expressed support for the "conviction that it is the teacher's prime duty to teach and the scholar's first responsibility to continue his learning."

RAPS TERRORISTS

The statement also condemned persons who resort to terror and violence to accomplish their own ends at the expense of education. The text of the statement in full:

"We the undersigned members of the faculty of Agnes Scott College take this occasion to associate ourselves in sympathy and comradeship with the faculty of the University of Georgia.

"We realize that there are those outside the academic world who, by methods of terrorism and violence, would accomplish their own ends at the expense of educational institutions.

"Nevertheless, we share with you the conviction that in favorable times and in unfavorable times it is the teacher's prime duty to teach and the scholar's first responsibility to continue his learning.

"We further believe that it is the State's function as preserver of the peace at all times to use every resource to restrain those who practice lawless force and, specifically, to protect and foster the uninterrupted operation of schools and colleges."

BACKS RESOLUTION

The Agnes Scott statement apparently was in support of a University of Georgia faculty resolution condemning last week's anti-integration riot and calling on the state to provide adequate protection against any further such outbursts.

Two Negroes Return Today To Georgia U.

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 15 (UPI) The University of Georgia Braced itself tonight in preparation for Monday morning's return of its first Negro students who were suspended last week after campus rioting.

Hamilton Holmes, 19, and Charlayne Hunter, 18, both of Atlanta, are scheduled to resume classes at 9 a. m. University officials have threatened to suspend any students who take part in or attend any new demonstrations.

Faculty and student reaction to the university's decision was nearly all favorable. Faculty members were almost unanimous in their opposition to violence, and a large group of students circulated a "Code of Conduct" urging observance of "the golden rule" when the two Negroes return to school.

"If I were in the position Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter are in," said the code, "I think I would want to be treated the same as others are treated, no better and no worse."

Receptive Atmosphere Greets Two Students

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

By HARMON G. PERRY

Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes were back attending classes at the University of Georgia Monday after a brief suspension following a violent flare-up Wednesday night over their being admitted to the state school by Federal Court order.

Tues. 1-17-61

This time, just one week after the two young Atlanta Negroes had finished registration processing, the receptive air on the campus to their presence was in direct contrast to the harassing treatment they had received previously. If there was any resentment by the white students they did not demonstrate it Monday.

Dean Joseph A. Williams had suspended the two for what he called their own safety and the safety of the 7,500 white students after a mob ran roughshod on the campus, stoning the dormitory where Miss Hunter was quartered. The Athens Police and State Patrol brought the demonstration under control. Numerous arrests followed.

A wave of protest to this action taken with Holmes and Miss Hunter followed, including petitions from university student organizations, 300 faculty members, and many citizens throughout the country, saying that the Negroes should be returned.

Meanwhile attorneys for the two ousted students obtained a Federal Court order in Macon, Ga., requiring that they be readmitted Monday, they replied by returning to the campus for regularly scheduled classes. This time each was escorted by Athens City detectives and Georgia Bureau of Investigation men.

Holmes appeared first on the campus to attend classes in physics and then zoology before lunch time. Miss Hunter arrived for her 10:00 a. m. class in psychology, but remained another hour for what she called a private session with her instructor to bring her up to date with the subject matter. Holmes went through the same additional hour session when he returned to his scheduled psychology class in the afternoon.

DRIVEN TO RESTAURANT

Miss Hunter and Holmes were driven toa restaurant in the city in separate cars with three officers. The officers waited outside until they had finished lunches, then drove them back to the campus.

It was reported that numerous Athens detectives, Georgia Bureau of Investigation officers and FBI agents roamed the campus on the alert to quell any demonstrations that might arise. Three officers were with each of the Negro students wherever they went on or off the campus.

A large group of newsmen and photographers followed the students whenever they changed classes, but had been warned by school officials not to crowd or interrogate them. A news conference which had been arranged by the Department of Public Relations was suddenly called off, with the announcement that the students would meet the press later in the week.

EXCHANGED EXPERIENCES

At lunch Holmes and Miss Hunter ate hearty meals, and exchanged experiences. Holmes appeared in good spirits and optimistic, while Miss Hunter showed signs of deep concern. She told of being a bit worried about a coming exam in journalism, and the preparation of a paper the next day. Both admitted that they had a lot of studying to do in order to catch up with the others.

Atlanta, Ga.

Apparently the fact that two Negroes were actually students at the university was still a novely to a large majority of the whites, they still stared from windows, doorways and hallways, as they moved about the campus. But there were no large groups following them, and no insults and harrassments.

This absence of demonstrations was due to the firm hand taken by the school administration in stating that students guilty in taking part in demonstrations would be expelled. Some had already been expelled for taking part in Wednesday night's riot.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT

Another interesting feature that probably gave psychological support to the acceptance of the presence of the two Negroes was a mimeographed sheet that was placed on building doors, class rooms, and bulletin boards throughout the campus. It read in part:

"I got to thinking about this business of the golden rule, and doing to others what I'd want them to do to me, and that if I were in the situation of Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter are in I think . . . I'd want to be treated the same as others are treated . . no more, no less."

"I'd hope that people wouldn't debase themselves by showing their antagonism in mean and violent ways, although I'd realize that many feel opposition toward me.

"I wouldn't expect anyone to welcome me or like me, but I would hope that they'd be civil even in their dislike. I'd be thankful for kind actions by students, a casual greeting, a word, a wave of the hand

"I'd be very grateful to those students who have the courage to do the special thing — accept me as a person."

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mar 1 1961

Effigy Hanged

AMERICUS—GBI agent J. W. Southwall prepares to cut down effigy of the federal judge who ordered the University of Georgia integrated. Police found the lifesize dummy hanging in an oak tree on the Sumter County courthouse lawn, the words "Turn-coat Bootle" printed across its chest as the judge arrived here to open court. An investigation was immediately started. (Associated Press Wirephoto)

Senate Calls on Governor To Resist Inroads by Courts

The Atlanta Constitution P. 1

The Georgia Senate Wednesday branded federal court action in the University of Georgia case as "usurpation" of lawmaking powers and said Gov. Vandiver "should resist" such interference.

By a vote of 47-2, the Senate approved a resolution authored by Floor Leader Carl Sanders of Augusta which, as amended, said Vandiver should resist interference "so that the determination of the destiny of our school system is returned" to the state government.

The measure was opposed by Senators Erwin Mitchell of Dalton and Earl Staples of Carrollton, who termed it "futile."

"What we need now is statesmanship and reason and not the enactment of futile and useless resolutions," Mitchell declared.

Staples declared he did not think the resolution would accomplish anything and he opposed it for that reason.

The portion of the resolution calling on Vandiver to resist interference was authored by Sen. Willis Conger of Bainbridge, who declared that he was "asking that our chief executive do something" about federal interference.

Vandiver Tuesday wired U.S. District Judge W. A. Bootle in Macon he was registering his "strongest possible protest" to the judge's order which prohibited Vandiver and State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. from cutting off state support to the university. But Vandiver also said that he would not defy the order.

The resolution declares that the judge's action "lifted from the breast of the Georgia Legislature the right of determining future operation of the University of Georgia" and "impugned" the integrity of the Legislature and the people of Georgia.

It said the two houses contain men who "are fully competent and capable to decide and determine any issue" regardless of how critical or crucial it is.

By RICHARD ASHWORTH

And it also said the Senate wanted it made "crystal clear" that it is willing to answer to the people of Georgia for its actions and would not ever acquiesce to having legislative responsibilities "taken from us and decided by a federal court."

The Atlanta Constitution Thurs. 1-12-61

Sanders, speaking in behalf of the resolution, said the Senate should make it known that it resents and deplores interference with its prerogatives.

He said the resolution amounted to a request "that the federal courts leave us alone so that we can decide the lawmaking function of this body among ourselves and face the decisions made by us as elected representatives of the people."

Thurs. 1-12-61

Also speaking in behalf of the resolution was Sen. Spence Grayson of Savannah, who raised the question of usurpation of powers Tuesday and who had his own resolution on the matter ready for action when Sanders beat him to the punch.

Grayson warned that the court action "poses potential future problems" which endanger the foundations of state government. He said he believed if the state does not make a stand, it would be acquiesing to the federal centralization of government.

Among others speaking in behalf of the resolution were Sen. Conger. Sen. Robert H. Smalley Jr. of Griffin, Sen. J. W. Claxton of Wrightsville, Sen. William A. Ingram of Cartersville and Sen. Jimmy Dykes of Cochran.

Conger, whose amendment was approved by a 39-2 vote, said it amounted to "putting an enabling act on the resolution." He said Georgia has "got to start taking some action" to resist federal court interference.

Sen. Smalley wanted to know whether legislation is contemplated to strike out the 1956 appropriations act provision which cuts off university funds. Sanders replied that the Office of Legislative Council had advised him that action could not be initiated in the Senate.

Sen. Dykes said the resolution would "at least let the people of Georgia know how we feel." He added that the Legislature either ought to do something about" the situation or "go home and tend to our businesses."

Sen. Claxton differed with Sen. Mitchell's stand and said he wanted "to forever be on record that I resent the action taken by the federal court."

Sen. Ingram termed the resolution "dignified" and said the Senate could not fail to resent undue invasion of its rights and a challenge to its dignity and sovereignty and capacity to be self-governed.

Regents Approve New Projects At Georgia

The Montgomery Advertiser P.1

ATLANTA (AP) — The state board of regents Wednesday approved projects costing $4.7 million for the University of Georgia where two Negroes are attending classes with white students for the first time.

Thurs. 1-12-61

Close-up

Dean William Tate Is Quite a Man

The Atlanta Constitution P.1

House Speaker George Smith has recited some complaints against two University of Georgia officials. Any such rumblings are without justification.

The leadership at the University of Georgia, from President O. C. Aderhold throughout the faculty ranks, has added to its sizable stature in recent days.

The same applies to the majority of the student body. Its members have continued to go about their business, which is to get an education.

Thurs. 1-12-61

Some of the knuckleheads who threw rocks, jeered and shot fireworks may be members of the student body but they do not represent it.

No one knows that better than Joe Williams, dean of students, and William Tate, dean of men. Both have worked tirelessly to prevent incidents. And when a segment of students did try to make a jackass of itself, there were Deans Williams and Tate to break up the ugly show.

Dean Tate is a living legend. As many an alumnus knows, to be called on the carpet by him is no laughing matter. Many have been shaken by the experience. He knows how to discipline those who get out of line, has done so over a period of years and will continue to do so as long as he is at the university.

I hope he is there for many, many years to come. Because he is more than a disciplinarian. He is a straightener-outer. There is no telling how many alumni owe a large chunk of their success to the counseling of William Tate, a man who understands boys as few do. Long may he continue in the role that has won him the respect of thousands.—BILL HARRELL.

Regents Approve 2 Athens Projects

The Atlanta Constitution P. 1

By CHARLES MOORE

The Board of Regents Wednesday gave final aproval of two University of Georgia projects that will cost over $4.5 million.

At the end of a closed-door two and a half hour meeting Wednesday, regents Chairman Robert O. Arnold had no comment on the action of State Treasurer George Hamilton in halting all state college funds.

Thurs. 1-12-61

"It's his problem, not ours," Arnold said.

He said the regents discussed the current integration situation at the University of Georgia but took no action and prepared no statements.

"Talk," commented Arnold. "All we did was just talk, talk, talk."

In the business part of their meeting, the regents told architects to go ahead with final plans on a $3 million coliseum and a $1.6 million pharmacy building at the University of Georgia.

Bids on the projects are expected to be taken sometime in the early summer. Also approved were an infirmary at Valdosta State College and a health and physical education building at Middle Georgia College at Cochran.

The Atlanta Constitution

The board also authorized the University of Georgia to invest $100,000 in a fraternity house at Athens that will be rented to Kappa Sigma fraternity.

Thurs. 1-12-61

Members of the board explained privately that the board took no official action on the cutting off of funds to the system because they felt it was a legislative, not administrative, matter.

"We feel the Legislature will do something about it (the whole problem)," one added.

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

'Never'

AMONG Southern governors, Vandiver of Georgia yielded to none in the rigidity of his opposition to the slightest race mixing in schools. Mr. Vandiver was, indeed, an absolutist. For he used the most vainglorious, hazardous word in the English language, "never."

Inflamed public opinion in Georgia during the campaign impelled the state governor to offer the rash assurance that white and colored would never attend the same schools in his administration.

And yesterday Vandiver the absolutist submitted to federal power. To the federal judge, Vandiver sent a telegram of protest. But that was an idle indulgence, for the heart of his message was: "My respect for lawful processes and my oath as governor preclude any act of defiance on my part."

Whereupon, under the oaks at Athens the University of Georgia admitted two colored students.

Vandiver submitted because he could think of nothing else to do, other than find himself in contempt of a federal court. Had there been an alternative, be certain Vandiver would have embraced it.

But this was a case of swallowing the bitter dose only because there was naught else to do. Of more significance in the Georgia case is the fact that earlier, when faced with a decision to close the university, Vandiver recoiled and dumped the matter into the lap of the legislature.

His action recognized that school closing is conventional campaign sham to soothe the dull but that the actual abolition of public education is unthinkable.

Sooner or later Alabama and Gov. Patterson are going to be faced with Georgia's choice. Patterson has aggressively and repeatedly promised that he would close the schools of Alabama.

Due Process in Georgia

Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia will not be the next Secretary of the Army, but he has had a message from President-elect Kennedy expressing the hope that when his term runs out two years from now it will be possible for him "to join the Administration in a position of responsibility." It is a little difficult to reconcile this relationship with Mr. Vandiver's characterization yesterday of a Federal court decree as "harsh and vicious," or with the plan he is said to be concocting to guarantee "every Georgia child his God-given right to freedom of association." Actually, as the Governor must know, this right will not be seriously infringed if and when Charlayne Alberta Hunter and Hamilton E. Holmes enroll with 7,400 white students at the venerable University of Georgia.

It will be seven years ago next May since the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that "segregation of children in the public schools solely on the basis of race * * * deprives the children of the minority group of equal education opportunities." The State of Georgia found itself last week confronted with a Federal District Court order directing it to conform to this mandate by admitting two young Negroes to the University of Georgia. Governor Vandiver went into action. District Judge William A. Bootle, who had ordered the admission of the two students, granted a stay yesterday which would enable the state to appeal and give the State Legislature time to act. An appeal to a higher Federal court has now followed. We cannot believe that this case will terminate in any Federal jurisdiction with the decision that the Supreme Court was wrong in its unanimous decision of May 17, 1954.

Neither Georgia nor any other state can permanently evade or defy the Constitution. The right of the states to do this was definitely eliminated during the vast and terrible war whose one hundredth anniversary will be commemorated during the next four years. Due process will be observed, as it has been. Georgia, like all the other states North and South, had ample opportunity to study the problem of integration and to make the most cautious of approaches to it. The Constitution and the law do not require "freedom of association" between any two individuals or groups of individuals. The Constitution and the law do require equality of opportunity. All of us, Negro or white, are as free as we ever have been to choose our friends. What we are not free to do is to confine life's opportunities to our friends.

Floor Leader Frank S. Twitty of the Lower House of the Georgia Legislature said yesterday that the injunctive process will "give the Legislature time to study and think and act judiciously." It had better do so. And Governor Vandiver, if he hopes ever to assume "a position of responsibility" in the Federal service, would be wise to assist it in doing so.

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

MISS CHARLAYNE HUNTER
NEGRO COED

Charlayne Learns From News, Too

The Atlanta Constitution
P. 15 Thurs. 1-12-61

By BARBARA MILZ
Constitution Staff Writer

Atlanta, Ga.

ATHENS—Charlayne Hunter said Wednesday night she is more interested in reading the news than making it.

After completing her first day of classes as the first Negro coed at the 175-year-old University of Georgia, Charlayne said she felt "fine."

Asked if she were excited during the hours preceding her first day in class, Charlayne answered, "The only thing that excites me is the night before a German exam."

POISED BUT TENSE

Charlayne, who was poised but still visibly tense, spoke rapidly with newspaperwomen at her first formal interview since enrolling at the university.

She spoke gratefully of the reception she had been given by the students. She said, "The reception here helped ease a lot of tension."

By "here" she referred to Center Myers Hall, the dormitory to which she has been assigned.

SOME SAY "WELCOME"

"The most impressive things were the simplest," she said. "Some of the girls just said, 'Welcome,' some came in and volunteered to help me unpack. No one attempted to say things they didn't mean and I really appreciated that."

Charlayne speaks with an easy familiarity and interest in a wide range of subjects.

Asked how she felt about her successful entrance into the formerly all-white university, she said, "Now that it is done, I can't alter things."

LEARNS BY COVERAGE

She added, "A lot of people don't know a lot about other people. The best way to find out is to ask questions. A part of a lot of this is that people don't know enough about one another."

She smiled and said: "I think I will learn something, too."

She admitted an avid interest in current newspaper coverage of her entry into the university, but said: "I've been reading the accounts, not so much for information—I know what's going on—but to learn how bigtime reporters get their leads and ideas" for their stories.

Charlayne, a journalism student at the university, admitted she had "a preconceived notion" of John Drewry, dean of the journalism school here. "This," she said, "came from hearing of him through her previous journalism instructors at Wayne University in Detroit.

Speaking of her first-day journalism class at which Dean Drewry was instructor, she said: "I enjoyed it very much, but I won't say the most because I have these other instructors, you know."

Her immediate plans call for a trip home to Atlanta this weekend to get more clothes. As for the summer, she said: "I'm thinking about going to Africa. I don't know how, but I'm working on it."

Asked about her accommodations in the dormitory at Center Myers, she said: "I like it—that with capital letters."

TELLS OF HER RELIGION

Georgians a Great People, Charlayne's Father Says

The Atlanta Constitution
P. 15 Thurs. 1-21-61

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)—The father of the first Negro coed at the University of Georgia said Wednesday the people of Georgia "have lived up to the essence and principles of our way of life."

Maj. Charles Hunter, a chaplain at Brooke General Hospital at Ft. Sam Houston, said he thinks "the less publicity given this whole thing, the less animosity will be created."

"If Charlayne has been given the opportunity, then it is accomplished," he said in an interview.

Atlanta, Ga.

"The great people of Georgia—and I mean this very sincerely—have lived up to the essence and principles of our way of life, which is greater than our personal feelings," he said.

Hunter, 54, and Mrs. Hunter are Methodists. Their daughter became a Roman Catholic two years ago when she was 16, he said.

When she announced her decision to become a Catholic, the chaplain said, he told her he had no objection, though he wished she could have "faced the challenge" of dealing with any "shortcomings" she found in the Methodist Church.

Hunter said he attended schools in Georgia. His last civilian church was in Macon.

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

FATHER OF CHARLAYNE HUNTER
MAJ. CHARLES HUNTER
CHAPLAIN, BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL
FORT SAM HOUSTON

'Our Way Of Life'

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs, 1-12-61
pg 23

Coed's Father Cites People Of Georgia Over Integration

San Antonio, Jan. 11 (AP)—The father of the first Negro coed in the history of the University of Georgia says the people of Georgia "have lived up to the essence and principles of our way of life."

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'I Mean This Sincerely'

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Hunter said he attended segregated schools in Georgia and held several pastorates in the state before becoming a chaplain.

MISS MARY FRANCES EARLY
ENROLLED FOR MUSIC STUDIES
UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL

Third Negro Registers at University

ATHENS—A third Negro student registered at the University of Georgia Monday without disturbance and virtually without notice.

She is Mary Frances Early, an Atlanta school teacher, who enrolled for music studies in the university's graduate school.

The university's two other Negro students, Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter, are not attending the summer session. They expect to return in the fall.

RIOTING RECALLED

Rioting followed the court-order admission of Holmes and Miss Hunter last January.

There were no disorders on the campus Monday as Miss Early went about normal registration procedures.

"It was just another registration day so far as we were concerned," Dean of Students Joe Williams said.

ABSORBED

Students on the campus reported that many of those registering did not even realize Miss Early was in the group.

The Negro graduate student has been assigned to Center Myers dormitory, where Miss Hunter lived during the winter and spring quarters.

Classes at the university begin Tuesday.

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

HELP EACH OTHER AT ATHENS

The Atlanta Constitution

2 Negro Students Set Own Curfews

Atlanta, Ga.

Mon. 2-13-61

By KATHRYN JOHNSON

ATHENS (AP)—The social life of the first two Negroes to smash the color barrier at the 175-year-old University of Georgia has been one of restriction and self-made curfews, after a month of calm integration.

"While we circulate freely around campus during the day, we rarely go out in the evenings, Hamilton Holmes, 19, explained.

"Many students have gone out of their way to be cordial to us," Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, added, "but there is still considerable reserve from the majority."

Campus sorority homes, with their towering Corinthian columns of antebellum days, are solemn campus reminders of a way of life sharply broken a month ago when the two Negroes first entered the university.

PEACE RETURNS

Then, both the classic college city and the huge campus of 7,500 students reeled from reaction to a violent demonstration on the night of the Negroes' first day at the heretofore rigidly segregated and oldest state chartered university in the nation.

Since that night, an academic air of peaceful adjustment to integration has prevailed.

"It's been a relief to have the crowds gone," Miss Hunter related. "Now we are completely on our own." She spoke of the law protection she and Holmes have received since the demonstration.

University officials however, said that while protection is no longer in evidence, the Negroes "are probably still being watched."

MUTUAL DEPENDENCE

The Negroes admit to being left alone much of the time and depend on each other for some companionship.

"But all the time I'm left alone gives me uninterrupted time to study," Miss Hunter said.

"Hamp (Holmes), instead of a law officer now drives me the mile to class from my dormitory," she said.

"The girls in my dorm are still not extremely warm toward me," Miss Hunter commented. Holmes lives in a rented room off campus.

Each Friday after class, Holmes drives Miss Hunter the 70 miles to their Atlanta home.

OSTRACISM 'PROCLAMATION'

Last week copies of a "proclamation" were circulated on campus urging students and professors to ostracize the Negroes. But no one seemed to know who had written it. It was signed simply "Students for Passive Resistance."

Meanwhile, friendly overtures have been made recently, too. Several girls came over from another dormitory one night to cook dinner with Miss Hunter. She occupies a room with a private kitchen and bath.

Only last week Holmes attended a supper meeting of the Canterbury Club, a campus religious club, and has been invited to attend the all-white Episcopal church in Athens.

The Rev. Nathaniel E. Parker Jr. said he believes the supper meeting was the first extracurricular activity in which Holmes has taken part. The minister said the approximately 30 students received Holmes warmly.

Both Miss Hunter and Holmes think their classwork is progressing normally. "At least we've caught up," they said.

While there was no official comment, unofficial sources report their work is acceptable and their class attendance good.

Miss Hunter and Holmes said they still plan to answer the flood of letters and telegrams received from all parts of the world, including Germany, Brazil, Australia and France.

Their first day of class, Jan. 11, was one of comparative calm. That night, however, a crowd of jeering, stone-throwing rioters demonstrated in front of Miss Hunter's dormitory.

Police used tear gas to disperse the crowd, estimated at 1,000 students and outsiders, which surged forward, breaking dormitory windows, throwing firecrackers, shouting obscenities and chanting segregation slogans.

U Of Ga. Open On Segregated Basis

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.

ATLANTA (AP)—The University of Georgia continued operating on a segregated basis today because two Negroes ordered admitted by a federal court failed to show up for classes.

The moment they appear on campus, pay their registration fees and walk into a classroom Gov. Ernest Vandiver will sign an order for immediate closure of the university," an unimpeachable source close to the chief executive told The Associated Press.

This source explained that integration actually begins only when they report at a classroom. Then a state law cutting off funds becomes operative.

Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19, the Negroes who seek to further their education at Georgia, were reported in Atlanta this morning. It was learned that Holmes had been scheduled to appear at a 9 a.m. class, but did not appear.

In the absence of the Negroes and an official order from Vandiver, fewer than normal white students presented themselves for first classes at 8 a.m.

At the university, President O. C. Aderhold went into conference with the school's administrative council. They were awaiting word from the governor.

Some students had packed and returned to their homes for a vacation after hearing that Vandiver would shut the school until the legislature can act to repeal the funds cutoff provision in state law.

NEGROES ARRIVE FOR SCHOOL INTEGRATION— Alfred Holmes, left, escorts his son Hamilton Holmes, 19, right, and Charlyane Hunter, center, to the registrar's office at the University of Georgia in Athens. A federal judge ordered the two Negro students admitted to the all-white institution but he stayed the order on an appeal by the state. (AP Wirephoto).

Donald L. Hollowell, chief counsel for the Negroes, was reported en route to Macon, Ga., 100 miles south of Atlanta, apparently to seek some new federal court order.

Vandiver announced at midnight Monday that he would cut off operating funds if integration came.

State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook flew to Washington to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court for a last-minute delay.

Vandiver asked the legislature Monday night to repeal the law which would cut off funds to the university.

Vandiver, in tossing the red-hot political potato into the legislature's lap, speculated the university could be reopened within a week—apparently on an integrated basis—if the segregation law is repealed without delay.

The four-year-old law, calling for immediate cutting off of funds to any branch of the state university system the moment a Negro is enrolled under federal court order, is now "an albatross" around Georgia's neck, the governor said.

"I will not be a party to defiance of the law as many would wish," Vandiver said in referring to U. S. Dist. Judge W. A. Bootle's order to admit the Negroes. The governor said he had every confidence the students at the university would "act as ladies and gentlemen" during the crisis.

About 2,000 white students trailed Holmes and Miss Hunter around the campus as they completed registration Monday, booing and yelling but offering them no violence. Earlier, nearly 3,000 students had signed petitions urging that the university be kept open even if integrated.

Federal Judge Overrules Another, Keeps Georgia U. Open to Negroes

ATLANTA, Jan. 9 (AP)—The doors to the all-white University of Georgia closed to two Negroes seeking admission today and then reopened just as quickly as one federal judge overruled another in a dramatic series of developments in the State integration crisis.

First, Judge W. A. Bootle at Macon stayed his order of last Friday requiring the University to admit Charlayne A. Hunter, 18, and Hamilton E. Holmes, 19.

A few hours later in Atlanta, Judge Elbert P. Tuttle of the U. S. Fifth Circuit of Appeals set aside Bootle's stay after hearing arguments by attorneys for the State and the Naional Associaion for he Advancement of Colored People.

Tuttle called Bootle's original findings of discrimination on the part of the University clear cut and said of Miss Hunter and Holmes:

"They have daily been denied their rights on account of race and color."

State Undecided on Move

State Attorney General Eugene Cook said State attorneys were undecided about appealing Tuttle's action direct to the U. S. Supreme Court. They prepared to confer with state administration leaders.

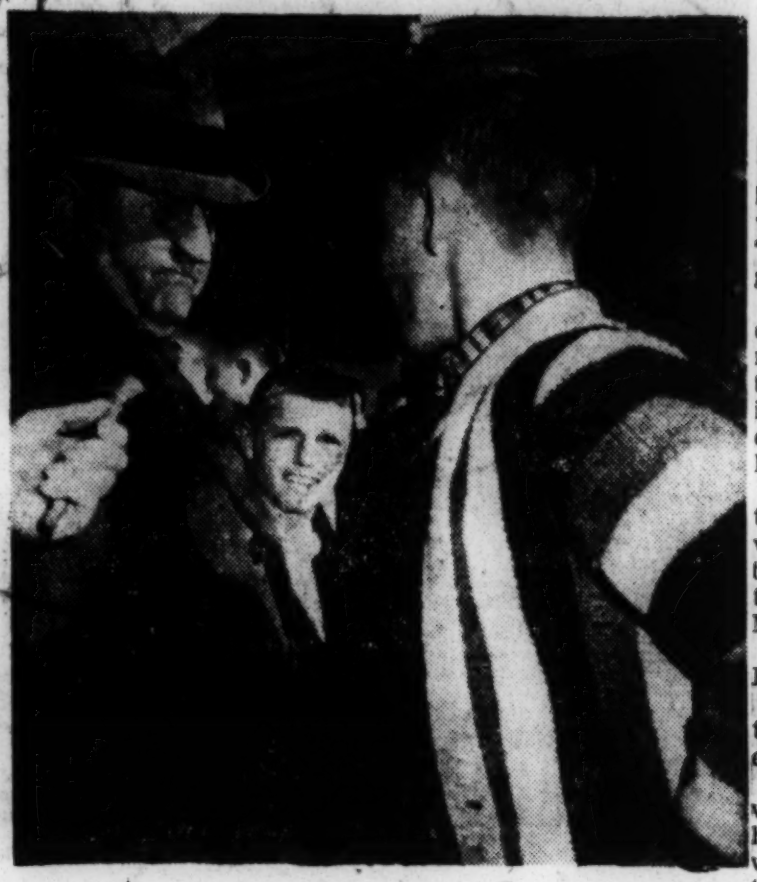
Tuttle's quick overruling of the lower court again plunges the State into official turmoil over the racial issue. Earlier the segregation-minded Legislature, convening for a 40-day session, had cheered wildly when told that Bootle had postponed his admission order.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver and the lawmakers are caught between Federal orders for desegregation and a State law cutting off funds to any integrated school.

Heartened by the Bootle stay, Vandiver had told the Legislature at noon that it must guarantee freedom of association to the school children of Georgia.

Pair to Register

The NAACP said after Tuttle's decision that Miss Hunter and Holmes would complete their registration at the University today and enter classes Tuesday.



Associated Press

University of Georgia Dean William Tate picked up the identification card of the student at right as he acted quickly to quell outbursts of jeering at Charlayne Hunter, 18, one of two Negroes seeking to register there yesterday. Lifting of the card is preliminary to disciplinary action. The youth refused to give newsmen his name.

Calling Bootle's entry order "a sweeping edict, the harshness of which threatens to destroy or disrupt the University of Georgia," the 42-year-old Vandiver said:

"The right of freedom of choice of one's associates is in violation of no laws, state or Federal. All Georgians know that the Federal courts are moving swiftly against Southern thought and culture with a viciousness peculiar only to tyranny and dictatorship."

Vandiver spoke of a new protection for the parents and children, apparently having in mind a constitutional amendment to specify that no child of one race could be forced to go to school with a child of another race.

Fails to Detail Plan

But nowhere in his address did he detail his plan, if any, for preventing desegregation of the university.

An amendment was urged several months ago by a State School Study Commission under which white parents objecting to their children attending a desegregated school would be eligible for state grants to finance private school education.

Miss Hunter and Holmes described the University officials as courteous and considerate when they filled out admission blanks at the registrar's office shortly after reaching Athens at 9:06 a. m. They went to the Journalism and College or Arts and Sciences Buildings to schedule their classroom work.

Demonstration Breaks Out

Generaly order prevailed but a demonstration broke out when Miss Hunter left the Journalism Building to return to the registrar's office.

One of a crowd of about 1000 students and townspeople yelled "Go home nigger." Then another shouted at William Tate, Dean of Students, who was accompanying her: "You're walking with a nigger."

Tate broke through the crowd and grabbed the young man. He made the heckler turn over his University registration card, indicating that disciplinary action would come later.

A petition signed by 2776 of the 7400 students at the University went to the Legislature urging that the institution be kept open even if Negroes enter.

Sophomore class president Ed Garland said:

"We are not concerned with the race issue . . . we choose education."

Students said the names were obtained in less than 12 hours and that hundreds more would have signed if given the opportunity.

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

University of Kansas

Foreign Students 'Integrated'

By Godfrey Sperling, Jr.
Chief of the Midwestern Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor
Kansas City, Mo.

While a torchlike monument shot flames into the sky and former Presidents Eisenhower and Truman stressed peace through understanding and unity, a people-to-people program moved forward with new leadership and, most important, a brilliantly conceived pilot program.

At nearby University of Kansas a kind of Peace Corps in reverse is getting under way.

The university project was inspired by the people-to-people concept originally enunciated by Mr. Eisenhower while President and again underscored by Mr. Eisenhower here this past weekend. It is a voluntary movement, springing spontaneously from the students. And, without spending a single governmental cent, it already it realizing marked success in bringing about better relations with peoples of other countries.

Towns' Help Enlisted

William F. Dawson, a senior at the University of Kansas, is the chief architect of a student-inspired effort that already is taking some 300 U of K students out of an isolated, excluded existence that so often is the lot of foreigners attending American universities and colleges.

This "integration" move, begun last March, has enlisted the help of the college community, Lawrence, Kan., and a number of other communities throughout the state.

The concept that U of K students and community leaders have accepted: that here is a great, and neglected, opportunity to make real friends of those foreigners who are very likely to be the leaders of tomorrow's world.

That to keep these students excluded from the American college and community in which they are living is not only completely inhospitable, but it is also a danger. From neglect and substandard living experienced in the United States are traced the roots of enmities expressed by these visitors, enmities that may never be erased through goodwill activity by Americans abroad.

All this sounds quite theoretical and fine. But the substance of what the University of Kansas is saying to the nation is this: We are not just experimenting, we are accomplishing.

For in just a few months' time the foreign students have, in large measure, been integrated.

Those who were living in "ghettos" have been given adequate housing. Townspeople are bringing the international students into their homes, feeding them, talking with them, even "adopting" them.

During last summer all of the U of K foreign students received letters from newly appointed "brothers" and "sisters" from the university.

"How could the American brother help to make their university life easier? Did they need jobs? How about housing?" The American brothers and sisters were willing to help out anywhere when college started in the fall. They were on hand to help shepherd their foreign friends along the academic trail. And they will stay right there, always at hand, if needed.

International house meetings a year ago at the U of K were, as they are almost everywhere, almost exclusively a meeting of the foreign students. Now, once a month, a large get-together of all university students is held, centered around the international students and with intellectual discussions on global issues.

Former President Eisenhower beamed when he heard the report of the U of K pilot project, and he expressed his congratulations to young Dawson at the people-to-people organization meeting here.

But there is more to this exciting story. Already, the student leaders of the Big Eight conference of universities, of which the U of K is a member, have met to move in this same people - to - people direction. From the Big Eight project, the next step will be to inspire similar programs throughout the United States.

Friendship Spurred

The possibilities of this student-to-student movement, as seen by Mr. Eisenhower, are enormous. For some 60,000 foreign students attend colleges in the United States each year.

So if through the simple process of showing a genuine interest in these visitors, Americans can change disillusionment and even animosity into friendship — the results can hold great promise in terms of improving United States global relations as the years go on.

This student project is only part of the big blueprint being drafted for people-to-people activity. But it gives the Eisenhower organization a feeling of being well launched, even as the over-all program is just getting under way.

Four Men, Five Women

9 Negroes Ask Entry Forms From University of Miami

By JOY REESE SHAW
Herald Staff Writer

Nine Negroes have requested application blanks for admission to the University of Miami.

University officials announced Friday that four men and five women sought blanks Thursday and Friday for summer, regular or evening divisions.

UM's board of trustees voted Tuesday to open the school's doors to "all qualified students regardless of race, creed or color."

Two Negroes called in person at the university's admissions office Thursday. They are John Cornelius Pittman, 24, a teacher at Douglas Elementary School who sought an admission blank for the summer session, and Annie Leuvenia Newsome, 18, of Ft. Lauderdale. The Lauderdale girl now is enrolled in Dillard High School and presumably is interested in the fall term, officials said.

Another Thursday request came by telephone from Mrs. Nora Steel, a nurse, who gave her address as P. O. Box 345, Miami Springs.

Three women and two men requested and received applications at the evening division office Thursday and said they will be mailed in.

Thomas Rolle, 19, of 3324 Frow Ave., applied Friday for application to attend the summer session. He seeks a degree in business administration.

The requests for applications do not mean immediate integration, it was pointed out. Applications must clear through admissions channels as do those of all students, to evaluate qualifications.

Registration for the spring semester already has started.

The first Negro students may be admitted for a summer session, said University spokesmen.

UM is the largest independent university in the Southeast, with 14,102 students day and evening. When Negroes are admitted, the school will become the third major private institution in the South to desegregate. Vanderbilt in Nashville and University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., are the others.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY ACCEPTING NEGROES

Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, Fla., June 10—The University of Miami has begun accepting Negro students at its campus in Coral Gables.

Gerald E. Reese, admission director, said yesterday that "several" Negro applicants had been accepted for the summer session, which begins on Thursday. He said no record was being kept, but he estimated that fifteen to twenty were eligible to enroll so far and that others were expected.

The university has previously conducted off-campus courses for Negro teachers, but this will be the first time that it has enrolled Negroes to study with whites.

The action is in line with the university's new policy of no racial barriers, adopted by the trustees last Jan. 31.

Mr. Reese said Negroes would also be admitted for the fall semester. Most of the Negroes scheduled to take summer courses are graduate students and teach in the Dade County school system here.

The county school board, meanwhile, decided yesterday to admit nineteen Negro pupils to five previously all-white elementary schools. This will bring the county's total of desegregated schools to nine.

Univ. of Miami Accepts 20 Negro Students

MIAMI—(NNPA)— The University of Miami has accepted 20 colored students for admission to the summer session which began Thursday.

The colored students are the first to be admitted to the university in its 35-year history. Starting next fall, qualified colored students will be admitted to all divisions of the university, a privately-supported institution with 9,500 full-time students and 5,000 evening school students.

Announcements of the admission of colored students to the summer session was made by Dr. Paul K. Vonk, chairman of the admissions committee, who said the action carries out a decision made Jan. 31 by the board of trustees at its annual meeting

Gerald E. Reese, director of admissions, said the university's students completely supported the board's action. He said he expected no protests or demonstrations against the 20 colored students, both men and women.

UM Takes 1st Negroes On Campus

By TOM LOWNES
Herald Staff Writer

The University of Miami enrolled its first on-campus Negro students in a quiet, uneventful registration for summer classes Thursday.

Registration officials said no exact figures were yet available but estimated that at least 25 Negroes—15 of them taking graduate courses — were among more than 2,000 students on hand for enrollment.

Registration will continue through Monday. Average registration for UM's summer session runs between 3,500 and 3,800, officials said.

The university, a private institution, decided early this year to end its traditional policy of refusing admittance to Negroes. The move was backed by important segments of the student body.

Although this summer will be the first time that Negroes will be attending classes on the UM campus, officials pointed out that many qualified Negroes—mostly teachers — have taken UM courses taught at night in local high schools.

A university spokesman said that it appeared that none of the Negroes will be housed on campus but said there was no ban against their living in UM dormitories.

"They are probably all local people who will be living at home," said the spokesman.

The spokesman added that all students will share the same cafeteria and other facilities of the university.

In Summer School

Miami U. Ends Color Ban, Accepts 20 Negro Students

Special to the Herald Tribune

MIAMI, June 9. — Twenty Negro students have been accepted for admission to the summer session of the University of Miami which begins Thursday.

The Negro students are the first of their race to be admitted to the university in its thirty-five-year history. Starting next fall, qualified Negro students will be admitted to all divisions of the university, a privately-supported institution with 9,500 full-time students and 5,000 evening-school students.

Decision Made in January

Announcement of the admission of Negroes to the summer session was made today by Dr Paul K. Vonk, chairman of the admissions committee, who said the action implemented a decision made Jan. 31 by the board of trustees at its annual meeting. University officials said the action was taken too late to permit Negroes to apply for the second semester of the academic year just ended.

The twenty Negro students include both men and women. Some are taking courses to qualify for certification as teachers. Others are undergraduates taking special courses in accelerated study programs.

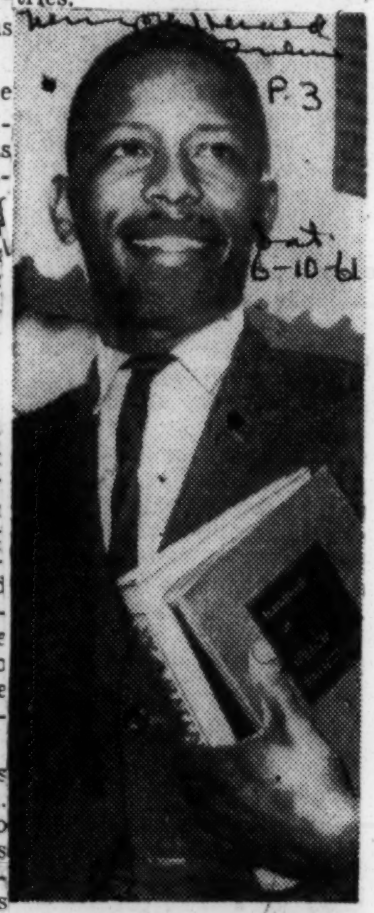
Gerald E. Reese, director of admissions, said the university's students completely supported the board's actions. He said he expected no protests or demonstrations.

"A Fine Group"

Mr. Reese said he could not give the exact number of Negro students there will be until all applications have been processed next week. Of the twenty or more already accepted, he said: "They're a fine group, and very well qualified."

Before the trustees voted for integration last winter, the university had no Negro students on its campus at Coral Gables, but conducted some off-campus courses for Negro teachers.

Its students come from fifty foreign countries, and include more than 100 from Latin America and a number from India and other Asiatic countries.



Associated Press wirephoto

Melvin R. Ladson jr., after his acceptance as Miami U. student.

MERIEL E. COLLINS, a 1961 graduate of Florida A&M University, is enrolled as a full--time student in the University of Miami (Fla.) graduate school. She received her B.S. degree in history and is pursuing a course of study for a master's in education. Miss Collins was editor of The '61 Rattler (A&M yearbook). FAMU staff photo by Horace Jones, Jr.

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Prefer Negro To Closing School

UNIVERSITY, Miss. (ANP) — The University of Mississippi, one of the only two state universities in the nation, which has never accepted a Negro student, is ripe for integration.

This does not mean that the red carpet would be rolled out for a Negro student. But it does mean that, as in the cas of the University of Georgia, students, faculty members and school officials are willing to tolerate a Negro in their midst if the alternative is closing the school.

The attitudes of those more intimately connected with the all-white university were expressed recently when it was rumored that the application of a Negro for enrollment had been accepted by mistake.

At the time, state, county and campus police, heavily armed, were stationed on and around the campus to preserve the sanctity of the institution.

But the students registering for the new semester, told newsmen that they felt integration of the school is inevitable and that they would rather have a Negro enrolled than to have the school closed.

Faculty members and school officials, afraid of reprisals, not from students, but from politicians, admit in confidence that they too would prefer an integrated school to none at all.

One said, "The politicians either don't care or are unaware of the consequences of closing down an educational institution such as this. It would hurt our white students more to have their education shut off than for them to sit in the same classroom with a Negro. There are hundreds here who would never resume their studies and this is something we can't afford."

The Jackson Daily News, which staunchly defends Gov. Ross Barnett's vow to close the school rather than to see it integrated, published the following report after a reporter had visited the campus:

Although the overwhelming majority of the Ole Miss student body strongly favors segregation, more and more students admitted today that they were equally opposed to any closure of the university.

Many expressed concern over upcoming graduation and numerous students said that they thought an integration attempt could result in state closure of the university. All said such closure would affect their academic future.

One pretty coed, standing in a long line at the gym for registration reacted to rumors by saying, "Well, I guess I'd better not unpack my things; it looks as if I may go back home."

Ole Miss Entry Like Space Trip, Negro Believes

JACKSON, Miss., March 6. — (UPI) — A Negro Monday likened his attempt to enroll at the all-white University of Mississippi with efforts to get the first man into space. Both projects, he said, may fail.

"No one has ever gone into outer space and returned alive. When the day comes that we make our first attempt I suspect that there will be much doubt as to success.

"No Negro has gone to a school in Mississippi hertofore proclaimed for whites only. For this reason, I realize that I too might fail."

But, he said in a prepared statement, "I am powerless to restrain myself from seeking to correct a condition that is certainly in need of change for the benefitmf all."

Law officers patrolled the Old Miss campus during second semester registration last month because of the Negro's attemp to enroll. His name has not been made public and he issued the statement with the provision that his identify not be revealed.

The married veteran of military service said hie one-year old son is "probably the greatest single stimulus" for his attempt to break down school segregation in Mississippi. He said the child may some day sk, "What has my father done to correct" the "injustices" under racial segreation.

Student Accused of Integration Activity Defeated at Ole Miss

UNIVERSITY, Miss. (AP)— Billy Barton, 20-year-old University of Mississippi student accused of being an integrationist by pro-segregation groups, Tuesday lost his race for editor of the school newspaper.

Jimmy Robertson of Greenville polled 986 votes to 807 for Barton.

Barton had withdrawn from an active campaign last Wednesday due to what he termed "a slanderous attack against my reputation by state officials and members of the citizens council".

"Students for Barton" kept his campaign active by speaking in dormitories and fraternity houses in his behalf. "We won't let anyone tell us how to vote," they said.

Barton also announced he would file a court suit "in a final effort to clear up the vicious charges made against me during the last six months. This is a last resort measure."

Barton, of Pontotoc, brought the situation into the open last month when he revealed copies of letters accusing him of being a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a participant in racial sitins in Atlanta, Ga., last year.

A citizens council group reported it investigated Barton and the report was forwarded to the university on stationary of the state sovereignty commission, of which Gov. Ross Barnett is chairman.

Barton said he worked on the Atlanta Journal last summer and helped cover a sitin. He said the charge of NAACP membership was preposterous.

The report originated with a citizens council group in Georgia.

Barton accused the pro-segregation organizations of seeking to defeat him in his campaign for the post of editor.

Albert Jones, director of the sovereignty commission, and Barnett said they had no desire to influence the campus election.

Barton did not indicate in what court he would begin proceedings. Because two states are involved, Barton could file suit in Mississippi or Georgia, or might seek to go into federal court because of the mixed jurisdiction.

FEDERAL SUIT FILED

Judge Denies Negro's Plea To Enter Ole Miss In 1st Desegregation Try

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — A 28-year-old Kosciusko Negro Wednesday filed suit to enter the all-white University of Mississippi next month.

Federal District Judge Sidney Mize denied the request, at least temporarily.

James H. Meredith, a sophomore at Jackson State (Negro) College, said he wanted to change schools because "Ole Miss is a better school. There is not an adequate program in political science at Jackson State."

Judge Mize denied a request for a restraining order that would permit Meredith to enroll in the summer session June 8. The judge ordered a hearing at 10 a.m. June 12 at Biloxi on the preliminary injunction also asked.

The restraining order would prevent school officials from denying him registration. The injunction would order them to register him.

Mrs. Constance Baker Motely of New York, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, filed the suit for Meredith.

GEORGIA SUIT

She said it was similar to legal action which brought the entrance of Negroes into the University of Georgia and other segregated institutions.

She said the suit was "the only one we have right now."

The suit was presented to Judge Mize at Meridian during the morning and filed in Jackson during the afternoon. It was the first legal desegregation action involving Mississippi schools and seeks to open all state colleges and universities to qualified Negroes.

Two previous desegregation attempts — one at Ole Miss and the other at Mississippi Southern College — were thwarted without court action. Schools ruled both applicants were unqualified.

The suit named as defendants the board of trustees of state institutions of higher learning (college board) and its members; Board Executive Secretary Dr. E. R. Jobe of Jackson; Ole Miss Chancellor J. D. Williams; Old Miss Registrar R. B. Ellis; and A. B. Lewis, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

Board president Charles Fair of Louisville was unavailable for comment. Dr. Jobe and Dr. Williams declined comment.

Mrs. Motley told Judge Mize any delay in allowing Meredith to enroll at Ole Miss would be irrevocable to him.

But No Mixing At UM

FBI, State Patrol Posted At Oxford

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

UNIVERSITY, Miss.—Officers patrolled the University of Mississippi today as reports mounted that one or more Negroes had won preliminary acceptance into the state's oldest white university.

Plain clothed highway patrolmen guarded both the administration building and the gymnasium as more than 4,000 white students lined up in the rain on the final day of registration for the university's spring semester.

Reports ranged from rumors that a Negro had been "accidentally" given a letter of acceptance to word that a planned integration attempt of Ole Miss had been called off.

Meanwhile, an Oxford motel owner said several agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been guests at his establishment since yesterday.

Sources close to the administration revealed that one Negro had apparently accidentally been given a letter of acceptance to the University.

The report said that the Negro, believed to be a man, submitted a routine application which was processed and a letter of acceptance mailed before the error was discovered.

Three state highway patrol investigators joined campus policemen in the administration building this morning and other investigators were on duty at the gymnasium, a block away.

The registrar's office is in the administration building and registration is taking place in the gym.

Should there be an attempt to enter the school it would almost have to come today.

Spring semester registration began yesterday and ends at 5 p.m. today. Classes begin tomorrow.

Students generally appeared unaware of the tension. They moved from cars into lines to register with little more than a glance at the pistol-packing officers on the campus.

There were no uniformed highway patrolmen in sight.

Some persons believed that a Negro student who had planned to register at Ole Miss had enrolled at Jackson State College late yesterday.

The Negro student who reportedly had been accidentally accepted apparently had the five required recommendations of Ole Miss alumni and met other legal requirements.

Gen. T. B. Birdsong, head of the highway patrol, was not on the scene.

Birdsong, who traditionally has led most patrol operations personally, held long conferences with associates at his office in Jackson last night.

CALL TO LOUISIANA

He had at least one telephone conversation with officials of the Louisiana Highway Patrol. The nature of the conversations was not disclosed.

Gov. Ross Barnett and university officials have remained silent.

The governor said only, "It is for the best interests of the State of Mississippi for me not to make a statement about it."

Hugh Clegg, assistant to Ole Miss Chancellor J. D. Williams, said officials had agreed "not to comment at this time."

Also declining comment was Aaron Henry of Clarksdale, president of the state chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Henry said he knew that some Negroes had planned an integration attempt but that it had not been expected yesterday, when patrolmen first showed up on the campus.

He said the highway patrol "jumped the gun."

The highway patrol concentration recalled the 1958 vigil when Clennon King, a Negro professor at Alcorn A&M College, attempted to enroll at the University.

Patrolmen removed him from the campus. Later he was admitted to a state mental hospital but released.

King left the state soon afterwards and last year announced his candidacy for president of the "Afro-American" ticket.

Another Negro, Clyde Kennard, attempted to enroll at Mississippi Southern College at Hattiesburg later. He was denied admission and was arrested for whisky possession and reckless driving as he attempted to leave the campus.

A chicken farmer and former student at the University of Chicago, Kennard was convicted for receiving stolen goods in Forrest county circuit court last year and sentenced to seven years in the state penitentiary.

Justice Clark Shuns Mixing In UM Speech

By BOB PITTMAN
Daily News Staff Writer

UNIVERSITY, Miss.—A member of the U.S. Supreme Court, who ruled in 1954 that segregated schools are unconstitutional, came to Mississippi last night and talked only about technical procedures on the nation's highest tribunal.

Justice Tom Clark, principal speaker at a University of Mississippi Law School banquet, made no mention of racial matters in his 40-minute address in one of the last states holding the line against integration.

At one point in his address however, the 61-year-old justice, a native of Texas, declared that it is the "right of every American citizen" to disagree with the court.

A 12-year member of the Supreme Court, Justice Clark related in detail to Mississippi lawyers and Ole Miss law students how the high court goes about its business of making decisions and handing them down.

HEAVY LOAD

He said the court receives more than 2,000 cases per year but hears arguments on only about 11 per cent of them.

The justice said the court has made it a practice to let no one into the conference room, explaining that this policy was adopted years ago to prevent news leaks of decisions before they were handed down.

Justice Clark had words of praise for Mississippi's two U.S. senators, James O. Eastland and John Stennis, who for years have joined other southern senators in blocking Civil Rights legislation, growing out of the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling of the past six years.

The justice said he "admired" Senator Eastland and called Senator Stennis, a fishing companion of his, "learned and distinguished."

The scheduled appearance of Justice Clark, whose father was graduated from Ole Miss in 1882, drew criticism from some state officials on the basis of his participation in the 1954 school integration case.

House Speaker Walter Sillers, a graduate of Ole Miss, declined to attend for that reason and Sen. Earl Evans of Canton, a member of the State Sovereignty Commission, declared his opposition.

Gov. Ross Barnett, like Sillers a graduate of the University Law School, did not attend, explaining that he had a previous speaking engagement.

He relayed the state's official greeting through Law School Dean Robert Farley.

STATE JUSTICES PRESENT

The banquet honored members of the Mississippi Supreme Court, with five of the nine members present.

The other four expressed regrets that they could not attend

The five present were Justices W. N. Ethredge, R. Olney Arrington, Robert Gillespie, Taylor Mc Elroy and John Kyle.

In addition to the justices, state officials in attendance included Attorney Gen. Joe Patterson, whos eduty it will be to defend the state's position on segregation if a court order test ever comes, State Treasurer Evelyn Gandy, State Tax Collector William Winter, and several members of the legislature.

Patterson, Winter and Mis Gandy, are all Ole Miss graduates.

Northern District Federal Judge Claude Clayton of Tupelo was also present.

American Bar Association President-elect John Satterfield of Yazoo City introduced the justice to his audience of 250 persons.

Justice Clark stuck closely to procedural practices of the court, kept a safe distance from controversial racial questions—and nobody was surprised.

Rumors Ebb At Ole Miss

Integration Jitters End As Does Semester Registration

Special to The Commercial Appeal

UNIVERSITY, Miss., Feb. 7.—The campus of the University of Mississippi, scene of excitement for nearly two full days over rumors of integration attempts, was back to normal Tuesday night.

A dozen highway patrolman and numbers of newsmen had left the campus. Gone too were a lot of rumors.

No Attempt Made

Some questions remained unanswered, but one fact stood out. There was no attempt by a Negro to enter registration lines during the period set aside for the registration chore. That period ended at 5 p.m. Tuesday.

The University issued its only statement at 10 a.m. Tuesday. "No such incident (attempted integration) has occurred on the University campus since the departure of Clennon King some years ago (three years ago). Only one inquiry of this type has been received since then. No such applications for admission to the University has been filed which was accompanied by any recommendations from alumni (at least five alumni from the applicant's home county must recommend each admission).

There was no elaboration of the statement.

About two hours later, patrolmen, some out of uniform, began to leave the campus.

Latest reports had it that the Negro who applied for admission was a student at Jackson College for Negroes in Hinds County and that he was a resident of the Kosciusko area.

It was believed that instructions from a state level were responsible for sending the patrolmen to the campus just in case an attempt should be made. It was learned that a top level conference of University officials took place over the week end and that Gov. Ross Barnett was contacted.

Late Registration

Hugh Clegg, assistant to Chancellor J. D. Williams, said, "We're not anticipating anything further in the matter."

Late registration will take place through Feb. 17. However, Mr. Clegg said this would be available only for those students with a legitimate excuse for delay who pay a $10 fee.

U. Of Miss. Expecting Negro, Call In Police

OXFORD, Miss. — (UPI) — Eight highway patrol plainclothes officers waited inside the administration building at the University of Mississippi campus Tuesday for a Negro who was expected to try to register for classes.

The officers began the vigil Monday but when registration ended at 5 p.m. there had been no incidences during the day.

Applications from five Negroes were received a few days ago and grounds for denial were discovered in three of them, an informed source said.

NO COMMENT

It was reported that the other two were in order, however.

Each was reported to include recommendations from three university alumni. A requirement for such recommendations was added several years ago as a segregation safeguard.

University authorities and state leaders have refused to comment.

Gov. Ross Barnett told United Press International, "it is for the best interest for Mississippi for me not to make a statement about it."

Hugh Clegg, assistant to the university chancellor and a former assistant director of the FBI, said "we have agreed not to comment at this time."

Aaron Henry of Clarksdale, state president of the NAACP, said he knew that some Negroes planned such an attempt, but declined other comment.

Three years ago, Clennon King — a former history teacher — attempted to register here. But highway patrolmen whisked him from the campus and he was committed to the state mental hospital for an examination.

King was found to be sane. Later Clyde Kennard, a Forrest County chicken farmer and a former student at the University of Chicago, attempted to enroll at Mississippi Southern college. He was denied admission and, before he left the Hattiesburg campus, was arrested.

Guard Mississippi U. Against Negro Move

United Press International

OXFORD, Miss., Feb. 7.—Eight highway patrol plainclothes officers waited inside the Administration Building at the University of Mississippi campus today amid reports that a Negro would try to register for classes.

The school denied the reports, however, and said that no proper application had been received.

"No such application for admission to the university has been filed which was accompanied by any recommendation from alumni," the statement said. The statement, made after publication of reports Negroes would try to register, referred to a state segregation law requiring that any applicant for the university submit the recommendations of three alumni.

Earlier reports had said five applications were made by Negroes and that two were in order, including alumni recommendations.

Today was the last day for registration.

Negro Effort To Enter Mississippi U. Denied

OXFORD, Miss., Feb. 7 (UPI)— Police stood watch on the University of Mississippi campus today in the face of rumors that Negroes would attempt to register at the segregated school.

The day passed without incident, however, and most of the officers had left the campus by late afternoon.

Today was the last day students could register for the second semester.

There had been rumors that one or two Negroes would seek admission to the institution, but the University News Service, an official part of the school's administration, denied that any properly drawn applications have been received.

The university is located at Oxford, home town of prize-winning author William Faulkner. Many of Faulkner's stories have been about the South and its way of life.

Applicants to the university are required by state law to have recommendations from three alumni. The law was passed several years ago as a segregation measure.

The University News Service also said there had been only one inquiry from a Negro concerning registration since Clennon King failed in his attempt to enter the university three years ago. It did not identify the Negro or say when the inquiry was made.

The statement by the University News Service was the first comment by university authorities, who along with state leaders had remained tight-lipped about the integration rumors.

Gov. Ross Barnett told United Press International, "it is for the best interests of Mississippi for me not to make a statement about it."

Shortly after King tried to register here, Highway Patrolmen whisked the former all-Negro college history teacher from the campus and he was committed to the state mental hospital. He later was released and left the state.

U. of Miss. Riot Threat False Alarm

UNIVERSITY, Miss. (ANP) — A false alarm here threw a cordon of state, county and local police around the campus of the University of Mississippi.

Unable to get any information from the tight lipped, heavily armed police many thought officials had been tipped off that an invasion from Russia or Mars was imminent.

Finally, it was disclosed that that guard had been set up to protect the university and its 4,000 students from integration.

■

PLAIN-CLOTHED Highway Patrolmen guarded both the administration building and the gymnasium as white students lined up in the rain on the final day of registration for the university's spring semester.

Reports ranged from rumors that a Negro had been "accidentally" given a letter of acceptance to word a planned integration attempt.

Meanwhile, an Oxford motel owner said several agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been guests at his establishment, thus lending credence to the integration rumor.

Sources close to the administration revealed that one Negro had apparently accidentally been given a letter of acceptance to the University.

14e(1) 1961 UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

U. S. Judge Hints He Backs Mississippi School Jimcrow

The Afro American

Stalls ruling until after term opens

p. 14

Sat 5-26-61

Baltimore Md

By FRANK HUNT
AFRO Correspondent

JACKSON, Miss. — The prolonged court scarpping between Mississippi and a 28-year-old Air Force veteran, who is trying to enter its lily-white university, has reached the end of phase one as lawyers completed their arguments in Federal Court Wednesday.

But a defeat of sorts has already been suffered by the plaintiff, James H. Meredith. Federal Judge Siney Mize indicated that his decision probably would not come before the beginning of the fall semester, Sept. 25.

It is expected that, should an adverse decision be appealed, state attorneys will maintain that the suit seeking a preliminary injunction to get Meredith admitted to the university applies only to the fall semester, and would then be redundant.

At an earlier hearing they had maintained that it applied only to the summer session.

* * *

JUDGE MIZE gave lawyers for the University of Mississippi and the Board of Trustees for institutions of higher learning 20 days to file their brief, instead of the 30 days requested.

A month's delay has occured since the hearing began June 12 when Dugas Shands, assistant Attorney General, became ill.

"I've got to read up on the authorities. I'm sure I don't know them as well as you people do. I realize this is a very important case and I want time to study it," the judge said.

"Justice will dictate my stand" he said.

* * *

NAACP attorney for Meredith, Constance Baker Motley, quoted several cases to show that the court could take "judicial notice" of the background on which the case is based.

"All of the facts must be considered in the light of the pattern of segregation which exists here in Mississippi," she argued.

"It is not necessary for us to prove this. It is common knowledge that all schools in Mississippi are segregated."

She said because of separation of the races, the university placed an undue burden upon Meredith when they asked him to get five letters of recommendation from alumni.

"He didn't know any, and if he did, no white alumnus would have done it. Even if such an alumnus wanted to, he would be discouraged by the possible harrassment from his fellows and the White Citizens Council."

She said that requiring Meredith to secure such certificates is unconstituton-al, and that for the Board of Trustees on the Institutions of High Learning to maintain two separate listings of schools based on color, is also unconstitutional.

* * *

REFERRING TO a pamphlet published by the Mississippi Department of Welfare, which indicated that both Jackson State (the school from which Meredith is attempting to transfer) and the University of Mississippi are accredited by the same institution, the college Accreditation Commission.

The pamphlet, which was admitted as evidence on a limited basis, brought a flood of objections from the Mississippi lawyers. It indicated, contrary to their stand, that Jackson State has also been approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools.

"Obviously they are sister institutions, accredited by the same organization," Mrs. Motley contended.

* * *

ROBERT ELLIS, university registrar, said in court Tuesday that Meredith was refused because "his application was incomplete" and the university does not accept transfers from schools not accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Ellis said he was insulted when Meredith accused him of denying his admission solely because of his race. He said he felt that the plaintiff wanted to get into the school because he is colored and not to get an education.

Under cross - examination by Mrs. Motley, he said that he did not have any instructions against admitting qualified colored applicants.

"Does that mean you would?"

"I just indicated that I would," Ellis replied.

* * *

THE REGISTRAR also testied that after he had told Meredith that he would lose 33 of the 90 credit hours in the transfer, Meredith still desired entrance.

"The desire to sacrifice so many semester hours indicated an unreal approach for a student who wanted to finish his education.

"I would expect a man of his age to seek an institution where he could get full recognition of his credits," he said.

Because of the manner in which Meredith "went off and made charges in all directions in correspondence he received from the applicant, Ellis said "it indicated to me he would not abide by the regulations of the university and be an acceptable student."

* * *

J. R. McLEOD deputy Hinds' County voting registrar, came close to perjury when, under questioning by Mrs. Motley, he said voters were not designated by race.

Mrs. Motley asked McLeod if the numeral three beside Meredith's name on the voters registration book means that he was a colored male.

"Yes, it does," McLeod said. redfaced.

Veteran asks U.S. help for admission to Ole Miss

The Afro American p. 3

Baltimore Md

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP) — James Meredith, a 27-year-old veteran, has asked federal court for the second time to keep the all - white University of Mississippi from barring him because of his race.

Meredith, of Kosciusks, last week asked for a preliminary injunction directed at the university and the state in time for the beginning of the second summer term July 17.

MEREDITH FILED action May 31 seeking a temporary injunction. U.S. Dist. Judge Sidney C. Mize heard argument on the case June 12 at Biloxi and then recessed the hearing until July 10 at Jackson. It later was delayed until July 11.

Atty. R. Jess Brown of Vicksburg said the new request was an effort to get Meredith into the 117-year-old university this summer.

Meredith asked for a hearing July 11 or as soon thereafter as the health of Asst. Atty. Gen. Dugas Shands permits. Shands, who is handling the case of the state, has been ill and the state gained a 15-day extension in the time for filing answers in the case.

* * *

MEREDITH, WHO HAS attended Jackson State College, is asking for a restraining order to halt Ole Miss from refusing his admittance and an injunction ordering his enrollment.

It is the first attempt to desegregate the university in federal courts.

Ole Miss Test Delayed Again

The Commercial Appeal

Illness Of State Attorney Puts Off Meredith Entry Case

P-13

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., July 10.—Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People contended Monday that Mississippi's first suit to integrate the long-segregated white University of Mississippi "is so simple a first year law student could try it."

However, Federal Judge S. C. Mize differed and delayed the case until Aug. 10 due to the illness of the Mississippi assistant attorney general who directs the civil rights litigation division.

Jackie, 7-11-61

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York, representing James Meredith, 28-year-old Kosciusko Negro, asserted that the "law books are filled with such cases."

Withdrawn

State Asks Delay

She challenged delaying the "constitutional rights" of the student who seeks to transfer from Jackson State College for Negroes "because of the illness of one man."

Judge Mize, who had opened the case several weeks ago at Biloxi had planned to resume hearings here Tuesday. However, the state asked and received a delay due to the illnes of Asst. Atty. Gen. Dugas Shands.

The NAACP attorney also said that the later hearing will defeat her client's effort to enter the second summer semester at the University of Mississippi which begins July 17.

"There is no good to hear the motion for an injunction Aug. 10 when the summer session will be almost over," the New York attorney said.

Hearings Are Set

She indicated that the first motion for enrollment of the Attala County Negro war veteran had been dismissed and a new one filed.

Hearings were tentatively set on NAACP motions to inspect the university records July 26 and to take depositions from Registrar Robert Ellis the following day. The state is expected to resisnt those motions.

Judge Mize also gave the state until July 19 to answer in the case.

U.S. judge refuses petition for entry

H. Meredith was not denied admission to the University of Mississippi on account of his race, according to U. S. Judge Sidney Mize. A resident of Gulfport, Miss., Judge Mize made this statement in turning down the 29-yearpold Air Force veteran suit for admission.

Last year when Mr. Meredith first sought to enroll at the University of Mississippi, he was told the school was overcrowded. Officials testified last week that no one was admitted after Mr. Meredith was refused.

At the summer term when he tried again, he was turned down because he did not have the recommendation of six alumni. He filed, instead, affidavits from five prsons testifying that he was of good character. The five persons were not University of Mississippi graduates.

When he tried a tird time, the university indicated that it would accept only 48 of the 90 hours he had to his credit at Jackson State College, a jimcrow institution.

The suit was the first filed to desegregate the university. It was filed not only on behelf of Mr. Meredith but also for all other colored Mississippians.

* * *

SINCE 1955, when school desegregation started in Kentucky, 126 of 173 school districts have some integration. Some 405 of the 1,980 schools have integrated. These ingegrated schools serve 22,602 of the 466,996 pupils in the de-

Colored Kentucky pupils in integrated schools number 22,021. There are 382 colored teachers in non-jimcrow schools.

This report was made to the Kentucky Board of Education last week by Wendell P. Butler, superintendent of public instruction. The board, discussing the statistical report, said progress was good but not good enough.

Henry E. Pue Jr. suggested that they state boards end a memorandum to the segregated districts to immediately comply with the board's 1956 resolution urging wholehearted voluntary compliance with the school desegregation decision.

Mrs. John H. Walls a colored member of the board, said that pressure could be placed against "hol-out" districts by refusing to tolerate the jimcrow schools in those districts which have only emergency ratings.

She was supported by the board chairman who said such districts should integrate or close the substandard jimcrow schools.

It was Mrs. Walls who pointed out the fallacy the ville's Central High School which as 1,478 colored pupils and only on3 white pupil. These 1,478, she said, are counted as among the 22,021 colored pupils in "mixed" classes.

She said also that the 62 colored teachers at Central are counted among the 382 in integrated schools.

* * *

In a precedent-setting decision, the United States Supreme Court last week refused to intervene in an order directing school officials at New Rochelle, N.Y., to allow pupils at the predominantly colored Lincoln Elementary School to transfer to other schools.

New Rochelle had appealed to the high tribunal to set aside a lower court ruling trat its tailoring of school boundaries more than 12 years ago was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

From 1930 to 1960, the boundary lines of Lincoln School had been altered four different 5imes to allow the school to serve as the city's "colored school".

* * *

THE DECISION will probably spark a fresh attempt to integrate racially imbalanced schools throughout the north. Several cases already are underway in Chicago and Newark, N. J.

The city became the first northern community to desegregate its schools last Sept. 6, under Federal court order, when 267 pupils were permitted to transfer from the 94-percent-colored Lincoln Elementary School.

Last May 31, Federal District Judge irving R. Kaufman had ruled that New Rochelle had, prior to 1949, intentionally created Lincoln as a racially segregated school.

The judge said the city "had not acted in good faith" to achieve desegregation as required by the Fourteenth Amendment.

* * *

A JUDGMENT of the U. S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, affirmed the finding that the equal protection clause had been violated.

City school officials charged that New Rochelle had been selected as a testing ground and argued that the decision is of national importance to the future administration of public schools in cities with large race populations. They pointed out that the litigation affected a community of 75,000 people.

The original suit was brought by 11 Negro children, through their parents, who wanted to be registered in a racially integrated school.

* * *

A FEDERAL JUDGE in Richmond told an NAACP attorney last week that he would not hear any "class suits" because he is "determined to keep down "racial litigation in Virginia.

U.S. District Judge Oren R. Lewis made his comment to S. W. Tucker who represents 39 pupils seeking admission to schools in Richmond, West Point and Stafford County. The suit accuses officials of these three systems, along with the state Pupil Placement Board, of making school assignments on the basis of race.

The suits asked for a finding favoring the 39 plaintiffs and "all others similarly situated". Objecting to this, Judge Lewis said:

"Im not going to hear them as class suits unless the 4th (U.S.) Circuit Court says I have to. I'm only going to hear individual suits.

He 5old Mr. Tucker: "If you think the Placement Board is set up as a farce or set up as a plan to perpetuate segregation, why don't you file a simple suit saying that"

Mr. Tucker replied: "That' what I think we've done".

The veteran civil rights attorney also reminded the judge that the Supreme Court decision of 1954 and other school cases were start-

The judge said a suit should begin in state court. There is already before the Virginia Supreme COURT A SUIT T the operation of the pupil placement board.

* * *

IN NEW YORK, the NAACP has declared its support of the United Federation of Teachers. The UFT is affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers and seeks ollective bargaining rights for the 45,000 teachers of New York.

Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, told the Negro American Labor Council that the AFT favors school integ tion and civil rights. He cited the record of the National Education Association which "took many years" to endorse the Supreme Court school decision.

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Negro, Once Content With Banjo, Now Fights To Enter College

By JOHN HERBERS

JACKSON, Miss. — (UPI) — The scene is federal court, Jackson, Miss., Deep South, U.S.A.

A depression era artist, paid by the WPA, painted the giant mural which rises over the judge's bench. Pictured is an ante bellum home and magnolia trees. A steamboat occupies the background. Happy whites are working in front of the house. Happy Negroes are picking cotton in front of a cabin. One strums a banjo. Everyone seems at rest.

In the courtroom below there are whites and Negroes, too. Nobody is at rest, however. A nattily dressed young Negro fidgets on the witness stand directly below the mural's banjo player.

He is James H. Meredith, 28, a veteran of nine years in the Air Force, and he is not content with banjo plucking. He wants to attend the University of Mississippi, where white men have been sending their sons for generations. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is financing his lawsuit to do it.

His chief attorney is Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York, a tall Negro woman with a Grecian nose. A member of the NAACP legal staff, she knows her way around in federal courts below the Mason-Dixon line and she makes no apologies for being here. She leaped to her feet last Friday when a white attorney said "Nigra." She demanded that it be pronounced "Ne-Gro."

The chief defender of the all-white university is Dugas Shands, an assistant attorney general who has spent long hours of study mapping legal strategy for defending a way of life the U. S. Supreme Court says must go. Silver-haired and precise, he resembles Actor Claude Raines in a stern role, and has a touch of Tidewater Virginia in his accent.

"Come, James," he says to Meredith in a paternal tone during cross examination, "you can remember that."

On the other side of the railing the benches are filled separately, with unsmiling whites and Negroes. They appear to be either members of the NAACP or the Citizens Council come to give moral support to respective sides. Several husky U. S. marshals stand by to keep order.

Under day long cross examination Friday, Meredith admitted he had been sensitive about the race issue "all my life" and he frequently feels "tension in my stomach" over it.

Shands produced Meredith's Air Force record and had him read a physician's report. It said that Meredith, then 26, was "extremely conscious" of the race issue and "feels the need to fight." It added, however, that his aggression was expressed "in a passive way."

Another report, by a superior, said the young sergeant showed an "antagonistic attitude" to superiors.

NAACP Attorney Barred From To See Records

MERIDIAN, Miss., Aug. 1 (UPI)— Federal District Judge Sidney Mize today ordered the University of Mississippi to produce certain records for inspection by attorneys handling the state's first school integration lawsuit.

The attorneys had requested permission to inspect registration records of all students but Mize limited theorder to records of transfer students registering for Summer school terms.

The attorneys, employed by the NAACP, will search the records for evidence that J. H. Meredith was rejected simply because he is a Negro. Meredith attempted to transfer to the University from Jackson State College for Negroes.

University officials were told to make the records available for inspection at 9 a.m. Aug. 7 in the U. S. Marshal's office at Jackson.

Trial of the lawsuit is schedule to resume before Mize at Jackso Aug. 10.

Judge Takes Ole Miss Case

Mize To Give Ruling On Negro's Entry In September

By The Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 16. — An attorney for James H. Meredith, 28-year-old Negro seeking to enter the University of Mississippi, charged Wednesday in closing arguments that he was refused admission because of his race.

The state countered that Meredith's race had nothing to do with the refusal. Asst. Atty. Gen. Charles Clark said Meredith sought transfer from a non-accredited school and did not meet registration requirements.

Federal District Judge Sidney Mize tok the case under advisement and said he would rule on the motion after written briefs were filed Sept. 5.

Doubts Entry This Year

Judge Mize said he doubted Meredith could attend the university in September regardless of his decision because it probably would be appealed to a higher court.

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York said her motion for a preliminary injunction was a class action to secure Meredith's admission to the university and to allow other Negroes to attend state institutions of higher learning.

Mrs. Motley said testimony showed "there is no question that Meredith was eligible to transfer with acceptable credits."

She said university requirements that Meredith have six alumni recommendations was unconstitutional "as applied to Negroes where there are no Negro alumni at the institution.

'Alumni Wouldn't Sign'

"The court can take judicial knowledge that this is a state where it is clear that secregation is state policy. In view of current civil rights suits, no alumni would dare sign an alumni certificate for a Negro."

Clark said the court had only the word of Mrs. Motley on this matter because Meredith did not attempt to get alumni recommendations and did not know what would have happened.

The attorney for the state also charged that Meredith had a compulsive nervous condition and would be a bad element in a "community of people who have to get along with each other."

Mrs. Motley said the nervous condition described in Meredith's Air Force record was not unusual and that "most successful people have it."

Clark also said there were "glaring inconsistencies" in Meredith's testimony which showed he was not of good moral character as required by the university.

Meredith Racing To Beat The Bell

By BOB PITTMAN

Daily News Staff Writer

A federal court hearing in which Negro student James H. Meredith seeks to enroll in the University of Mississippi continues today with the NAACP keeping a close watch on the clock.

Meredith's Negro woman attorney, Constance Baker Motley, employed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has made it clear she wants the Jackson State College student on the Ole Miss campus when the fall semester opens next month.

The NAACP has brought a court reporter from the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals into the hearing amid speculation the woman may be trying to speed up an appeal from federal district Judge Sidney Mize's decision if his ruling does not open the university's doors to the Negro.

It was not clear how Meredith's attorney planned to use the extra reporter's record since it will not be official.

Meanwhile, Ole Miss registrar Robert Ellis, called yesterday afternoon as a state witness, told the court he believed the 28-year-old Air Force veteran "wanted to get into the university because he was a Negro and not because he wanted an education.

Ellis said Meredith was advised that the university could accept only 33 of his 90 semester hours of college work if he transferred. This would amount to a loss, Ellis said, of one full year's work and two full summer sessions.

'UNREAL APPROACH'

Considering Meredith's age of 28, the registrar said, this indicated an "unreal approach" to a desire to complete his education.

Ellis also testified that he believes the Negro student would lose his remaining education benefits under the GI Bill if he transfers and gives up those hours.

Jackson State College work is not acceptable at Ole Miss, Ellis said, because Jackson State is not accredited.

Ellis also pointed out that Meredith. by completing the spring semester at Jackson State, now has more than enough semester hours to graduate from that institution.

The register said he was "insulted" when Meredith accused him of denying admission solely because of race.

"I thought he was looking for a lawsuit, not an education," Ellis said.

Earlier, Ellis told Meredith's attorney he would admit a qualified Negro to the University.

Asked whether he had seen a Negro on the campus in his 12 years as registrar, Ellis answered, "I've seen students with varying degrees of darkness of skin but I couldn't tell you if they were Negro or not."

He said at least one student has been enrolled at the University from Africa.

The question of Meredith's residence came up again yesterday with Hinds County Deputy Circuit Clerk and Registrar J. C. McLeod testifying that if Meredith had told him he was a resident of Attala County he would not have been permitted to register to vote in Hinds County.

Meredith listed Attala County as his place of residence in his application for admission to Ole Miss but registered to vote this year in Hinds County.

He seeks a preliminary and permanent injunction restraining University officials from preventing his enrollment.

His attorney rested his case yesterday and the state is expected to complete its case tomorrow.

Mize Turns Down Mixer's Request

MERIDIAN, Miss. (AP)—Federal District Judge Sidney Mize turned down a request of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday to examine a sworn statement by University of Mississippi registrar Robert Ellis in the suit of Negro James Meredith, seeking admission to the all-white university.

Mize agreed, however, to let NAACP lawyers look at University records involving the applications of transfer students, letters of recommendation accompanying the applications, summer school applications and records of undergraduate students.

Meredith, 24-year-old Kosciusko Negro, filed suit recently asking a court order to keep the university from barring him because of his race. He has been a student at Jackson State College for Negroes and sought to enter the university for the summer session.

The court directed the universito to have the records available for NAACP inspection at the U.S. marshal's office in Jackson next week for viewing on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mize said the application seeking to study the sworn statement of Ellis came too late. He said the hearing had started before it was received. It has been recessed several times.

The judge directed lawyers for both sides, the marshal and a representative of the university to be present during the inspections.

Representing the NAACP yesterday was Negro lawyer R. Jess Brown of Vicksburg. The state's lawyers were headed by Asst. Atty. Gen. Gugas Shands of Jackson, the state's civil rights legal expert.

Meredith had sought admission to the university for the second semester of the 1960-61 school year but was denied on grounds the application was received too late. He then asked consideration for the summer session beginning June 8.

The motion said Meredith was not denied admission to the first summer session until May 26, when he got a letter from Ellis saying the application was denied on grounds he was attending a non-accredited institution and had failed to furnish necessary recommendations from alumni.

Mize did not rule on the motion of the NAACP to desegregate the University of Mississippi. The motion was filed in connection with the suit of Meredith.

Mize agreed to let the NAACP examine records of the university relating to the admission of Meredith.

The motion also asked that the court order the university to admit Meredith to the summer session.

Mize said he would rule on the motion after he had studied the records.

No Color Line, Official Insists

Ole Miss Registrar Says He's Seen Students Who Were Dark

By KENNETH TOLER
From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 15.—The registrar of the University of Mississippi testified in Federal District Court Tuesday that he has been given "no instructions to the contrary" and that he would admit a Negro who met all necessary admission prerequisites.

The testimony was by Registrar Robert B. Ellis in a suit brought by James H. Meredith, 28-year-old Attala County Negro, who is asking the U. S. District Judge S. C. Mize to force university officials to accept him as a transfer student from Jackson State College for Negroes.

Mr. Ellis asserted, however, that the veteran of nine years with the Air Force has not submitted a "completed" application and under questioning by Asst. Atty. Gen. Dugas Shands, who represents the university, listed what he termed "defects" of the application.

Confirmed Suspicions

Relating contents of a series of letters exchanged between university officials and the applicant, Mr. Ellis said they had "confirmed my suspicions that this man was looking fo ra lawsuit—trying to get in because he was a Negro and not because he wanted an education."

Mr. Ellis' testimony relative to admitting a Negro who meets all admission requirements was developed under questioning by Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, New York attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who represents the veteran.

"Has any Negro ever been admitted to the university?" she asked.

"I don't know," the registrar answered.

Asked whether he had seen any application indicating a Negro was applying for admission, the registrar said he had received applications that "indicated Negro race on the forms."

"Have you ever seen a Negro student at the university?" the NAACP attorney asked.

"In the 12 years I have been on the campus I have seen students of varying degrees of darkness of skin, but I don't know whether they were Negroes," he replied.

True African

Mr. Ellis said "foreign" students had been admitted and when asked by Mrs. Motley whether any of them were from Africa, answered:

"I know of one definite case of an Egyptian being admitted."

Mrs. Motley put in the record the applications of two non-resident white students who were permitted to register and attend classes before completing all necessary admission requirements. Mr. Ellis explained that they were not "admitted" until all prerequisites had later been met.

The registrar said he notified Mr. Meredith on May 25 that his application had been turned down "because it definitly was not an acceptable application."

Too Willing

The registrar said he also informed Mr. Meredith by letter that he would lose many of the credits earned at other colleges under the university's standards, and had done so to show him what he would lose financially under his GI education program benefits.

"His willingness at his age to sacrifice those credits indicated an unreal approach by a student who said he wanted to complete his education," Mr. Ellis testified. "I came to the conclusion he was a man ready to go off in all directions and not one willing to abide by regulations of the university and be an accveyptable student."

The hearing continues Wednesday.

Mississippi Says Application Of Negro Is Outdated

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP)—The State College Board, in a brief filed with federal district Judge Sidney Mize here last week argued that a Negro student is not entitled to a court order for admission to the University of Mississipi because his request is outdated, it was for the summer session.

James H. Meredith, 28-year-old Jackson State College senior, charges he was denied admission to Ole Miss solely on the basis of his race.

University officials have told the court Meredith's race was not considered in review of his application for admission.

In the brief filed last week, attorneys for the college board pointed out that Meredith asked the University to consider his application for the summer term which opened in June.

All terms or sessions to which his application could apply are now past, the college board said.

The board pointed out that Meredith has failed to file a new application for admission at any other term at Ole Miss.

The board further charges that Meredith, who spent three days on the witness stand in last month's hearing on the matter, resorted to "trickery and deception" in attempting to gain admission to the University and is therefore not entitled to an injunction.

Attorneys pointed to alleged inconsistences in Meredith's testimony to back up this argument

Judge Mize has granted attorneys for the Negro 20 days in which to answer the state's brief.

JAMES H. MEREDITH -- SUIT MRS. CONSTANCE BAKER MOTLEY, NEGRO ATTORNEY REPRESENTING MEREDITH

Judge Will Ponder Suit On Ole Miss

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Fed eral District Judge Sidney Miz will hear arguments Tuesday o whether James H. Meredith' suit to desegregate the Univer sity of Mississippi applied o n l y to the June 1961 summer session

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley New York Negro attorney repre senting Meredith, said she under stood her petition to apply to th next succeeding semester at Ol Miss, not to the one already past

Judge Mize declined to elabo rate on the delay and recessed the hearing on a preliminary in junction after three days of tes timony. The first court actio was under Judge Mize in Bilox June

Mrs. Motley, retained by th National Association for the Ad vancement of Colored People said she would appeal if th judge ruled the lawsuit applied only to last June.

Meredith, 28-year-old Air Force veteran from Kosciuski, Miss. filed an application Jan. 31, 196 to enter the summer session a Ole Miss. He was rejected o grounds his application was in complete.

Mississippi Univ. Entry Suit Begins

By JOHN HERBERS

United Press International

JACKSON, Miss.—(UPI) — The state introduced medical evidence in federal court Thursday to show that a 28-year-old Negro attempting to enter the University of Mississippi "felt a need to fight" because of the race issue.

Assistant Attorney General Dugas Shands kept James H. Meredith, a World War II Air Force veteran, on the stand all day under pointed cross-examination in the state's defense of its first school integration lawsuit. Meredith was returned to the stand Friday.

Meredith readily admitted he had suffered from nervous tension when he heard about racial incidents in this country and Africa. He said he had been sensitive on the subject "all my life" and went to an Air Force doctor suffering from "tenseness in my stomach."

Shands, the state's chief legal mind on segregation matters, produced Meredith's Air Force medical record and had him read a physician's report. It said that Meredith, then 26, was "extremely conscious of the race problem . . . and feels the need to fight." It added, however, that his aggression was expressed "in a passive way." No treatment was recommended.

Another report, by a superior, said the young sergeant showed an "antagonistic attitude" to superiors.

Earlier, Meredith denied he would be paid for filing the lawsuit.

Shands, questioning Meredith in a stern tone, asked "Did anyone promise you any money for bringing this suit?" Meredith answered, "no."

The Negro confirmed he is a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and that he sought and received the organization's help in financing the suit.

"Why did you ask their help!" asked Shands. "Because I knew they were an agency that helped people who had been denied their civil rights," Meredith replied.

Shands immediately objected to the reply. "That is the heart of this matter," said Shands. "We deny there has been a denial of civil rights." His objection was upheld by U. S. Judge Sidney Mize of Gulfport, Miss.

Negro's Lawyer Protests Delay

Ole Miss Integration Suit Will Continue Tuesday At Jackson

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 11.—A third delay ordered by Federal District Judge Sidney Mize in a suit to desegregate the all-white University of Mississippi was protested Friday by counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The continuance until Tuesday, following two days' hearing of the suit of James Meredith, 28-year-old Negro of Attala County, to transfer from Jackson State College for Negroes, was taken as the question of the "issue" before the court was raised.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Dugas Shands, chief defense counsel, said the issue was the married veteran's admission to the second summer session, which has just ended, as he said, is recited in his petition to force university officials to accept him.

However, Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, NAACP attorney of New York representing the student, said the "issue" involved admission to the "next available term," which would be in September.

No New Petition

Judge Mize interposed when the point was raised that he "understood" the issue involved the second summer session since no new petition covering another term had been filed. The original suit sought the Attala Countian's admission at the first summer session last June.

Judge Mize said the "issue" would be argued when the case resumes. He set it for Tuesday, but indicated it may again be delayed if pending Negro voter-registration suits, scheduled to begin Monday, interfere.

Robert Ellis, registrar at the university, was on the stand being questioned by Mrs. Motley when the continuance was taken because Judge Mize had an afternoon appointment in Gulfport. She protested, asserting she had only one more question to ask the registrar and then would conclude her case for a temporary injunction.

Judge Mize said the defense was entitled to time to question the witness and also to argue the issue and it would be impossible to conclude the hearing this week. He then continued it.

No Alumni Backing

The NAACP attorney said she was attempting to show that her client's application had been rejected because of his race and that it had not been processed routinely as others by the registrar.

Mr. Ellis said the application was "incomplete," which Mr. Shands agreed, stating that the Negro student had admitted he had not complied with a requirement for recommendations from six alumni. He said he substituted letters of recommendation as to his moral character instead.

Mr. Ellis said the application failed to be accompanied by the alumni recommendations, and by his academic credits for transfer. Mrs. Motley countered that those requirements were not mandatory today on applications submitted by white students, who she said were permitted to submit them later.

The NAACP attorney asked Mr. Ellis whether he had been "delegated the authority to admit students and whether he had instructions as to Negroes."

No Interruptions, Please

"I have been given no specific authority relative to admitting Negroes . . . " he replied as Mrs. Motley said, "that is all."

However, Mr. Ellis countered that he had not finished his answer.

"Neither have I had instructions relative to whites, Orientals or others," Mr. Ellis said in completing his answer.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Shands' numerous interpositions of objections drew criticism from Mrs. Motley.

"I know a certain amount of latitude is permitted, but I don't think the attorney can make long-winded objections which delay unreasonably the hearings and which he keeps repeating," she said.

"This delay is prejudiced to the plaintiff's effort to get in the university," she said. "He has already missed two terms."

Shands Attacks Credibility Of Negro Student's Story

By KENNETH TOLER
From The Commercial Appeal-Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 10.—Credibility of statements of a 28-year-old Negro Army veteran attempting to crack the state's segregation barrier by gaining entrance to the all-white University was attacked in Thursday's hearing before Federal District Judge Sidney Mize.

The issue before the court for a third time—two previous hearings having been postponed—is James H. Meredith's petition for a temporary injunction forcing University officials to admit him as a transfer student from Jackson State College for Negroes.

The detailed questioning of Mr. Meredith on his Army, college, residence, personal records and life by Asst. Atty. Gen. Dugas Shands indicated the hearing could be long drawn out. It was recessed overnight.

Questioning Rapped

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attorney representing the married student, challenged the line of questioning by the state's chief counsel. She asserted it was "an endless effort to trap the witness into saying something he didn't intend to say."

"It doesn't amount to a hill of beans," she said.

A sharp exchange, in which Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson participated, arose when the witness declined to name fellow students who had assisted him in preparing a release for the Mississippi Improvement Association on students attacking segregation.

Mr. Meredith said he would prefer not to give the names of the Jackson college students, and Mr. Shands said he couldn't understand why he would object to that."

At that point, Mrs. Motley arose to object to the question, asserting that "this is a state institution and the information could be used to expel the students."

"If this were an independent college it would be different, but it is an institution of the state which opposes civil rights for Negroes," she said. "It is common knowledge that those who write such articles are subject to all sorts of harassments and economic pressure by certain white people and the White Citizens Council."

'Policy' Is Cited

She said the state policy "is against desegregation and for expulsion of students who seek their civil rights."

"It is unfair to ask him to give the names of those who might be subjected to pressures," she said.

Mr. Patterson, one of the defendants in the Federal suit, then said, "She has made a good propaganda speech, but she can't substantiate her charges."

Judge Mize ended the argument by sustaining Mrs. Motley's objection.

Mr. Shands then drew from Mr. Meredith that he had not been expelled for his activities against segregation and efforts to enter the all-white institution.

Later, the Negro said insurance on his two automobiles—a Cadillac and Volkswagen — had been canceled.

Mr. Shands said the Negro's service record indicated he was "sensitive on the subject of race" and would "lose his temper and become nervous over race matters."

Also cited was a portion of the Army record stating that the veteran "feels the need to fight and repel authority" and is a "crusader for change."

The "home" addresses listed by the Negro, who is attending Jackson State College under a GI educational program, also were placed in the record. The move was a state effort to show that he does not qualify as a resident of Attala County, which he listed on his application for transfer to the university.

Queried On Registration

It also was shown that he had entered service twice, each time giving Detroit, Mich., as his address.

The witness was questioned about his registration as a voter in Hinds County (Jackson) when his stated residence is Attala County (Kosciusko), and its completion without meeting the one-year residence prerequisite.

He insisted he told the registrar he was attending Jackson State College and had just left the Army. His poll tax exemption as a veteran listed the date he came to Jackson.

"Did you tell the registrar that you were a resident of Attala County and here only temporarily?" Mr. Shands asked.

"I told him the whole story and he registered me and told me to tell other Negroes who were qualified that they would be registered," the veteran, who owns three farms in Attala County for which he paid cash, testified.

He said his only income was $160 a month from the Government and that he never made any money off his farms. He denied gifts or financial assistance from any source, especially the NAACP.

Mr. Meredith said he had joined the NAACP when he entered college here in September, 1960.

14e(1) 1961 DEC.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi University Wins Suit

Court Says Negro Not Barred Due To Race

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 13 (AP)—United States Judge Sidney Mize of Gulfport refused Wednesday to order the University of Mississippi to admit James H. Meredith, a 29-year-old Kosciusko Negro.

"The overwhlelming weight of the evidence," Mize wrote in his opinion, was that Meredith "was not denied admission because of his race."

The suit, handled for Meredith by the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, was the first attempt to break the school color barrier in this state.

The N.A.A.C.P. has indicated it would appeal an adverse decision and said the suit was a class action in behalf of other Negroes.

Mize, in turning down the Air Froce veteran's request for a temporary order to keep the university from denying him admission, set January 15 for hearing the case on its merits.

Had Sought Admission

Meredith had sought admission last year to the spring term at the university, then to last summer's session, and later the fall term. He charged he was denied admission because of his race.

His application was denied by the university because it was received after January 25 and the school was overcrowded. Testimony showed that all applications received after that date were refused.

Later Meredith was denied admission because he did not have the required recommendations from six alumni, but instead offered five letters from nonalumni saying he was of good moral character.

The university also accepted only 48 of his 90 hours for transfer from Jackson State (Negro) College and other schools.

The State brought out testimony that the university had some nonwhite foreign students.

JUDGE REJECTS MEREDITH PLEA

School Denial Not Because of Race, Says Mize

By W. F. MINOR

JACKSON, Miss. — A federal district judge held here Wednesday that James Meredith, 28-year-old, a nNegro veteran, was not denied admission to the University of Mississippi because of his race.

Judge Sydney C. Mize, rejected Meedith's request for a preliminary injunction to roder the university to register him as the first Negro student in its history.

Mize held that the action of the university and the registrar, "was not based to any extent at all on his (Meredith's) race of color," and that the Negro veteran failed to prove that the denial was on racial grounds.

AIR FORCE VET

Meredith, who spent nine years in the Air Force, had asked for admission to the university in January after studying at Jackson State college for Negroes here for several months. He received college credits at the University o Kansas, the University of Washburn, Ind., and Maryland university while he was in service.

Meredith had contended he was denied admittance to the university after applying for the spring semester as a resident undergraduate transfer student solely because he is a Negro.

Instead of the six alumni letters of recommendation required by the university, Meredith sent five letters from Negroes certifying his good moral character.

He had filed his original request for admission on Jan. 31 and after a series of correspondence with the university registrar, was finally rejected in May.

CROWDING CITED

Judge Mize pointed out that he was notified on Feb. 4 that all applications for the spring, 1961 term received after Jan. 25 were not considered.

"The facts show that this was due to an overcrowded condition existing in the university classrooms and dormitories, which had been recognized and had been under consideration by the university committee on admissions," Judge Mize said.

"I find as a fact," Mize said, "that there was no discrimination against any student, and particularly the paintiff, solely because of his race or color with regard to the action of the University of Mississippi in discontinuing consideration of applications for the spring, 1961 semester after the Jan. 25, 1961 cutoff date."

In the rejection of Meredith's application in May, the committee on admissions had cited as one reason that Meredith was seeking transfer from an institution which is not accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Mize pointed out in the decision that only two of the eight members of the admission committee which set the requirement of accredited institutions on May 15 knew that Meredith was an applicant.

The judge said this action was "not taken in any attempt direct or indirect, to discriminate against anyone solely on the grounds of race or color."

In the past week, Jackson State college has been given full accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

BORN IN ATTALA

During the hearings on Meredith's petition last summer, the state's attorneys opposing him had sought to prove that Meredith, although born in Attala county, Miss., had used other addresses while he was in service and for admission to another college.

Mize held that Meredith "was and is now a citizen of Attala county, Miss."

The slender soft-spoken Negro had admitted in testimony that he was registered as a voter in Hinds county last winter. His application had shown that his prior home was in Attala county.

Negro Is Denied Ole Miss Entry

Judge Refuses To Order Enrollment Due To Requirements

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss. Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 13.—Federal Dist. Judge S. C. Mize Wednesday refused to order the University of Mississippi to immediately enroll James Howard Meredith, 29-year-old Negro veteran of Kosciusko, as a transfer student from Jackson State College for Negroes.

Judge Mize held that university denial of the Negro's application was not based on "race or color" but because he failed to meet credit requirements and submission of affidavits from six alumni recommending his admission.

No Statements

Meredith had failed to get statements from five Negroes as to his good moral character and recommending his admission. He said since there were no Negro alumni of the university it was impossible for him to submit statements from them.

In denying the petition for a temporary restraining order against university officials refusing his enrolment, Judge Mize set the case for final hearing on its merits for Jan. 15. That is shortly before the spring semester opens.

The Attala County Negro farmer had first submitted his application for transfer to the university in February of 1960 for the then mid-year spring term. He testified he owns three farms in Attala County.

"An examination of the entire testimony of registrar Robert Ellis shows conclusively that he gave no consideration whatsoever to the race or color of the plaintiff when he denied the application for admission," Judge Mize said. "The registrar is corroborated by other circumstances and witnesses.

A later application was denied because of overcrowded conditions at the university when other students, including white youths, were also turned down.

"Careful consideration was given to the application and in the honest judgment of the registrar the plaintiff did not meet the requirements of all students at the university," the decree stated. "This testimony is undisputed and the testimony of the registrar was not unreasonable, but on the contrary was given openly and fairly."

NAACP To Appeal

Mr. Ellis had testified that students from several foreign countries had been enrolled at the university.

Judge Mize said "in addition to the registrar's testimony, of course there is the presumption of law that an official will perform his duties honestly."

The court said the burden of proof was on Meredith to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that his admission was denied because of his race or color and "this the plaintiff has utterly failed to do."

"The action taken by the university was not based to any extent at all on his race or color and the plaintiff has failed to meet the burden and the motion for preliminary injunction is denied," Judge Mize said.

Judge Mize held for the plaintiff in upholding his contention that he is a citizen of Attala County. University officials had questioned his residency because several of his applications and letters for various semester enrollments had been filed from other states. The veteran explained that was due to his military service in the other states.

It was the first school desegregation case filed in Mississippi since the United States Supreme Court's decision in May of 1954.

Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who represented the married Negro veteran, plan to appeal the decision.

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

TEXAS U. BOARD MUM ON MIXING

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—The University of Texas board of regents has declined to take any action on racial segregation of dormitories or varsity athltics at the school.

In a brief statement the regents said any action at this time would be inappropriate.

"With reference to student housing, we wish to say that in view of the filing of a lawsuit on this question we deem it improper to comment or take action at this time on this question pending final decision by the court," the unanimous statement by the regents said.

Earlier this week, three Negro students filed suit in federal court here seeking racial desegregation of all university owned dormitories.

The same day Sam Houston Clinton Jr., attorney for the Negroes, sent a letter to Thronton Hardie, chairman of the regents, asking that the regents desegregate the dormitories at Saturday's meeting.

The statements on athletics said:

"We have for more than 50 years had excellent relations with the other fine colleges and universities in the Southwest Conference. The regents of the University of Texas do not intend to take any unilateral action with reference to intercollegiate athletics which would disturb the excellent relations existing between th University of Texas" and other Southwest Conference schools.

S. Florida U. Boy Is Tops as Student

The Courier p 3 Sat, 12-16-61

TAMPA, Fla. — Ernest Roger, a student at the University of South Florida, is making the Young Adults for Progressive Action proud that he was the recipient of their first scholarship.

Ernest, a tuba player in the 75-piece band, is doing well in college after making a top score on the Florida 12th grade examination. His ambition is to become a college chemistry professor.

While a student at Blake High School, Boger, who will not be 17 until next March, made an outstanding record as an all around student.

■

IN HIS SENIOR high school year he was band captain, president of the National Honor Society and editor of the school paper. He sang with the chorus and was a prize-winning tuba player.

Although his academic achievements were so great that he received eight college offers, Boger chose the University of South Florida, stating that he could get his education right in his own back yard.

ERNEST ROGER
. . . brilliant

Two Register At U. Of Tennessee

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (U PI)—Two 18-year-old Negro youths registered for freshman classes at the University of Tennessee Tuesday. They were the first Negroes ever admitted to undergraduate classes at the university.

Charles Edward Blair, 18, a graduate of Austin High School here, showed up at the school's administration building at about 9 a. m. EST. Blair will major in accounting in the college of business administration.

Theodus Robinson Jr., 18, also a graduate of Austin High, which is not integrated, arrived at the school a few minutes later. He registered for a pre-law course in the college of liberal arts.

Both Blair and Robinson came to the campus alone. White students looked on with interest as they stood in the registration line but there were no incidents.

2 Negroes Enroll At Tennessee U.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3 (AP)—Two 18-year-old Knoxville Negroes today became the first members of their race to enroll for undergraduate study at the University of Tennessee.

Theotis Robinson Jr. registered as a pre-law freshman in the College of Liberal Arts. Charles Edgar Blair enrolled as an accounting freshman in the College of Business Administration.

The Negroes are the first to be accepted for undergraduate work under a desegregation policy for the University adopted last November by the board of trustees.

The University's Graduate School and Law College have been desegregated since 1952.

Negroes Enter U. Of Tennessee

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The Negroes are the first to be accepted for undergraduate work under a desegregation policy for the university adopted last November by the board of trustees. The Negroes registered routinely and without disturbance.

The university's Graduate School and Law College have been desegregated since 1952.

Negroes Enroll

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—When two 18-year-old Negro youths registered for classes at the University of Tennessee last week it marked the first time in history that members of their race were admitted to undergraduate classes at the 167-year-old institution.

Tenn. U. Integrates Quietly

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (UPI) — Two 18-year-old Negro youths registered for freshman classes at the University of Tennessee Tuesday. They were the first Negroes ever admitted to undergraduate classes at the university.

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NO INCIDENTS

Both Blair and Robinson came to the campus alone. White students looked on with interest as they stood in the registration line but there were no incidents.

The university announced Saturday that four Negroes had qualified to be admitted to undergraduate classes at the beginning of the winter quarter, but Blair and Robinson were the only ones who showed up.

The university's board of trustees Nov. 18, voted to admit qualified Negro applicants to undergraduate classes at the beginning of the winter quarter.

The graduate school has been integrated since 1954.

14e(1) 1961 UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

TWO NEGROES ADMITTED BY TENNESSEE U.

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Theodus Robinson Jr., also a graduate of Austin High, which is not integrated, arrived at the school a few minutes later. He registered for a pre-law course in the college of liberal arts. White students looked on as Blair and Robinson stood in the registration line but there were no incidents.

FAVOR INTEGRATED DORMS. — University of Texas students who favor integration of the dormitories on the university campus at Austin give the "Hook 'em Horns" sign as they gathered around a white girls' dormitory Tuesday morning. Last week a student referendum showed a majority in favor of dropping the color barrier in intercollegiate athletics. The vote served merely as a sounding board of student opinion and has no effect on school policy, however.

14e(1) 1961

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Virginia Negro Grid Player 'Not Trying to Make Issue'

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (AP)—A 19-year-old Negro who showed up for spring football drills at the University of Virginia said Tuesday "my only interest is my personal satisfaction and my desire for the game.

"I'm not trying to make a (racial) issue of it," said Wesley L. Harris, a first-year engineering student.

"I want to have fun and I want to play the game," he said. "I'd like to give it a try for experience."

He said the coaches and players "treat me just like any other player."

Harris was among about 65 uniformed players who turned out Monday for head coach William T. Elias' first varsity team.

Harris played three years as offensive center and defensive linebacker at Richmond's Armstrong High, a Negro school. He was valedictorian of his class last year and was president of the student council.

He said he thought his chances will be better if he can push his weight up to about 195. He said he weighs 187 now and stands 5-10.

The youngster said his "primary interest is in becoming a professional engineer." He's interested in aeronautics.

Monday, Elias said, "If he (Harris) is good enough and makes the team, fine." Elias, who took over as head coach recently, said he had checked and knew of no objection from the university administration to Negroes trying out for the team.

A university spokesman said Negroes have tried out for the football team in past years but none have made it. The spokesman said of those who turn out for spring drills, 50 or 60 are invited back.

In his first semester, Harris has earned one A, four Bs, and one C for a 3.27 average. A 4.0 is a perfect A.

Harris, on a scholarship, is one of two Negroes who live in a dormitory with about 200 white students. He has a single room. There are five other Negroes in the undergraduate schools.

14e(1) 1961

UNION UNIVERSITY

$500 Check For Union University

Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, left, president of Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., is presented a check for $500 by the Rev. Irvin Elligan which was donated to the university by Richmond's Ebenezer Baptist Church located at the corner of Judah and Leigh streets. The Rev. David Shannon, a member of the faculty at Virginia Union, is minister of Ebenezer Church. This contribution was made to the United Negro College Fund campaign, and is the largest single amount given to the fund by any Richmond church since it was organized in 1944. Rev. Dr. Elligan, who is pastor of All Souls Presbyterian Church in Richmond, is chairman of church gifts to the United Negro College Fund in the Richmond area for the 1961 campaign.

14e(1) 1961 VIRGINIA

Virginia's Almond Faces School Crisis In Calm Manner

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. said Friday federal intervention hadn't changed the legal status of the Prince Edward County School case.

"We are perfectly calm about it," Almond said after a conference with his top legal and school advisors.

Almond's professed equanimity was in sharp contrast with that of some Democratic leaders, notably U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd.

Byrd said the Justice Department's action intensified his opposition to federal aid to education—an apparent reference to President Kennedy's Education Bill now before Congress.

Almond said the top-level strategy conference here today was to clarify "a misunderstanding on the part of the public" that Virginia's public schools are threatened with destruction as a result of the Wednesday action by U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Kennedy asked the Richmond Federal District Court to forbid the state to operate any public schools in Virginia unless Prince Edward Schools, closed since 1959, are opened on a desegregated basis.

Almond said the Kennedy court action was merely an attempt to reopen the Prince Edward schools.

Almond, who argued the original Prince Edward suit before the Supreme Court as state attorney general, said the basis of the government's motion is that Virginia is violating the 14th Amendment by keeping Prince Edward Schools closed where schools are open elsewhere in the state.

14e(1) 1961

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

Virginia State Elected To National University Unit

PETERSBURG, Va. — Virginia State College has been unanimously elected to institutional membership in the National University Extension Association, it was announced recently by President Robert P. Daniel.

Virginia State becomes the first American institution of higher education serving Negroes to be accepted into institutional membership in the official association of colleges and universities engaged in extension services.

VSC was invited by the NUEA to make application for membership in the Association in October, 1960. Subsequently the Field Services Division of the College was visited by representatives of the NUEA in March, 1961.

Dr. Samuel A. Madden, director of the Division of Field Services, stated that the extension services have increased tremendously in the past few years. He expressed gratification that the extension work of the College was of such high calibre as to merit its admission to the national organization.

Science Aid

Virginia State College has received a grant of $96,800 from the National School Teachers of General Science during the summer of 1961. This will be the fourth consecutive National Science Foundation summer institute held on the campus of Virginia State College.

Virginia State college has recently introduced a program where the credit earned in the institute can be used in the pursuit of a Master of Science degree with a major in general science. Teachers who are successfully pursuing a program leading to the Master's in General Science may participate in several institutes.

The institute is scheduled to begin on June 19, and terminate on August 11, 1961. Each participant will have his tuition paid by the National Science Foundation and may receive a stipend of $600.00 for the eight-week institute, plus allowances for dependencies and travel.

Inquiries concerning the institute at Virginia State College should be addressed to Dr. R. H. Dunn, Director, Summer Institute for High School Teachers of General Science, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia.

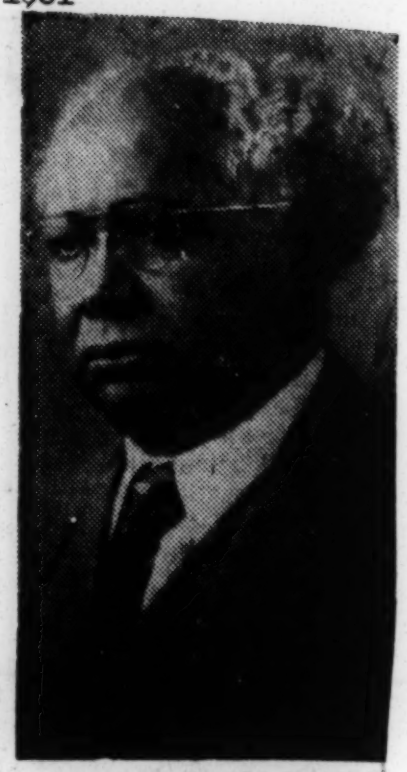
14e(1) 1961

VIRGINIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND COLLEGE

Reports On "Firings" At Seminary

Committee Finds No Injustice Done

Anyone For Sit-Ins



DR. M. C. ALLEN

Wins Support

LYNCHBURG, Va. — The administration of Dr. M. C. Allen, president of Virginia Theological Seminary and College, Lynchburg, was endorsed by the executive committee of the trustee board of the college at a meeting held on Sept. 20 at Tabernacle Baptist church in Petersburg.

The committee's action was based on reports circulated recently that some members of the faculty had been "fired" and some students "expelled" because of their participation in sit - in demonstrations in Lynchburg. Committee members checked the college record and said they found nothing to justify the reports. The committee's memorandum on the issues said in part:

"**THERE WAS** no record of three students having been expelled. The records showed that Miss Barbara Thomas was temporarily suspended for failure to show proper respect for authority and not entering into the spirit of the college. Mr. Elijah Regulus was temporaily suspended for insubornation and Mr. William Dyson was temporarily suspended for excessive cuts and poor scholarship.

"The record did show however, that the following students, Messrs. Jon Crawford, Chicago, Ill.; Ralph Reavis, Lawrenceville, Va.; William Glynn Roberts, Aliquippa, Pa., and James Tucker, Clifton Forge, Va., all of whom were arrested Feb. 22, 1961 and sentenced to 90 days in jail for 'sitting-in' are now out on bail and enrolled for the 1961-62 school session as though nothing had ever happened.

"**THEREFORE,** in keeping with the order of the executive board of the trustee board of Virginia Seminary and College, the committee publishes the following report:

"1. In the judgment of the executive committee of the trustee board, no injustice has been done to Rev. Virgil A. Wood, Mrs. Mildred Smith Dyson, Mr. Richard R. Hicks, Mr. William Dyson, Mr. Elijah Regulus or Miss Barbara Thomas by the administration of Virginia Seminary College.

"2. **THE EXECUTIVE** board endorses and commends the action of President M. C. Allen with a vote of confidence for his sympathic understanding, patience, wise judgment and skill in handling such serious problem, and the kindness shown the 'sit-in' and 'imprioned students.'

"3. In the opinion of the executive board, anyone who knows 'M. C. Allen's' stand and work through the years, for not only the Negro's civil rights, but all other rights, would not believe that he would oppose anyone interested in, and working for, civil or any other rights of Negroes.

"4. **THE COMMITTEE** is delighted to report the endorsement, commendation and even the promise, in many of the letters from across the country, to pray for the president in 'the difficult task of resisting pressure groups to discipline imprisoned students."

The executive board appointed a special committee to consider the matter.

MEMBERS of the committee were Dr. E. C. Smith of Washington, D. C., president of the Virginia Baptist State Convention; the Rev. W. M. Brown of Newport News, Va., first vice president of the Virginia Baptist State Convetion; Dr. W. L. Hamilton of Norfolk, recording secretary of the convention; the Rev. Benjamin W. Robertson of Richmond, treasurer of the convention; Dr. E. D. Shands of Emporia, Va., chairman of the trustee board: Dr. C. C. Harvey of Danville, vice chairman of the trustee board, and Calvin Beverly of Lynchburg, secretary of the trustee board. This committee was authorized to make a further study of the charges made against Dr. Allen.

The committee reported that the college records show that both Rev. Mr. Wood and Mrs. Mildred Smith referred to in some reports as Mrs. Dyson signed contracts on Sept. 12,, 1960 to serve as instructor at the college through May 22, 1961, Both were paid a full salary each month from Sept. 12, 1960 through May 22, 1961.

THE COMMITTEE reports that Dr. Allen told Rev. Mr. Woods on August 21 "according to the order of the trustee board, the faculty was curtailed for the next school term. For that reason, he happened to be one of those who did not receive a contract for another year. . ."

The committee also reported that "Dean Williams (J. R. Williams) advised that Mrs. Smith had given him the impression that she would not be interested in work for another year. President Allen had a letter from Mrs. Smith dated August 15, 1961, giving her 'plan to move out of Lynchburg,' before the next school term.

"Mr. Richard R. Hicks, a student teacher, who was not in the 'sit - in demonstrations or with those who were jailed, was advised that he would not be given a work scholarship for another year."

14e(1) 1961

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE

Refused At Wake Forest; Attends Shaw

Dat. 11-18-61

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — Edward Reynolds, 19, of Ghana, is a straight A freshman at Shaw University in Raleigh.

He also is the No. 1 honorary schoolmate of students at Wake Forest College here, where Negroes are eligible to enroll for academic credit only in the graduate schools and without credit in special courses and in the summer sessions.

REYNOLDS is the prime responsibility of about 175 Wake Forest students who not only want him as a regular student at Wake Forest, but also want their college's color bar lowered so any qualified Negro may enroll on the graduate or undergraduate level.

Glenn Blackburn Jr., a Wake Forest student who lives here, is unofficial chairman of the Wake Forest student group which raised $900 for Reynolds to be sent to the U. S. and to pay his tuition and living expenses.

LAST YEAR the white students decided that the barrier against Negroes should be ended. They asked Southern Baptist missionaries in Africa to pick a student qualified to enter Wake Forest and to induce him to apply for entrance.

Dat. 11-18-61

The faculty then passed a resolution requesting the trustees to admit qualified students without regard to race or color.

THE BOARD replied by changing policy so non-white students could enter the graduate schools, but decided to let the undergraduate color line remain. Later the trustees opened the doors to evening and summer school special classes, but Reynolds remained on the outside.

The students were not stumped. They raised $400 so he could come to Winston-Salem and put him up for a number of weeks in a Wake Forest professor's home so he could meet the group working in his behalf. They also raised $500 more among themselves and faculty members, and had Reynolds enrolled as a Shaw freshman.

AFTER Reynolds entered Shaw he was given a tuition scholarship but that was not enough for the white students. They have pledged to see that Reynolds gets whatever financial aid he needs for four years of college, and some of them have made three trips to Raleigh to visit the young West African.

While the Wake Forest group is happy over the fact that Reynolds is in college and making good (he plans to become a minister), they have hopes for making him their regular rather than honorary classmate.

Trustees of Wake Forest will get another request to open the college's regular undergraduate courses to non-whites. The group of 175 will be aided and abetted by a majority of the faculty, and their advisors, Dr. Robert Gregory, history professor, and Ed Christman of the Baptist Student Union, will be in there plugging for them.

Wilberforce U. Gets $25,000 Gift

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — The Leonard C. Hanna, jr. Fund of Cleveland, Ohio, announced a $25,000 gift to Wilberforce university. In announcing the contribution, trustees of the Fund observed that consideration had been made of the "worthiness and needs of your university."

Mention was made of the interest Hanna had in Wilberforce and note was taken that the contribution "represents a terminal grant from Leonard C. Hanna, jr. Fund and carries no condition as to its particular use by the University."

Negroes Would Enter Winthrop

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

ROCK HILL, S.C. (AP) — Negro coeds from Friendship Junior College sought admission to Winthrop College Friday then picketed South Carolina's state-supported college for white women.

Nineteen Negro girls picketed in front of Winthrop with signs proclaiming their right to enroll at the all-white school.

A car containing several Negro girls who said they had intended to enroll at Winthrop had been turned away earlier by campus police.

At the same time, a dozen Negro students, also from Friendship, staged anti-segregation demonstrations at lunch counters in two downtown drug stores.

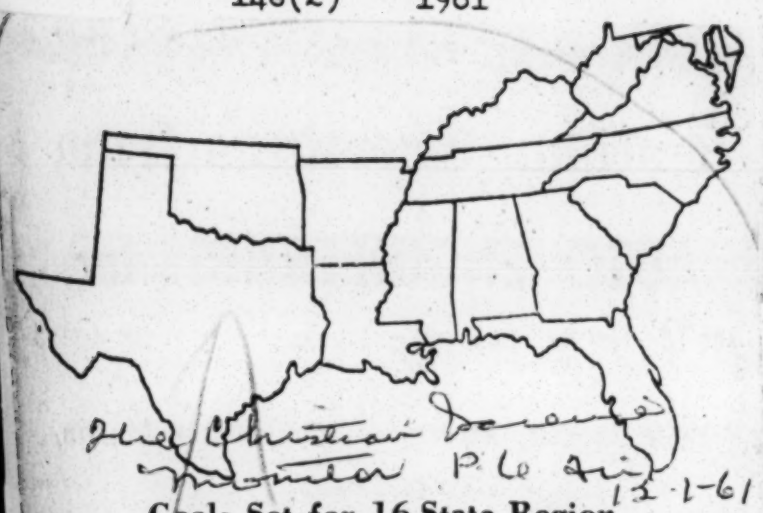
The administrative director at Winthrop, ordered reporters and photographers to leave the campus when the Negro coeds began their picketing.

Meanwhile, at Washington, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) sent a telegram to the Justice Department asking an investigation of what was described as assaults on Negroes in Sumter. The Justice Department referred the request to its civil rights division for study.

Two Negro youths at Morris College in Sumter claim they were roughed up by policemen in the jail there after they were arrested Wednesday during a march protesting segregation.

Police continued to patrol the area around the Morris College campus Friday, ready to break up any formation of students marching on the downtown area.

No demonstrations were attempted for the first time since last Tuesday.



Goals Set for 16-State Region

Quality Education Urged in South

By Bicknell Eubanks
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas

A "defiant intolerance of mediocrity" is the high standard set for the South in developing its higher education facilities to meet the challenges of the modern world.

The seven-member Commission on Goals for Higher Education in the South insists that the region can accept no goal lower than that, if it is to "achieve the highest degree of excellence in teaching, scholarship, and research."

Such a system will attract superior students and demand superior performance from them," according to the commission, which has turned over a 48-page, detailed master plan for a top-rated system of education capable of developing the varying talents of all its people.

Receiving the report was a group of eight southern governors, numerous legislative leaders, more than 50 college and university presidents, and scores of other state leaders concerned with higher education. They met in Louisville, Ky., to receive and discuss the report which consummates months of surveys and studies under the chairmanship of Dr. Colgate W. Darden Jr., former Governor of Virginia and former president of the University of Virginia.

The commission says that such a system is needed to meet the demands facing the vast urban, industrial, and technological society now emerging in the 16-state region which extends from the Potomac to the Rio Grande and stretched from Savannah to El Paso. The study was made by staff members of the Southern Regional Education Board under the guidance of its director, Dr. Winfred L. Godwin.

The commission says the goals are the minimum for which the region should strive "within the next 10 to 20 years."

They are ambitious goals, especially so for a region which still strives to catch up with the rest of the United States in higher educational facilities.

But in the report, entitled "Within Our Reach," the commission insists:

"Within the reach of the people of the South lie opportunities that stir the imagination. Economically, this region can be one of the most productive areas on earth. Culturally, its writers, painters, and musicians can bring new glory to American literature, art, and music. Intellectually, its colleges and universities can increasingly become pre-eminent centers of learning and leadership."

The natural resources and human capacities are there to attain them. The catalyst needed to produce the transformation is higher education of the finest quality.

The commission challenges the region in stating that "the need for better institutions of higher learning is one which the South shares with the rest of the nation. If the over-all quality of colleges and universities is poor in the region, it is also far from adequate in the nation."

Higher Education Aims Proposed For Next 10 Years In the South

By ROY PARKER JR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Many southern political and educational leaders were treated here Thursday to a preview of the progress expected in higher education in the South during the next decade.

The approximately 200 governors, mayors, educators and other officials also heard a call for southern colleagues and universities to take the lead in breaking down old prejudices to become "prime movers for progress" in solving the region's social problems.

The occasion was the presentation of a goals report prepared by a southwide commission named by the Southern Regional Education Board to project a guideline for higher educational development in the next decade. Most of the recommendations in the report were new only in that they were tailored for particular southern circumstances.

Leaders at the conference emphasized that the real need of the South is to throw off its so-called regional distinctiveness and become one with the nation.

"The South must join the rest of the Nation in a sustained effort to advance the quality of higher education," the report said.

North Carolina Gov. Terry Sanford, presiding as chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board. told the conference:

"The goals in this report speak well the common hopes that southerners have with all Americans. As we move to fulfill these goals, it is my belief we will find ourselves marching in the direction people across the nation would like to march, because in improved educational opportunity they see the key to excellence in life."

Said Sanford: "I like this report because it speaks the plain fact that the South is part of the Nation."

Colgate Darden, former Virginia governor and chairman of the commission which prepared the report, said "the heart" o fthe report was contained in a passage which said, "We must cast away forever the traditional double standard according to which southern institutions are compared only with others in the region. If excellence means anything at all, it is a universal concept, and we must insist that southern colleges and universities be measured against the same criteria of excellence which are applied everywhere."

More Support.

In terms of financial support, the report said the South must increase its spending for higher education by 300 per cent in the next decade. This means, it said, that by 1970 the region should spend 1.9 per cent of its income for higher education, compared to 1.3 per cent now. This "is still less than it now spends for liquor, or tobacco, or recreation," the report said.

For North Carolina, such a goal would mean a 25 per cent increase in appropriations for state-supported colleges by each General Assembly session between now and 1971. The 1961 Legislature increased college and university budgets by about 13 per cent.

In its social role, southern higher education should direct research toward resolving "the many difficulties involved in race and minority group relations," the report said.

In their overall role, said the report, "universities of the region must become creative, influential forces in the governmental, social, and economic environment which surorunds them. As idea centers for social economic development, they must take the lead in bringing new progress to the South."

Other points made in the 48-page report, entitled "Within Our Reach," included:

—"The library rather than the stadium should be the focal point of the campus."

—A policy of "self-restraint" should be followed in order to promote better standards. This means "elimination of unjustifiably small classes," improvement of quality at two-year colleges before they strive to become four-year institutions, and an end to "the tendency to attempt too much with too little."

—Doctoral programs should more clearly define the work required for the degree to "shorten the time lag between the undergraduate degree and the doctorate."

—"Colleges and universities should operate on a year-round basis."

—"To achieve "maximum efficiency in their administrative operations," higher educational budgeting should be carried out on a longrange basis, rather than in two-year packets for presentation to legislative bodies.'

—Private insttitutions should strive to get more funds from alumni gifts. "Alumni of southern colleges and universities contribute less than half the national per student average to their institutions," the report said.

Six other governors attended the meeting, including Buford Ellington of Tennessee, Ross Barnett of Mississippi, Bert Combs of Kentucky, Millard Tawes of Maryland, Lindsay Almond of Virginia, and Ferris Bryant of Florida.

The North Carolina delegation, in addition to Sanford, included Dr. W. C. Archie, director of the Board of Higher Education; Dr. Alfonso Elder, president of N. C. College; William Aycock, chancellor of the University at Chapel Hill; State Sen. Lunsford Crew of Halifax, and State Rep. John Henley of Cumberland County, members of SREB.

To Southern Regional Board

Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, who recently completed his first year as president of A. and T. College, Greensboro, was last week appointed a representative of North Carolina to the Southern Regional Education Board. The appointment was made by Terry Sanford, governor.

Dr. Proctor also serves on the following national committees and commissions for: Association of American Colleges, Commission on Liberal Education; Southern Regional Council, Board; 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, National Committee; Baptist World Alliance, Theology Commission and Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity's national achievement committee.

Patterson Raps SREB Unit For Race Issue 'Meddling'

The Southern Regional Education Board should leave racial issues alone and worry about improving education in the South, Gov. John Patterson said Thursday.

Patterson snapped back quickly after the Commission on Goals for Higher Education, set up by the 16-state SREB, issued in Louisville, Ky., a comprehensive report which dealt briefly with racial problems, saying that discrimination is being eliminated as a barrier.

The report also said students should be admitted to institutions of higher learning solely on the basis of ability and character.

29 PCT. ENROLLED

"At present only 29 per cent of the southern men and women of college age are actually enrolled in college. Among the other 71 per cent are certainly many individuals whose talent and ability the region can ill afford to lose," it said.

"Racial discrimination, which has affected college attendance in the past, is being eliminated as a barrier. As this change continues it must take place in a sensible, orderly and constructive manner so that educational progress is not interrupted.

"Meanwhile, the region's predominantly negro institutions must be given generous support. Full opportunity for all the youth of the South will require maximum utilization of all our institutions of higher learning. As enrollments increase, all our colleges will be needed to meet the needs of the peope."

Patterson attacked the commission for "meddling in race relations."

He commented that "evidence is already available which clearly shows that integration of the races in public schools lowers academic standards and causes decay in the public school system."

"I am absolutely opposed to any integration of the races in the schools of this state. If the Commission on Goals for Higher Education has started meddling in race relations, then I want no part of them or their report," Patterson continued. "The commission—or whatever it is—will better serve the people of this section by devoting is efforts toward improving our educational system."

Alabama is one of the cooperating states in the regional education program. Representing Gov. Patterson at the meeting was his legal advisor, Robert P. Bradley.

The report said the South has been challenged to a far-reaching program of improving higher education, or watching the rest of the nation go by in the parade of progress.

On hand Thursday for the meeting were seven Southern governors, educators, business leaders and other interested persons.

One delegate, Florida State Rep. Frederick B. Karl, commented: "I think that it (the South) will go along. I think we must try to attain these goals if we aret o grow and keep abreast of the rest of the nation. I don't think we can afford not to."

Auburn Names SREB Head Executive Vice President

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Jan. 1-19-61
P. 1 14e(2)

Dr. Robert C. Anderson, director of the Southern Regional Educational Board, has been named executive vice president of Auburn University.

Dr. Anderson, 39, fills a position which has been vacant since last spring following the resignation of Dr. David Mullins, who accepted appointment as president of the University of Arkansas.

Dr. Ralph B. Draughon, Auburn University president, said the institution "is fortunate in having such an outstanding young educator join our staff."

BROAD UNDERSTANDING

"He has excellent training and administrative experience," Dr. Draughon added. "His work with the Southern Regional Education Board has given him a broad understanding of the problems and opportunities of higher education in the South and in the nation."

The resignation of Dr. Anderson as head of SREB was announced Wednesday by that organization's chairman, Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee.

"I regret very much that the Southern Regional Education Board is losing the sincere and effective leadership of Dr. Anderson," Gov. Ellington said. "His service as director has been outstanding, and over the past three-and-a-half years under his leadership the Board has become an even more effective agency for higher education in the South."

Dr. Anderson is a native of Birmingham and a 1942 graduate of Auburn. Following service in World War II as an Army captain, Anderson earned his master's degree from the University of North Carolina and received a Ph.D. at New York University, where he served as assistant to the dean of the Shcool of Education from 1948 through 1950.

For the past 10 months Dr. Anderson has written a weekly syndicated column on higher education which appeared in more than 100 daily newspapers in 16 Southern and border states.

DR. ROBERT C. ANDERSON
Auburn Vice President

He is married to the former Margaret Spidle of Auburn, and they have two children.

Dr. Anderson is scheduled to take over his new duties at Auburn University around March 1.

SREB Head To Talk In Jackson Jan. 21

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Tues. 1-17-61

Will Address First Federal Foundation Banquet

Special to The Commercial Appeal

UNIVERSITY, Miss., Jan. 16.—The director of the Southern Regional Education Board will be featured speaker at the third annual First Federal Foundation Awards banquet, Chancellor J. D. Williams said Wednesday.

Dr. Williams said Dr. Robert C. Anderson, widely-circulated newspaper columnist and outstanding educator, will address the Jan. 21 banquet at Jackson, Mississippi.

Honored at the banquet will be longtime educator Dr. William Willard F. Bond, Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, former state legislator, and Dr. David S. Pankratz, retiring dean of the University's Medical Center. The three were picked for distinguished service to Mississippi during 1960.

Chancellor Williams will preside at the televised ceremonies in the Victory Room of the Hotel Heidelberg. Dr. Anderson will be after dinner speaker.

Dr. Anderson is the author of a weekly newspaper series about higher education entitled "Regional Campus," which appears regularly in more than 100 daily newspapers in 16 Southern and border states.

Before joining the SREB staff as an executive associate in 1953, he was director of the Graduate School at Memphis State University. He was named associate director for administration of the SREB in 1955 and became director in 1957.

Dr. Robert C. Anderson

Dr. Winfred Godwin Named As New Director Of SREB

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Feb. 7 1961
14e(2)

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, Feb. 6.—Gov. Buford Ellington Monday announced the appointment of Dr. Winfred L. Godwin as director of the Southern Regional Education Board. Dr. Godwin will succeed Dr. Robert C. Anderson, March 1.

Governor Ellington, Chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board, said "We feel that we are most fortunate to have, on the staff of the Board, a man of such outstanding ability and experience to promote to the position of Director. Dr. Godwin is well known and respected in higher education and in governmental circles. I know that under his leadership the SREB will continue the excellent record of service to the people of the South which has progressed so well under Dr. Anderson's guidance."

Holds PhD

Dr. Godwin, SREB associate director for development, was born in Montgomery. He is a graduate of Birmingham Southern College, and holds a Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Godwin's appointment was unanimously recommended by a subcommittee of the Board, and confirmed by the Board's Executive Committee, Governor Ellington said.

The 34-year-old educator has been a member of the staff of the Southern Regional Education Board since 1953. He served as Associate Director for Regional Programs, prior to his appointment as Associate Director for Development in 1958.

He is the author of numerous articles and SREB monographs. His "Physicians for the South" contains a platform for the improvement and expansion of medical education in the region.

Was Board Officer

He held the position of Research Associate, the Institute for Research in Social Science, at the University of North Carolina in 1951. He was Survey Director of the Jefferson County, Alabama Co-ordinating Council in 1952-53, before joining the SREB staff.

As SREB's associate director for development, he has had major staff responsibility for long-range planning, and for administration. He has served as the chief fiscal officer of the Board, and as director of the Board's annual legislative conferences, since 1956.

Dr. Winfred L. Godwin

He will also serve, during 1961, as a member of the staff of the Commission on Goals for Higher Education in the South.

Dr. Anderson's resignation was announced in January. He will become Executive Vice President of Auburn University on March 1.

New Goals Eyed By SREB Group

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Committee Begins 2-Day Study Of Higher Education In South

By The Associated Press

PINE MOUNTAIN, Ga., Feb. 14—The Southern Regional Educational Board's "commission on goals for higher education in the South," opened a two-day organizational session at nearby Ida Cason Calloway Gardens Tuesday.

The seven-member commission was created by the Southern Regional Education Board at its annual meeting last September in Hot Springs, Ark. Its membership is a lay commission of prominent men who are non-active in education or government.

At the opening session, the commission heard an address by Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee, SREB chairman. Governor Ellington traced the history of the commission and reviewed the charges made to the commission when it was created.

"I hope that the goals set by this commission will not only chart a sound course for Southern higher education in the 1970s but will also inspire the South to reach its full potential in the not too distant future," Gov. Ellington declared.

He said he hopes the commission will "give the region the vision and guidance we so badly need to restore the South to its proper place of leadership in the affairs of our nation.

Members Named

Members of the commission are Leroy Collins, former governor of Florida; chairman Colgate Darden, former governor of Virginia; Marion B. Fortson, former United States secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Dr. O. C. Carmichael, former president of the University of Alabama; H. H. Dewar, San Antonio, Texas, businessman and Boyd Campbell, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

A commission spokesman said a statement regarding its organizational plans and procedure will be announced Wednesday after the meeting.

In a board action, Gov. Ellington presented Collins with a certificate of appreciation from the board.

SREB Director To Resign

The News + Courier
Charleston, S.C.
1-9-61
P. 1, 10-C

ATLANTA, Ga. (Special) — Dr. Robert C. Anderson, director of the Southern Regional Education Board, will resign to become executive vice president of Auburn University, it was announced today by Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee, SREB chairman. Dr. Anderson plans to assume his new duties around March 1, Governor Ellington stated.

"I regret very much that the Southern Regional Education Board is losing the sincere and effective leadership of Dr. Anderson," Governor Ellington said in making the announcement. "His service as director has been outstanding, and over the past three and a half years under his leadership the Board has become an even more effective agency for higher education in the South," the Governor added.

The SREB chairman said he will appoint a sub-committee from the membership of the Board's Executive Committee to consider a successor to Dr. Anderson. The sub-committee's recommendation would be subject to approval by the full Executive Committee and to confirmation by the Board at its next annual meeting, Governor Ellington pointed out.

Dr. Anderson is a native of Alabama and a graduate of Auburn University. He joined the staff of the SREB in 1953 as executive associate. In 1955 he became associate director for administration, and was appointed SREB director in 1957.

Born in Birmingham, Alabama, the 39-year old educator received his B. S. degree at Auburn University in 1942. He is a veteran of World War II, serving at the rank of captain in the U. S. Army. He took his master's degree at the University of North Carolina and received a Ph.D. at New York University.

14f 1961

ALABAMA

New state council wars on illiteracy

Birmingham News 9-1
News 7-18-61

BY JO ELLEN O'HARA
News staff writer

A vetrean educator will serve as president of the newly-formed Alabama Literacy Council.

Dr. I. F. Simmons, retired superintendent of Jefferson County schools and now a faculty member at Howard College, was named president at the close of the first Governor's oCnference on Literacy: Memphis Press

The council will have as its goal the wiping out of illiteracy in Alabama, and will set up literacy classes throughout the state.

Formation of the council climaxed a confeernce, sponsored by the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs.

OTHER COUNCIL officers are Dr. E. B. Norton, president of Florence State College, vice president; Mrs. S. W. Teague, AFWC literacy co-chairman, secretary; Mrs. B. P. Bowden, AFWC first vice president, treasurer; Mrs. J. E. Huffman, public relations chairman; Mrs. LaFayette Michael, assistant public relations chairman, and Mrs. James A. Britain, Jasper, AFCW president, chairman of the executive committee.

Workshop training sessions for teachers will begin Sept. 11 on the Alabama Education Television Network in the 80 per cent of the state that the network covers.

Counties the system does not reach will have longer workshops to train teachers to work without television assistance.

Classes for students will begin Sept. 25 and will be held every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 6 until 6:30 p.m.

THE EDUCATIONAL Television Network will feature an evaluation program of the conference at 7 p.m. today on Channels 2, 7 and 10.

Miss Nell Peerson who headed the literacy project at Florence State College during the past two years, will be technical advisor to the council.

An executive director of the council will be named when funds become available.

STATE LITERARY PROGRAM DISCUSSED BY LEADERS . . . From left, Sam Israel, Dr. B. P. Bowden, Dr. E. B. Norton, Mrs. Wilmer M. Bullock and Dr. Frazer Banks

14? 1961

N.C. rights unit decries illiteracy of both races

RALEIGH, N.C. (AP) — The North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee released a study made last year which shows that illiteracy in the state is so rampant that the educational level of white students—favored under the jim crow system— is less than that for non - whites a few miles north in Washington.

North Carolina whites get an average of 8.6 years of schooling whereas Washington colored students average 8.8. Colored students in North Carolina are lower than the whites; their average is only 5.9 years of schooling.

The North Carolina unit, called the most active state unit by federal officials, made its 27 - page report saying that the study would be used as a basis to seek "improvement in our public school system."

* * *

OTHER FACTS brought out in the report are that:

The most uneducated part of the United States is the Southeast;

North Carolina has more illiteracy than most Southeastern states;

This illiteracy is greater in rural than in urban areas;

Non - whites receive less schooling than whites.

The North Carolina committee has made previous studies on per - pupil expenditure for schooling in the state and the pattern of school accreditation.

Future studies planned by the state include housing, income, voter registration, employment and "the expectations which communities hold for their children."

DIS AN' DAT

Negro Educator Lauds Dis Writer Of Dat She Writes

Jackson Daily News P. 3. Sec. B
Jun. 8-13-61

By
FLORENCE SILLERS OGDEN

A letter came to me the other day. It opened up a long avenue of memory. It came from Dr. Laurence C. Jones, founder and president of Piney Woods School, Piney Woods, Mississippi.

The letter was about a column I had written about the death of Mrs. Hull, the daughter of a Confederate soldier, pioneer Delta planter and slave owner.

Coming at this time, when outsiders are doing everything within their power to destroy the kindly relationship between the two races in our state, Dr. Jones' letter brings a heartening message with a note of hope that peace and harmony may yet remain between his people and mine.

He wrote: "I have often read your interesting articles . . . I think the story concerning the translation of Mrs. Hull is nothing short of a masterpiece in appreciation and a tug at one's heartstrings.

"I hope that you will continue to write and that you'll have a long and continuous happy life.

"In the joy of spraying a human orchard,

(signed) Laurence C. Jones."

LEARNED OF SCHOOL

It was in Florida, in the winter of 1939, that I first learned about Piney Woods, a school in my own state.

We were sitting in the patio of the Gulfstream Hotel just south of Palm Beach — my husband, my mother, my sister Evelyn, my sister-in-law Lena Sillers, and I.

It was evening and we were sitting in the darkened shadows of trees and shrubbery. A full moon was rising over the cocoanut palms. Suddenly four Negroes came out of the darkness into the light — three men and a woman. They seemed to have stepped right down from the palm trees, so silently and obtrusively had they come. One, a man, was so crippled he seemed almost to walk on all fours.

Then, all at once, without prelude, they began to sing. It was as if this sound was coming right out of the shadows and moonlight — spontaneous and hauntingly beautiful.

If I live to be a hundred years old, I shall never forget the beauty of that moment, with the full moon riding over the palms outlined against the sky.

We sat still, hardly daring to breathe. We listened, without moving. It was as if the lifting of a hand or the turning of a head might frighten them away, as when a deer is poised, hesitating, in the moment of flight.

On they sang, one loved song after another. The tenor voice was exceedingly beautiful. It came from the man who was so physically disabled but whos-spirit seemed to soar to the moonlit skies above.

When the songs had ended, the woman spoke. She told us who they were and why they had come. They were representatives of the Piney Woods School, a quartet out on tour to raise funds for the school. A free will offering.

Then she told us about the school. How it was founded in 1909 by Laurence C. Jones, a young graduate of Iowa State University. How he began his teaching in the piney woods of Mississippi with one Negro lad, on a log beneath a cedar tree, by a spring.

TOLD OF GROWTH

She told how the school had grown through thirty years. She told how the examinations were held at that time (1939) and how the diplomas were awarded.

If, for instances, a boy was a candidate for a diploma in blacksmithing, anvil and forge were set up on the stage and the boy was required to shoe a horse before the audience of parents and friends. The audience voted as to whether or not the boy was qualified, and the diploma was awarded or refused accordingly.

The same was true for the girl who aspired to become a seamstress. She was required to make a dress. Or, if a crook she baked a cake and so on.

It was an interesting and stirring story. I went home and wrote about this remarkable man and his school in my column, published at that time in the Greenville Delta Star, now the Delta Democrat Times.

Since that time Piney Woods School has developed into a well equipped, ably staffed institution of learning known all over the United States, and Dr. Jones is one of the foremost Negro educators in the nation.

After his appearance on the TV program, "This is Your Life," a few years ago, Dr. Jones received more than a million dollars in contributions for his school. Although this was heralded all over the land, it was one of the least of this dedicated man's achievements.

I deem it an honor to have the esteem and good will of this great and good man.

14h 1961

Macon Group Eyes Plans For Library

TUSKEGEE (Special) — Plans for the possible construction of a $40,000 public library for Macon County are under consideration by the Macon County League.

The proposal for the building, which would have one wing to be used as a museum, was presented to the League membership by Mrs. J. H. Meadors, chairman of the library committee. Mrs. Meadors pointed out that Macon is one of the five counties in the state without a public library.

A report from the Committee on Retarded Children indicated that at least 32 children in the county could be eligible for special training as exceptional children. Mrs. Floyd Richards is head of the committee. The League is seeking a program for retarded children to be in operation by September.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

In other League activities, Allen Parker, chairman of the housing committee, said it was his "definite opinion" that Macon County will secure some type of low-cost housing soon. Housing officials from Washington and Atlanta were in Tuskegee in mid-February to study the situation.

Miss Myrt Prear, secretary of the League, reported that concrete efforts had been made in protest of the proposed merger of the two railroads in the county and toward efforts to procure more accesses to the interstate highway now under construction north of Tuskegee.

League president Dr. Riley Lumpkin, in summing the activities during February, told his coworkers, "Let us think of the Macon County League as "Our League'." He added, "The whole purpose of the movement is to coordinate the efforts of people in the county for the betterment of people of every area."

14h 1961

D.C.

CEREMONIES LAUNCH NEW BRANCH LIBRARY

Taking part in ground-breaking ceremonies yesterday for the new branch of the District Public Library in the 3900 block of Benning road N.E. were (left to right) Dr. Albert W. Atwood, the Rev. A. J. Allen, Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin, Charles M. Rodgers, Clark Harmon, Librarian Harry Peterson, J. F. Ransaur, sr.; Mrs. A. J. Edwards, Commissioner Frederick J. Clarke and James J. McGrath.—Star Staff Photo.

14h

11th 1961 NEW JERSEY

Jailing Tardy Library Patrons Stirs Town

EAST ORANGE, N.J., Feb. 8 (AP)—This community stewed today over the "literary scofflaws" controversy as four more readers paid court fines of $10 to $25 for overdue library books.

But the pain in the purse was nothing compared to the anger over such indignities as being arrested, hauled off to police headquarters, and then being detained for failure to make bond.

Mayor James W. Kelly was "shocked and surprised" at the results of a city ordinance passed last September providing for fines up to $200 and 30-day jail terms for persons failing to return library books.

Library director Harold Roth, technically the complainant in the cases, was "not very happy" when his home phone rang all night with calls from irate citizens and newspapers, including the London Daily Mail.

"This is an expensive way to collect books, for both the city and the people," Roth said. "We didn't want to implement the ordinance. We just want to get the material back."

The furor began Monday night when police started rounding up library patrons who had failed to read their overdue notices. Eleven persons whose library cards were charged with books for periods ranging from several months to almost a year were brought in or summoned to police headquarters.

Six who were unable to post a $100 fine were confined overnight. The arrests were made in the evening and some past midnight because that was the time people were found at home.

Brought before Magistrate William P. Wilkins yesterday, seven men paid fines of $25 each. Charges against three others were dismissed. An eleventh man, who said he could not pay his fine, was sentenced to eight days in jail. The jail term was canceled when he paid later.

Four others paid fines today and Wilkins is hearing more cases tomorrow and Friday.

The magistrate said he imposed the fines not because the books were overdue but because public authority had been defied. Mayor Kelly was more sympathetic.

"I certainly didn't think it would require anyone to spend the night in jail," he said. "I don't think that was the intent of the council when it passed the law in September."

Roth said the library had sent out the usual overdue notices followed by certified letters giving readers 30 days to return overdue books. Then came the court summonses. The library is preparing court action against 40 more persons.

Those summoned had books out anywhere from five months to a year. The overdue charge is 2 cents a day for adults and a penny a day for children.

The library has 254,000 books and had a circulation of 1,172,000 last year.

Borrowers Swamp Militant Librarian With 'Lost' Books

Special to The New York Times

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 10 — An avalanche of books is descending on the Public Library here as an aftermath of the jailing and fining of delinquent borrowers this week.

Harold Roth, the library director, reported that 1,500 books had been returned since the strict enforcement of a September ordinance penalizing the delinquents began on Monday. This is about triple the normal rate of returns.

It has been necessary to double the usual staff of two clerks assigned to the return desk. The clerks reported the return of books due as long as three and four years ago and already written off.

The threat of night arrests and jailing of delinquents abated today as a result of an edict by Mayor James W. Kelly Jr. He ordered that violators must be given telephone notice of the charge against them and must not be arrested after 8 P. M.

Since Monday there have been thirteen convictions and three acquittals in the library book cases, with fines ranging from $5 to $25. Twenty-three of the thirty-nine complaints signed by Mr. Roth have yet to be disposed of.

Night Raids on Book Borrowers Stopped by East Orange Mayor

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 9—The Mayor ordered a halt today to night-time police raids on residents with overdue library books and assured delinquent borrowers that they would be spared "unnecessary personal indignities in the future.

The Mayor thus interceded in a case that had brought the arrest of sixteen residents in their homes late Monday night and Tuesday morning on charges that they had "wilfully" disregarded library regulations.

Mayor James W. Kelly Jr. issued a new directive to the Police Department to cover all violators of city ordinances, including those who disobey a city ordinance adopted last September to press book borrowers into returning overdue volumes.

The directive says the police must telephone the accused resident and give in detail the description of the offense. The police must then "urge" an appearance at the first opportunity, but no later than the second business day following the call.

If the violator cannot be reached by telephone, the police were advised, arrests must be made during "reasonable hours," speciafically between 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. In instances where no one is at home, a notice of the warrant would be placed on the door calling for an answer three days after date of service, and a further note that a failure to comply would bring immediate arrest.

The directive followed a wave of indignation here over the sudden late-hour raids and arrests in the case that is being called sarcastically "the crimes of the slow readers."

Three of the sixteen who were arrested were unable to post $100 bonds and were held overnight in jail.

The arrests were made on complaints signed by Harold Roth, library director, against what he termed "hard-core delinquents." He said that they had ignored four notices, including registered letters advising them that they faced court action.

The city ordinance under which the book borrowers were arrested was passed in September. It provides that willful failure to return library books is an offense punishable by a maximum fine of $200 or thirty days in jail, or both.

Strict enforcement of the ordinance will continue, apparently. In court this morning Miss Mildred Thomas of 199 Hollywood Avenue was fined $15 on her plea of guilty. Eleven others had been fined $10 to $25 yesterday and Tuesday.

Mr. Roth said today he was "surprised at the fuss" that had been stirred.

"I just wanted the books returned," he said.

14h 1961

NEW YORK

Library's Child Specialist Retires

Clara E. Sipprell

Mrs. Frances Lander Spain

Blackston

Mrs. Augusta Baker

The coordinator of Children's Services at the New York Public Library, Mrs. Frances Lander Spain, will retire today.

Her post will be filled by Mrs. Augusta Baker, who has been assistant coordinator since 1953—the year Mrs Spain received her appointment—and also supervisor of storytelling for the eighty-branch library system.

In Mrs. Spain's long career of library work she became prominent as a children's librarian, administrator, educator, editor and critic of juvenile literature. Responsible for many library innovations in her specialty, Mrs. Spain created a special post to aid blind children.

Before joining the New York Public Library, Mrs Spain was assistant directo of the Library School of th University of Southern Cali fornia, in charge of instruc tion in children's literature Mrs. Spain has just complete a term as president of th American Library Association the first children's librarian i that office.

Mrs. Baker, who founde the James Weldon Johnso Collection of juvenile book for the Countee Cullen Branc in Harlem, has been with th library since 1937. In 195 she was cited for a study c the children's library in inter cultural education, with spe cial emphasis on the Negro.

Librarian Praises Diet Of Good Books for Child

The New York Times

By PHYLLIS EHRLICH

BOOKS have always played a major role in the life of Mrs. Augusta Baker, the Coordinator of Children's Services of the New York Public Library. In her new capacity, which she assumed last week, she is in charge of one of the largest collections—more than 1,000,000—of children's books in the world.

She is also responsible for the children's rooms, one of which can be found in almost all the eighty branches of the library, as well as the large one in the central building on Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Baker's own deep interest and appreciation for literature was instilled in her at an early age by her parents, who were teachers in Baltimore. Following their pattern, Mrs. Baker also became a teacher for about six months. Then, combining her increasing interest in books with a deep desire to work with children, she followed a friend's advice and became a librarian.

Recognized For Work

As a result, she has devoted almost a quarter of a century to introducing children to the world of literature.

In 1953, she was awarded the first Dutton-Macrae Award for "advanced study in the field of library work with children and young people." She also has edited two bibliographies, "Books About Negro Life for Children" and "Stories," and has compiled several anthologies of folk tales and was 1960 editor in chief of "Young Years," an anthology of children's literature.

Mrs. Baker, in private life Mrs. Gordon Alexander, has had the satisfaction of knowing that her personal belief in the compatibility of children and books is valid. When her son became a freshman in college he told her of his amazement in discovering that some of the other students—brought up on a literary diet of comic books—had never read the youthful classics and only now were reading "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Treasure Island."

Early Exposure

The subtle nourishment of a child's mind, this specialist suggests, can begin at eight or nine months. Concientious parents can give their youngsters healthy mental stimulation by exposing them to colorful picture books of quality, by reading to them, beginning with nursery rhymes, and by teaching them to appreciate and respect books.

Inexperienced parents will soon notice, she says, the attentiveness of even the most energetic 2-year-old during story time.

"Most parents do not realize that early recognition of good art can begin in the toddler stage," Mrs. Baker believes. "It is at this point that a child's understanding of art begins. A child responds to attractive shapes and pleasant colors. It is the parents' responsibility to support him as his childhood opinions begin to shape and form."

It is for this reason that a wise parent will shun inferior children's books and carefully select those to which his child is exposed.

A common parental failing that Mrs. Baker would like to see corrected is the belief that when a child begins to read books by himself the parents can stop. The attitude, "We don't need to do that any longer" is wrong she thinks. The sharing experience that exists when parent reads to child is as important as is the parental guidance in the selection of the child's literature.

Mrs. Augusta Baker

Charleston County Library

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Jan 20 61

About 30 years ago the Charleston County Library (then known as the Charleston Free Library) was founded with the help of a grant of $100,000 from the Rosenwald Fund. Though the Rosenwald Fund was especially interested in projects for the benefit of Negroes, we recall no suggestion or effort to set up a mixed racial service.

From the beginning the main library served white patrons. Two city branches were set up for Negroes. Later one of the branches was closed due to lack of patronage. The other one still operates. A book truck also served both white and colored patrons in the area surrounding the city.

At the beginning, some opposition arose to the public library, not on racial but strictly on financial grounds. Some persons held that the county, which undertook to continue the free library after the Rosenwald money was spent, should not assume the obligation of supplying books free to the public. They contended that citizens should pay for book rental through private lending libraries or the Charleston Library Society, which for generations has served the community at an extremely modest fee.

The News and Courier was among the supporters of a public library to serve patrons without cost at the general expense of the taxpayers. A board of trustees was set up to manage the library. The board is self-perpetuating.

Each year the library board receives an appropriation of county tax money. This year's budget is about $144,000. Though in effect the library is a branch of county government, it makes its own policies, apparently without consultation or restraint.

When a movement developed to build a new main library, The News and Courier again came to the County Library's support. We urged the voters to authorize expenditures of about three quarters of a million dollars on improving the plant. In accordance with recommendations of the American Library Association, a midtown site was sought. When the Bennett School was not available, Marion Square was chosen despite misgivings on the part of some as to traffic, parking and other considerations.

Then it developed that the library planned to tear down a wing of the Old Citadel. Many Charlestonians protested destruction of a landmark. Some objected to the location. Later, when a sketch of the design for the proposed new library was published, even louder protests arose. The modern glass and marble style was unsuitable to the location, in the judgment of many citizens.

Library officials, in this case specifically upheld by Charleston County Council, rejected all objections.

14h

One of the fears that some persons voiced was the likelihood of heavy racial mixing at the new site. Though Negroes had made some use in recent years of the library in Rutledge Ave., it was relatively minor.

The consequence of serving large numbers of both races at the same place, in the judgment of some objectors, would be reduction of white patronage. We now hear reports that this consequence has begun to take effect.

While library officials are reluctant to supply information, from other sources we gather that use of the new $750,000 building on Marion Square is fully integrated. Several white patrons have told us they no longer go there or send their children. We have no reason to foresee a change in the future. Indeed the building eventually may be used, at least in some departments, predominantly or exclusively by Negroes.

In our judgment such an outcome, regardless of one's opinion of the desirability of integration, would represent a reduction in public library service. Provision of books, not social reform, is the purpose of the library.

Perhaps because of its self-perpetuating nature, the board of trustees has lost touch with public opinion. Disregard of objections to location, architecture and racial integration may be so interpreted. Responsibility for the people's wishes lies not only with the library trustees, but with Charleston County Council and with others more responsive to the people's will. We look to these to protect the public interest.

Houston's Main Public Library Open To All

Although the facilities of Houston's Julia Ideson Building, the main public library are open to all citizens, the traveling branch libraries, known as bookmobiles, which are staffed by Mesdames Eulalia Henry and Bernice Howard, are designed to make books more accessible to the citizenry of Negro neighborhoods.

The forenoon schedule is from 10:30-12:30 for the benefit of school children, and the afternoon schedule is from 2:00 - 5:15. On Monday mornings, the St Nicholas school and afternoon the Turner community are served. On Tuesday; the Douglass school and the Dowling community, on Wednesday, the Pleasantville community, on Thursday; the Grimes School and the Sunnyside community, and on Friday; the Scott Elementary school and the Hester House community center and area are served.

Librarians will secure and deliver specific books as requested, and will help readers locate books, or any other reading matter to fit any need.

The Frederick Street branch library is operating on a limited schedule from 2:00-6:00 p m, for six days per week while a new location is being sought from which full library service and regular schedule can be activated.

Librarian named to state post in N.C.

RALEIGH. N. C. —Mrs. Doris T. Littlejohn, Brown, former librarian at Dillard High School, Goldsboro, North Carolina, for the past 15 years, has recently been appointed to the Library Services staff of the State Department of Public Instruction in Raleigh, as a consultant.

Her headquarters are in Raleigh, but she will work with school libraries throughout the state.

Beofre going to Goldsboro as librarian in 1946, Mrs. Brown served as teacher - librarian at Eastman High High School, Enfield, North Carolina. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Littlejohn of Asheville, North Carolina, and is married to Eugene A. Brown, a native of Morehead City, and principal of the Dudley Elementary School of Wayne County, North Carolina.

• • •

SHE WAS GRADUATED from Stephen - Lee High School, Asheville. She received her AB degree from Shaw University in English and social studies. her BS degree in library science from North Carolina College, and the MA in guidance and personnel administration from New York University, where further study has been done.

Mrs. Brown is a member of the National Education Association, North Carolina Teachers Association, Goldsboro Local Unit of NCTA, American Library Association, North Carolina Library Association, Coastal Plains District Librarians, the executive committee of the Association of N. C. High School Library Clubs, and former adviser to the Dillard Library Club.

Further, she was active in the establishment of the Alice H. Brown Branch of the Goldsboro Public Library in 1943. Other memberships include the First Baptist Church, where she is active in both the Sunday School and church Choir, the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Quettes, Eastern Star, Golden Circle and Daughters of Isis Lodge.

DORIS T.

141 1961

SOCIETY OF FUND RAISERS

W. Barton Beatty Jr. Elected To Society Of Fund Raisers

Birmingham Board

Wed. 11-15-61

NEW YORK — W. Barton Beatty, Jr., national campaign director of the United Negro College Fund, has been elected to the board of the newly organized Society of Fund Raisers.

Birmingham, Ala.

With Dr. Abel A. Hanson, secretary of Teachers College, Columbia University as president, the Society is "dedicated to maintaining high standards of service and integrity." Membership is limited to qualified men and women who have been engaged in the direction and execution of fund-raising programs for nonprofit organizations for at least five years.

P. 5

"Ethics in fund raising is one of the prime interest of the Society," Mr. Beatty said. "As members of this unique organization we are pledged to associate ourselves only with agencies whose purposes contribute to the preservation and enhancement of a free society. We will work professionally only on a salary or retainer fee basis. We will always be concerned with protecting the best interests of the giving public and the causes and people for which they give."

Mr. Beatty has been national campaign director of the College Fund since 1958. He headed the UNCF Cleveland-Pittsburgh region from 1955-1958. An alumnus of Fisk University in Nashville, one of the Fund's member colleges, he has done graduate work at Howard University and the University of Michigan.

The pioneer in joint fund raising for institutions of higher learning, the College Fund is conducting its 18th annual nation-wide appeal this year. The 1961 goal of $2,250,000 will provide 10 percent of the combined operating budgets of its 32 private, accredited, southern colleges and universities.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND NAMES 1961 CHAIRMEN

New York, Feb. 17.—Bruce Barton has accepted the national chairmanship of the United Negro College Fund's 1961 appeal, John D. Rockefeller 3rd, chairman, UNCF National Council, has announced.

Mr. Barton, chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn advertising agency, heads the UNCF campaign for the third successive year.

Serving again with Mr. Barton as national vice chairmen are: John H. Johnson, Chicago publisher of Ebony and Jet magazines; and Neil H. McElroy, board chairman, Proctor & Gamble Co., Cincinnati. They will lead more than 4,000 volunteers working in 125 UNCF campaign centers across the country.

The College Fund's 18th annual appeal will open April 1. Nationwide goal for 1961 is $2,250,000.

UNCF is a federation of 32 private, accredited colleges and universities located in 11 southern states. They have a combined student enrollment of more than 24,000.

The annual College Fund campaign seeks to raise 10 percent of the member college's combined yearly educational budgets. Last year the appeal for their support topped the two-million-dollar mark for the first time since the formation of UNCF in 1944. The total raised in 1960 was $2,035,020.

paigns raise approximately 10 percent of the combined yearly educational budgets of its member colleges. Campaigns are conducted by more than 4,000 volunteers in 125 areas across the country.

All 32 UNCF members are privately-supported, accredited colleges and universities located in the South.

New Director Named For UNCF Region 1

New York, Feb. 24.—John E. Bradbury was named director of the United Negro College Fund's Region 1, it was announced here today by W. J. Trent, Jr., UNCF executive director.

UNCF's Region 1 includes Boston, Springfield and Worcester, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford, Conn.; Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y.; the states of New Hampshire and Vermont.

A native of Fall River, Mass., Mr. Bradbury was graduated from the University of Massachusetts,

4 Of Atlanta's College Choirs To Go On Air

NEW YORK — Choirs of four Atlanta members of the United Negro College Fund will be featured on AC radio network's "Negro College Choirs" during March, 20

The month's broadcasts are scheduled as follows:

Clark College choir will present the March 5 program. Spelman College's all - girl chorus will be heard March 12. Morris Brown College choir will sing March 19. The all - male glee club of Morehouse College will close the month's programming March 26.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Jackie Gleason Speak For College Fund Appeal

New York — Eleanor Roosevelt will ask radio audiences across the country to support the 1961 United Negro College Fund campaign.

In the one-minute appeal recorded by Mrs. Roosevelt she emphasized the contributions of UNCF's 32 member colleges. She said, "Many graduates of these (UNCF- colleges are working with American educational and scientific programs in the new nations of Asia and Africa. They are among America's finest ambassadors."

Jackie Gleason curently starring in his own TV show also recorded a spot announcement for this year's UNCF campaign.

Other celebrities who will speak on behalf of the College Fund are: Nat "King" Cole, Kim Hunter, Lena Horne, Milton Cross and Bruce Barton.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

Mr. Barton is national campaign chrm. of UNCF and chrm. of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn advertising agency.

Milton Cross' appeal is backed by the choir of UNCF-member Fisk University (Nashville).

The College Fund is one of a selected group of national organizations listed by the Advertising Council. Radio and TV stations throughout the counry are asked to give these organizations their public-service support.

The seven one-minute UNCF spot announcements are contained on one 10-inch, long-playing disc. Radio stations coast-to-coast will use the recordings when the College Fund appeal opens April 1.

The disc, plus copy for live spot announcements, are available to radio stations from: United Negro College Fund, 22 East 54th Street, New York 22, N.Y.

UNCF Opens Drive To Raise $2¼ Million

NEW YORK — The 18th annual United Negro College Fund opens this week in major cities across the country, Bruce Barton, national campaign chairman, announced here.

"It is my privilege to work again this year with 4,000 other volunteers to insure the success of this important project. Thirty-two independent colleges will use this mony for practical things — scholarships for talented students, science equipment and better salaries for professors," Barton, who is chairman of the board, Batten, Barton. Durstine and Osborn, said Barton heads the appeal for the third successive year.

Local campaign openings are scheduled throughout the spring. Among those planned for April is a Detroit kick-off dinner April 4 launching the UNCF campaign for the state of Michigan. The Virginia state campaign opens April 7.

Other opening dates include: Cleveland, Ohio and Ft. Worth, Texas, April 10; Washington, D. C., April 15; Pittsburgh, Pa., Wilmington, Del. and Seattle, Wash., April 19; Cincinnati, Ohio and Philadelphia, Pa., April 21.

UNCF has expanded its campaign in Florida this year from three to 12 communities. Appeals in Miami, Jacksonville, Orlando, Ft. Myer, St. Petersburg, Daytona Beach and Tampa will all be opened by April 15.

Also opening during the month of April are: New Orleans, La.; Birmingham, Ala.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Dallas and Tyler, Texas; Indianapolis, Ind.; New York City, and state-wide appeals in Connecticut, Vermont and North Carolina.

Campaigns in four areas have already opened — Nashville, Tenn., March 15; Boston, Mass., March 22; Denver, Colo., March 13, and Baltimore, April 1. W. J. Trent jr., UNCF executive director, was the major speaker at the Denver kick-off meeting.

All UNCF schools are located in the South and all are accredited, privately supported colleges and universities. UNCF's annual appeal raises approximately 10 percent of their combined yearly budgets. The 1961 goal is $2,250,000.

Barton said, "A contribution to the United Negro College Fund is an expression of faith in equal educational opportunity for all young Americans."

Dr. Duncan The New Crusader UNCF's Chicago, Ill. Speaker Sat. 4-8-61

Chicago-area alumni of 32 United Negro College Fund member colleges will launch the 1961 alumni division campaign of the UNCF drive at the annual spring meeting, Fri., April 7, in the Washington Park Field House, 5531 S. Park, at 7:30 p.m.

Dr. Duncan

More than 2,000 alumni of UNCF member colleges reside in the Chicago area.

Guest of honor will be Dr. S. E. Duncan, president of Livingstone College in Salisbury, N.C. Dr. Duncan will speak on "The Story of the United Negro College Fund."

A graduate of Livingston College, with master's and doctor's degrees in education from Cornell University, Dr. Duncan was state supervisor of Negro high schools in North Carolina before he accepted the presidency of Livingstone.

He served as president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes in 1948, and he is currently vice-president of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Dr. Duncan is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He is a contributor to "Nation's Schools," School Executive" and "School and Society."

Among prominent Chicagoans who are graduates of UNCF colleges are: Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, noted dermotologist; Dr. W. S. Grant, urologist; Dr. Count J. Teffner, physician; William Dawson, U.S. Congressman from Ill.; Frayser T. Lane, industrial secretary of the Chicago Urban League; Sidney A. Jones, Jr., Chicago municipal judge; John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender; Truman K. Gibson, Sr., chairman of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.; Dr. Robert E. Lewis, principal of Wendell Phillips High School; J. E. Stamps, vice president of Service Federal Savings and Loan Assn.; Mrs. Fansady Calloway, personnel director of the National Opinion Research Center; Dr. Charles Proctor, professor of pharmacology at Loyola University; Clyde Reynolds, executive director of Provident Hospital; and Mrs. Mae Wethers, a supervisor in the Cook County Department of Public Welfare.

18th Negro The Pittsburgh Courier College Fund Pittsburgh, Pa Drive Opens Sat 4-15-61

NEW YORK — Kicking off the 18th annual United Negro College Fund money-raising campaign this month, Bruce Barton, national campaign chairman, said: "A contribution to the United Negro College Fund is an expression of faith in equal education opportunity for all young Americans."

Mr. Barton

Mr. Barton, who is chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, heads the appeal for the third successive year.

He added: "It is my privilege to work again this year with 4,000 other volunteers to insure the success of this important project.

Thirty-two independent colleges will use this money for practical things—scholarship for talented students, science equipment and better salaries for professors."

Throughout this month there will be kick-off ceremonies in other states.

All UNCF schools are located in the South and all are accredited, privately supported colleges and universities. UNCF's annual appeal raises approximately 10 per cent of their combined yearly budgets.

The 1961 goal is $2,250,000.

NEGRO COLLEGE FUND LAUNCHED

The Tribune Chronicle Alumni Opens Campaign at Banquet New Orleans, La 4-17-61

The annual fund raising campaign for the United Negro College Fund was launched Saturday night by the Inter-Alumni Association at a banquet for volunteer workers at Xavier university.

Dr. Samuel L. Gandy, dean of Lawless Memorial Chapel at Dillard university, the principal speaker, told workers and friends of Dillard and Xavier universities, the two Louisiana institutions participating in the nation-wide campaign, that through their efforts they were blending personal enthusiasm with a high purpose.

"We have not come to merely solicit funds, but primarily and fundamentally for one purpose; to redeclare that we love freedom and hold the mission of liberty as a passion," he said.

KEY IMPORTANCE

Of prime importance today is the freedom of the individual mind which is free to express itself in church-related and privately endowed institutions, he said.

Sister M. Josephina, Xavier's president and UNCF director for Louisiana, and Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard university, were among other speakers to address the inter-alumni group. Dr. Dent is directing UNCF in the Philadelphia, Pa. area.

Both said that monies donated to the United Negro College Fund are investments in "our future leadership, and should be so regarded."

CONGRATULATES WORKERS

Dr. Mack J. Spears, co-general chairman, UNCF, congratulated the workers and urged that they increase their numbers.

According to Victor Labat, treasurer, 1961 UNCF campaign, Louisiana's quota is $40,000. Working groups have been set up in all major communities throughout the state, he said.

Other speakers were Louis Meyi, president, Inter-Alumni Council; Miss Ruth Steele, vice-president; Miss Sadie Belle Barrow, executive director, Branch Young Women's Christian Association; Rev. Richard Wagner, S.S.J., chaplain, Xavier university; Malcolm A. McDonald, treasurer, Studs Club, Inc.; Clifton Denson, president, Good Citizens Life Insurance Company, and Mrs. Ethey J. Young, president, Parent-Teacher Council of New Orleans.

FAMOUS AMERICANS SPEAK FOR UNCF—(Top, left to right) Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Bruce Barton, UNCF national campaign chairman; Nat "King" Cole; Milton Cross; bottom: Jackie Gleason, Lena Horne and Kim Hunter recorded one-minute spot announcements supporting the 1961 United Negro College Fund campaign.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Jackie Gleason Atlanta Daily World Speak For College Fund Appeal

New York — Eleanor Roosevelt will ask radio audiences across the country to support the 1961 United Negro College Fund campaign.

In the one-minute appeal recorded by Mrs. Roosevelt she emphasized the contributions of UNCF's 32 member colleges. She said, "Many graduates of these (UNCF- colleges are working with American educational and scientific programs in the new nations of Asia and Africa. They are among America's finest ambassadors."

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The College Fund is one of a selected group of national organizations listed by the Advertising Council. Radio and TV stations throughout the counry are asked to give these organizations their public-service support.

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NYC Fire Department Welfare Fund Makes Initial Gift To UNCF Appeal

Labor Clippings
Pat 8-3-61

New York, July 28 — With the presentation of a $1,000 check, the Welfare Fund of the New York City Fire Department made its initial gift to the United Negro College Fund this year. The check was presented by Acting Fire Commissioner George F. Mand at a meeting in his office last week. W. J. Trent Jr., Fund executive director, accepted the contribution toward the 1961 appeal for the support of 32 accredited southern colleges and universities.

Jackson Miss

On hand for the meeting were Fire Marshall Robert Lowery, president of the Fire Department's Vulcan Society — whose organization initiated the request for a donation to the United Negro College Fund — and Robert E. Johnson, president of the Fire Dispatchers Association, Local 949. Both are members of the UNCF New York City Labor Committee. Mr. Lowery expressed the hope that other employee groups in the municipal agencies will also lend their financial support to the College Fund.

Also attending the meeting were Fire Department representatives: Acting Chief of Department Otto H. Knochenhauer, Assistant Chief of Department Arthur J. Massett, and Firemen Vincent W. Julius and Thomas De Chalus, first and second vice-presidents, respectively, of the Vulcan Society.

The UNCF Labor Committee, organized eight years ago, now numbers 24 members representing many of the largest unions. The top officers of the New York City Central Labor Council serve as co-chairmen. They are Harry Van Arsdale Jr., Council president, Morris Iuschewitz, secretary and James C. Quinn, treasurer.

Organized in 1944, the United Negro College Fund has raised more than $42 million for its member colleges and universities over the past 17 years.

Fleischmann Foundation Of Nevada Make Initial $10,000 UNCF Grant

New York, July 14.—An initial gift to the United Negro College Fund was made this week by the Max C. Flieschmann Foundation of Nevada, according to Harold H. Helm, board chairman of the Chemical Bank New York Trust Co., and member of the College Fund's Foundations Gifts Committee. The grant, to aid the current operating expenses of the Fund's 32 member colleges, was in the amount of $10,000.

The Foundation is a testementary trust established in 1952 pursuant to the will of the late Major Max C. Flieschmann. Although prior consideration is given Nevada projects, the Foundation ' . . . (looks) to the betterment of mankind regardless of geographical boundaries.'

"Although all UNCF colleges are located in the South, the College Fund is, itself, a national organization appealing for national support," Mr. Helm said.

Prior to the organization of the College Fund in 1944, as the first cooperative fund-raising venture for higher education, these colleges were faced with annual deficits that could not be met through their individual efforts. "Since 1944 the amounts collected annually, through the UNCF nation-wide appeals, have gone far to fill the gap between income and outgo," Mr. Helm said.

From the beginning, foundations and family funds have been among the College Fund's growing group of staunch supporters. In 1960 714 foundations and family funds contributed $24,85 in amounts ranging from $50,000 to $100. The balance of the $2,035,020 raised last year was contributed by corporations, unions, churches, fraternal and social groups and individual donors.

Samuel D. Leidesdorf of New York City heads the UNCF Foundations Gifts Committee. In addition to Mr. Helm, committee members are: Walter H. Annenberg, Richard C. Bond and Theodore Roosevelt 3rd, of Philadelphia; Daniel E. Koshland of San Francisco; Spencer T. Olin of East Alton, Ill.; George E. Parker, Jr., of Detroit; Hoyt Ammidon, Basil O'Connor, Whitney North Seymour Sr., John Spencer and Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, of New York.

John D. Rockefeller 3rd is chairman of the College Fund's national council. Bruce Barton is national campaign chairman.

The 1961 UNCF appeal seeks $2,250,000 for its 32 privately supported, accredited member colleges and universities.

PRIDE IN A JOB WELL DONE — Associated Transit Guild leaders are on hand for the presentation of a $4,150 gift from New York City Transit Authority employees to the United Negro College Fund. The Guild, a fraternal organization of TA personnel, sparked the drive. Lloyd Peterson (right), secretary ofthe Transit Authority, gave the check to W. Barton Beatty, Jr. (third from left), UNCF national campaign director, in a recent ceremony at TA headquarters in Brooklyn. Pictured are, from left: Erich Brown, Guild board chairman; James J. Conley, Guild News reporter, who directed the drive; Mr. Beatty; Charles E. Dallas, Guild president and drive chairman; Miss Lucy Reynolds, Guild member, and Mr. Peterson. Miss Reynolds is vice president of the State, County and Municipal Employees Union, AFL-CIO.

14i 1961

Tests For UNCF Colleges Slated For Nov. 27-Dec. 9

Chicago Defender 11-3-61 (826)

NEW YORK — The United Negro College Fund has scheduled the annual scholarship and admission tests for its member colleges Nov. 27 through Dec. 9, 1961, it was announced here by W. J. Trent jr., executive director.

UNCF has administered the annual Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination Program (CIFP) as one of its educational services since 1958. Tests are given to students seeking scholarships and admission to any of 29 participating colleges and universities.

This year, examinations will be conducted at 285 testing centers. They are located in 260 cities in 30 states and the Virgin Islands.

The CIEP tests are open to all high school seniors and a limited number of juniors and sophomores of exceptional ability. Application forms may be obtained from high school principals or counselors or by writing to CIEP, 22 E. 54th st., New York 22, N. Y. The deadline for student applications is Oct. 31.

Some 10,000 candidates from approximately 900 cities will participate in the testing this year, according to James R. Smothers jr., director of the College Fund's educational services division.

"More than $500,000 in scholarship aid will be available to the competing students for the academic year 1962-63," Mr. Smothers said. "Scholarships will be awarded on the basis of examination results. The Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N. J., is in charge of the scoring and interpretation of results."

All United Negro College Fund member schools are privately supported, accredited colleges and universities located in the South. Their combined student body numbers more than 24,000.

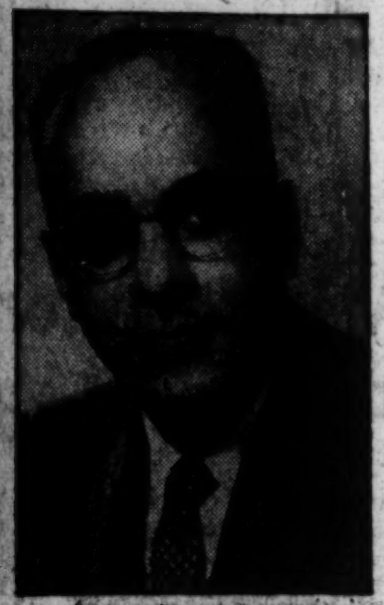
UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

NOVEMBER
ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIP AND ADMISSION
TESTS FOR ITS MEMBER COLLEGES
NOV. 27- DEC. 9, 1961

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

OCTOBER
DR. LUTHER H. FOSTER
ELECTED- PRESIDENT

New President Of College Fund



Dr. L. H. FOSTER
Succeeds Dr. Mays

Dr. Foster Heads United College Fund

Special Correspondence

NEW YORK — Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, has been elected president of the United Negro College Fund, it was announced here.

Vice president since 1958, Dr. Foster succeeds Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta as head of the national organization.

FOURTH president of the Alabama Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881, Dr. Foster has guided Tuskegee increasingly into cooperation with America's overseas projects.

A Tuskegee crew is now conducting a Rural Elementary Teacher - Training Institute in Zorzor, Liberia,, in cooperation with the U. S. International Cooperation Administration and the Liberian Government. Liberia's President William V. Tubman awarded Dr. Foster the Star of Africa in 1958. He also holds an honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from the University of Liberia.

DR. FOSTER completed undergraduate study at two southern school, Hampton Institute and Virginia State college. He earned his master's degree at Harvard University and his Ph. D. at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University, New Orleans, has been elected College Fund vice president and Dr. Adam D. Beittel president of Tougaloo Southern Christian College, secretary. Jesse H. Lawrence, assistant controller of the Chase Manhattan Bank, continues as treasurer.

THE COLLEGE FUND is a federation of 32 independent, accredited colleges and universities, all located in the South. In 1944, it pioneered cooperative fund raising for higher education.

The 1961 campaign for $2,250,000, with Bruce Barton of New York City as national chairman, will continue to the end of the calendar year.

14i 1961

African Student Group Given Aid In Study Effort

ATLANTA, Ga.—An orientation program, sponsored by the United Negro College Fund, Inc., will be held at Atlanta University September 5-15 for 25 African students. These students have received full scholarships to various member colleges of the UNCF which they will attend after the orientation program.

This is the first such experiment sponsored by the UNCF. The basic purpose is to help the students make academic and personal adjustments before their formal matriculation at the colleges they will attend. It is hoped that through this program they can derive the maximum from their college experiences.

The orientation program will be limited to two phases, language training and lecture courses. Language training will operate as a class and will deal with composition and conversation. The lecture courses will be designed to provide a general introduction to American society and way of life, and American education and college study.

Dr. Edward K. Weaver of Atlanta University will have the full administrative responsibility for directing the program. The other members of his staff are Dr. Leroy T. Walker of North Caroina College, who will be activities director and guidance counselor; Dr. Mable Smythe of New York City, as lecturer; Dr. Lynette Saine and Dr. Thomas D. Jarrett, both of Atlanta University, as language instructors; and Mrs. Dorothy Bennett as clerk-typist.

In addition there will be four African students as junior counselors. These students, who come from Kenya, South Africa, Nigeria, and Liberia, have been in the United States for at least one year. They will live with the students in the dormitories and work with the staff.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

AFRICAN STUDENT GROUP GIVEN AID IN STUDY EFFORT

Rockefeller Proclaims Negro College Fund Week

NEW YORK — Gov Nelson A. Rockefeller has proclaimed the week of May 15 - 21 as "United Negro College Fund Week" in New York state. In his proclamation the governor said:

"Many of America's Negro leaders have attained their positions and influence through training they received at institutions of higher learning supported by United Negro College Fund. These are colleges and universities of excellent standards. More than 17,000 alumni are respected and valuable citizens of the communities in which they live, people of distinction in the learned professions, the sciences and the arts, as well as in business.

"THE UNITED Negro College Fund assists thirty-two member colleges, including such well-known institutions as Fisk, Hampton, Tuskegee and Atlanta University. Forty per cent of the students at these colleges receive scholarships.

"While most of the students are native Americans, some 200 students from Africa are presently studying in American Negro colleges. Graduates of these institutions are holding responsible posts in various countries of Africa, some in government,, others as teachers and agricultural experts.

our respect and appreciation hereby proclaim May 15-21, 1961, as 'United Negro College Fund Week.

"THESE institutions merit are respect and appreciation not only for what they are doing now, but what they are doing to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

"Now, therefore, I, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of the State of New York, do do hereby proclaim May 15-21, 191, as 'United Negro College Fund Week' in New York State and I commend it to the sympathetic interest of all people."

UNCF Faculty Members Awarded Study Grants

NEW YORK — Of the 17 UNCF college faculty members awarded advanced study grants from their respective colleges and the UNCF Faculty Fellowship program, three are on the staffs of two Virginia colleges. The three are James S. Barnes and William Kearney at Hampton institute and Thomas Law at St. Paul's college, Lawrenceville.

The grants totalling $68,447, will enable the professors to complete work on their doctoral degrees during the coming year. They will study at 14 leading American universities, including, New York, Boston, Columbia, Indiana, Cornell, Catholic, Ohio State, Emory, Iowa, Tulane, Minnesota, Michigan State, Drew and Chicago.

THE FACULTY fellowship program is in its third year of operation, and provides financial subsidies to UNCF college professors who are already candidates for Ph. D. degrees. The program was established in 1959 by a $300,000 grant from the General Education Board.

Also awarded grants were: Arnold Taylor, Benedict; Harold Thompson, Bishop; Roland Haynes, Clark; William Bluford, Johnson C. Smith; Daphne McGinnis, Knoxville; Lionel Arnold and William Fletcher, LeMoyne; Finley Campbell, Morehouse; Marcus Clayton, Paine; Juanita Strawn, Texas; Frank Toland and Anaise Wilson, Tuskegee; Frederick Tillis, Wiley; and Mary Hromek, Xavier.

Changing Image Of Negro Subject Of New York Meeting Of UNCF

New York, April 28 — "The Changing Image of the Negro" was discussed by a sociologist, a student and a southern editor at a meeting of the United Negro College Fund here Wednesday evening April 26.

The meeting was sponsored by the College Fund's New York City Women's Committee as part of UNCF's campaign activities in the New York area.

The speakers were: Ralph McGill, Pulitzer prize-winning editor and publisher of The Atlanta Constitution; Dr. Whitney M. Young, Jr., dean of the Atlanta University School of Social Work and director of the National Urban League; and Marian Wright, 1960 graduate of Spelman College and currently a student at Yale University Law School.

Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of the City College of New York and recently appointed chancellor, California State Colleges, chaired the meeting.

Mr. McGill described the views of many white southerners toward the Negro today. He said, "As the white southerner sees the image of the Negro changing, he suddenly realizes his own image also is changing. And he finds this is a very disturbing thought."

Mr. McGill added, "The Negro college students have contributed more to changing these images than any other single group. Their courage and dignity have had tremendoous impact on southerners—on all Americans."

Dr. Young talked about the changes in Negro leaders. He said that earlier in this contury, Negroes strove to achieve success in business or in the professions, but today more Negroes are interested in strategy and in political action. "They are willing to risk their jobs, their homes and even their lives to improve their status," he said.

Miss Wright in discussing the Negro college students of today, commented, "Our professors have conceptualized about freedom . . . but our generation of students is translating these concepts into action."

The meeting was a part of the 18th annual College Fund's nationwide campaign. The Fund seeks to raise $2,250,000 this year in support of its 32 member colleges and universities.

Radio Station WLIB (New York City) broadcast portions of the UNCF program Thursday evening, April 27.

17 instructors granted UNCF fellowships

NEW YORK — Seventeen UNCF college faculty members were awarded a total $68,447 in combined grants from their respective colleges and the United Negro College Fund Faculty Fellowship program, it was announced here Friday by W. J. Trent Jr., UNCF executive director.

The grants will enable the professors to complete work on their doctoral degrees during the coming year.

The faculty fellowship program was established in June, 1959, by a $300,000 grant from the General Education Board. Now in its third year of operation, the program provides financial subsidies to UNCF college professors who are already candidates for Ph.D. degrees.

THE CANDIDATES' studies are financed jointly by the UNCF Faculty Fellowship Fund and by the colleges from which applicants are chosen. The member colleges contribute one-fourth of the annual awards. This year $51,335 was contributed by UNF and $17,112 by the colleges.

The following UNCF faculty members were awarded advanced study grants this year: Arnold Taylor, Benedict College, Columbia, S.C.; Harold Thompson, Bishop College, Marshall, Tex.; Roland Haynes, Clark College, Atlanta; James S. Barnes and William Kearney, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.;

William Bluford, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.C.; Daphe McGinnis, Knoxville College, Knoxville; Lionel Arnold and William Fletcher, LeMoyne College, Memphis;

Finley Campbell, Morehouse College, Atlanta; Marcus Clayton, Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; Thomas Law, St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va.; Juanita Strawn, Texas College, Tyler, Tex.;

Frank Toland and Anaise Wilson, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Frederick Tillis, Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.; and Mary Hronek, Xavier University, New Orleans.

Changing Image Of Negro College Fund Meet Topic

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MCGILL SPEAKS

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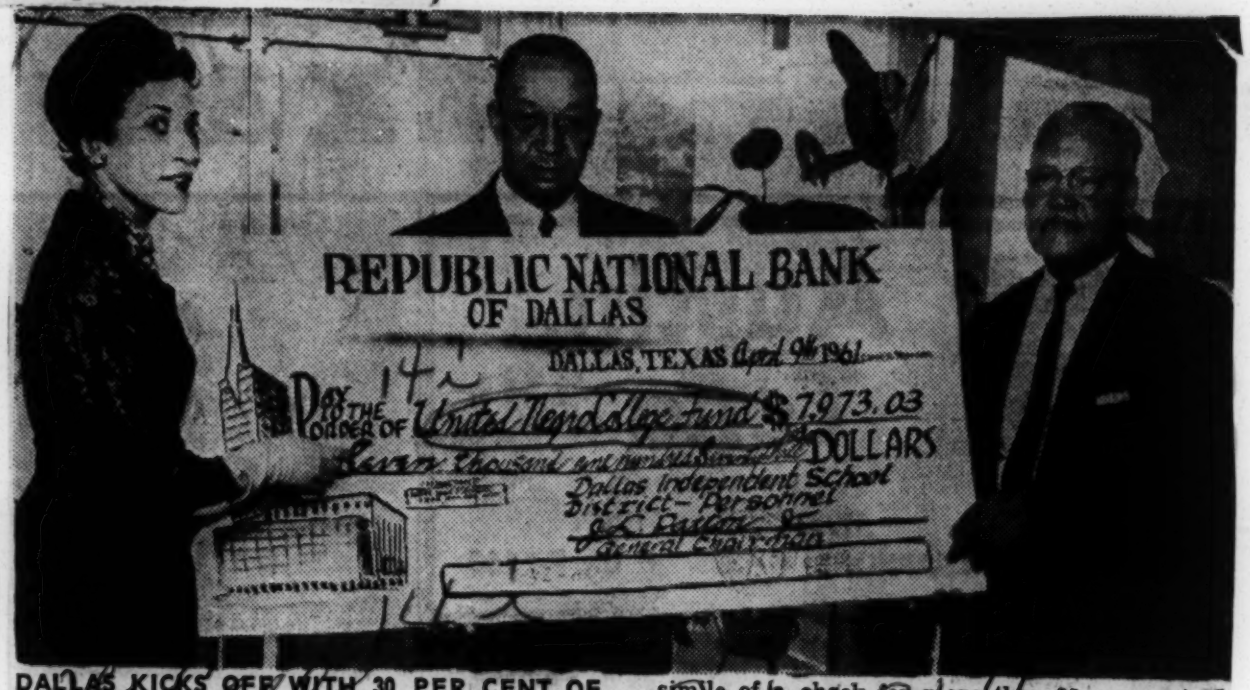
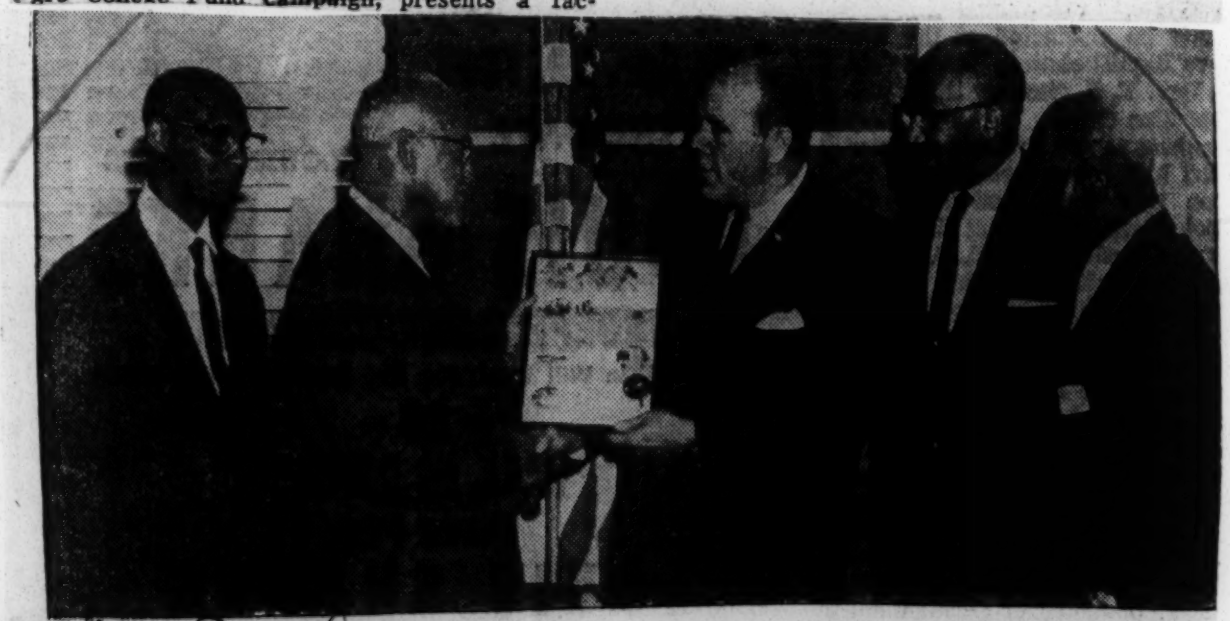


DALLAS KICKS OFF WITH 30 PER CENT OF GOAL.—During the kick-off meeting in Dallas, April 9, Mrs. Galdys Collins, president of the Dallas Teachers Council, and Dr. J. Leslie Patton, Jr., co-chairman of the Dallas United Negro College Fund campaign, presents a facsimile of a check for more than 30 per cent of the $25,000 goal for Dallas. This represents a per capita gift of slightly more than $10 per capita for Negro public school teachers of Dallas.



DR. PATTERSON AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF FORT WORTH.—Mayor Tom McCann makes Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson an honorary citizen of Fort Worth, Texas, and gives him the key to the city duing a recent trip to that city in the interest of the United Negro College Fund campaign. With the support of the city's government and leading citizens, the UNCF campaign promises to be a success in Fort Worth's first year as an organized UNCF Campaign city. Principals in the ceremony left to right are: Cecil Irving, president of the Fort Worth UNCF Inter-Alumni Council; Dr. Patteson; Mayor McCann; J. Martin Jacquet, vice chairman of the Steering Committee, and Charles Griffin, coordinator of intergroup activities.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND KICKOFF YIELDS $5,537.31 — Left to right (front row) — Dr. H. A. Wilson, director of development of Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Daisy Browder, 1960 campaign chairman; Dr. Bessie Sears Estell, chairman of steering committee; Mrs. Louise Burgess, chairman of the committee for the Birmingham Public Schools and W. W. Whetstone, a former campaign chairman.

Back row, left to right: Mrs. L. H. Weeks, Thomas G. Shaw, principal of Praco High School, representing the alumni of Atlanta (Ga.) University; Mrs. Charlie M. Pharris, 1961 campaign chairman; Dr. James Allen Colston, president of Knoxville (Tenn.) College, guest speaker; Mrs. Ellen Jeter, 1961 co-chairman; Robert London, tenor, guest soloist, Tuskegee Institute; Miss Jeanette Pitts, soprano, guest soloist, Tuskegee Institute, and John McCain, principal of Roosevelt Junior High School, member of the program committee.

Kick-off of the 18th annual United Negro College Fund campaign was held at Thirgood CME Church, pastored by the Rev. M. C. Merriweather, Sunday, April 9. The start-off campaign brought $5,537.31 of the $25,000 of the local 1961 United Negro College Fund goal.

Negro College Fund

Today American Negroes are being recruited for Government posts here and overseas. They are being promoted to executive positions in industry, and are playing an increasingly large role in the professions. Still, now in 1961 there are virtually no prevailingly "white" private colleges in the South offering more than token integration to qualified Negro students.

The curricula of the thirty-two member colleges and universities, all in the South, of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., 22 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York 22, are tailored to the widening opportunities of the Nineteen Sixties. These institutions are dedicated to educating young men and women for full participation in our national life.

To assist its member institutions the college fund has opened its eighteenth annual nationwide appeal for contributions. The 1961 goal is $2,250,000, or 10 per cent of the combined educational budgets of the member colleges and universities. This 10 per cent, so greatly needed and so much deserved, will provide the crucial margin necessary to the growth and strengthening of the institutions' academic programs.

NAMED CO-CHAIRMAN UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND DRIVE

On his recent trip to Des Moines, Lawrence R. Perkins, field representative of the United Negro College Fund appointed Joseph W. Wimberly president of the Roosevelt Club Inc.,

WIMBERLY

as Co-Chairman to serve with William J. Peverill in the 1961 campaign for funds.

In announcing his plans for the campaign, Mr. Wimberly stated he plans to broaden the scope of activity to include all of Iowa. He is of the opinion that not only is there a need for funds for Negro Colleges in this campaign, but there is also a moral obligation involved. Certainly the students in many of these colleges have demonstrated their wirthiness of support by their willingness to sacrifice so much for their right to be recognized as first class citizens.

Mr. Wimberly observed that many of us in Iowa would probably have neither the courage nor the inclination to make such sacrifices, but we can sacrifice our dollars for the cause of freedom, for scholarships, laboratory equipment, and other needs of these colleges.

Consenting to spearhead the drive in their respective communities are: De Edwin White, Burlington; Mrs. Viola Gibson, Cedar Rapids; George Cooper, Council Bluffs; Mrs. Helen Lemme, Iowa City; Mrs. Ruth B. [illegible], Keokuk; Lewis A. Garland, Sioux City; Mrs. Anna M. Weems, Waterloo; and Mrs. Helen D. Wimberly, Iowa Club Womens Assn.

An advisory Committee has been named to assist Mr. Wimberly; Judge Luther T. Glanton, Jr. Atty. J. B. Morris, Sr. Reverend Norman R. Olphin, Robert A. Jackson, and A. P. Trotter.

$25,000 Negro College Fund Drive Starts Sunday

A goal of $25,000 has been set here for the annual United Negro College Fund Drive which will be kicked off in Birmingham Sunday. Commissioner Eugene Connor has issued a permit for a one-day solicitation by representatives of UNCF on that day. And it is hoped at least $5000 will be in hand for the kickoff.

Sunday Dr. James Colston, president of Knoxville College, will be keynote speaker at a meeting at 5 p.m. at Thirgood CME Church at which pledges will be received for the drive.

Chairman of the campaign here, which has headquarters at 1527 Fifth-av, n, is Mrs. Charlie M. Pharris, principal of Ridgely School.

Mrs. Pharris has announced that the 1961 fund drive will be conducted in the Negro residential and business areas of the city.

Serving with Mrs. Pharris on the fund drive committee will be Mrs. Ellen Jeter, co-chairman; Mrs. Vivian Durant, office secretary; Mrs. Bessie Estell, chairman of the steering committee; Mrs. Elliott Galliard Sr., treasurer; Mrs. Daisy Winston, publicity director, and Paul L. Ware, director.

Federation Of Colleges

The UNCF is a federation of independent, accredited colleges and universities joined together to seek financial support through a single, annual, nationwide appeal.

Founded by the colleges themselves, UNCF was chartered as a permanent organization in 1944.

Its primary purpose is to provide better opportunities for top-flight education for Negro youth. It also helps its colleges maintain high academic standards and provides scholarships for promising students who otherwise could not continue their education.

UNCF's 32 member colleges and universities are located entirely in the South and are accredited and privately supported. The combined student bodies total some 24,000 with nearly 22,000 of them coming from Southern Negro families.

Two Affiliated

Colleges affiliated with UNCF in Alabama are Talladega College and Tuskegee Institute.

To raise UNCF's 1961 overall goal of $2,250,000 the organization will conduct appeals in 125 compaign centers across the country, including the areas where the colleges are located.

The 1961 goal will provide at least 10 per cent of the current educational budgets of its member schools. In 1961 UNCF colleges disbursed the sum of $2,-249,386 in scholarship aid.

UNCF colleges now give grants to an average of 40 per cent of their students, double the national average. Eight UNCF colleges give scholarship-aid to more than 50 per cent of their students.

In addition to the UNCF drive, member colleges meet their costs from endowments, church-board grants, tuition fees and alumni gifts.

Much Accomplished

The annual UNCF drive during the past 16 years has meant much to these Negro schools. Libraries in the colleges are growing at an annual rate of 50,000 new books; last year courses were added in atomic physics, foreign languages and business administration, and more than 50 per cent of all graduates enter teaching careers, mainly in the South.

UNCF also administers four central services that are self supporting or financed by special grants.

These include advisory consultants, available to the colleges in the fields of curriculum development and business management; faculty fellowship funds, which finance faculty leaves to secure PhD's; co-operative intercollegiate examinations, which are given at 265 key points throughout the country, and the Florina Lasker Fellowship Fund, which sends outstanding women graduates to universities for advanced degrees.

A Worthy Cause

Citizens all over Alabama are offered the opportunity beginning this week-end to contribute to the United Negro College Fund which is seeking $2,500,000 for the support of 32 colleges, all of them located in the South.

Two of the colleges, Tuskegee Institute and Talladega College, are in Alabama and last year received $150,000 from the more than $2 million raised.

The drive in Alabama this year will be formally kicked off in Birmingham Sunday afternoon but on Saturday house to house solicitation of funds will be made in every major Negro neighborhood in Jefferson County. Through these advance contributions it is hoped a minimum of $5,000 of the county's $25,000 quota will be on hand by the time of the kick-off.

The worthiness of this cause is so generally accepted it needs no underscoring by us.

Established in 1944, the United Negro College Fund has been a major factor in financing higher education for Negroes throughout the South. The 32 colleges to which it will contribute this year have enrolled in their student bodies more than 24,000 young men and young women.

Last year Alabamians contributed in excess of $41,000 to the fund. Certainly we should do better than that—especially since more than three times $41,000 came back to the state in grants to two of our schools.

This is an effort in which white and colored citizens alike have cooperated each year in a fine show of understanding and mutual goodwill. That opportunity is ours again. Your help is needed.

Contributions should be addressed to: United Negro College Fund, A. G. Gaston Building, Birmingham, Ala.

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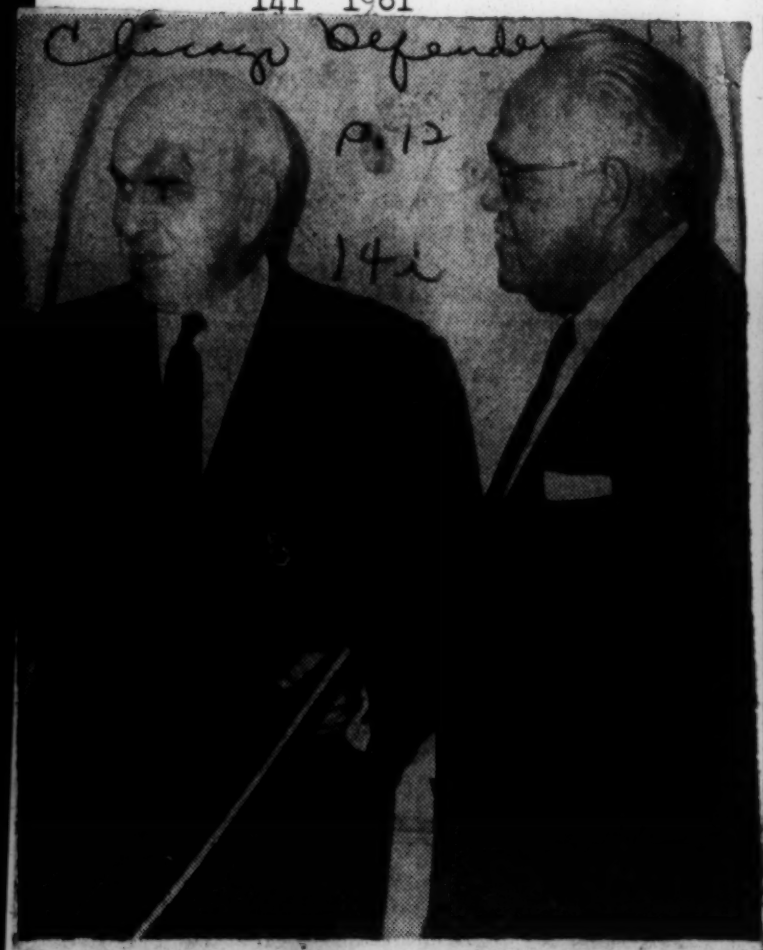


JOHN J. McCLOY (left) receives hand - illuminated scroll honoring his seven years of service as national campaign treasurer of the United Negro College Fund. Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, College Fund founder and president of the Phelps - Stokes Fund, is at right. Occasion was the College Fund's annual budget committee luncheon meeting held at Chase National bank, New York City.

UNION GIVES TO UNCF. — Mr. George E. Fairfield (left) Secretary-Treasurer, Building Service Employees' International Union and President, Hotel Service Employees' Union, Local No. 4 is shown giving a check for $500 to Mr. T. K. Gibson, Sr., Chairman, Supreme Life Insurance Company of America and Members of the Cook County Sponsoring Committee for the United Negro College Fund.

UNCF's 1960 Campaign Total Tops $2 Million

New York, Jan. 13 — Contributions to the United Negro College Fund's 1960 campaign topped the two - million - dollar mark for the first time in the history of the organization.

The record amount raised—totaling $2,035,020 — was announced here today by Bruce Barton, national campaign chairman. More than 4,000 volunteers worked in 125 campaign centers across the country to raise this total.

"This dramatic record is especially heartening in this year of general economic decline," Mr. Barton, chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, said.

"Our success demonstrates the intrinsic interest and increasing confidence of the American people in the Fund and its 33 member colleges. In their quiet way, these colleges have been instilling in their students—not only the stuff of leadership—but also the love of country and democracy, the sense of dignity that distinguishes the Negroes' climb to equal rights," Mr. Barton said.

In 1960, as in earlier years, individuals contributed the largest percentage of the amount raised, accounting for $956,250 of the total. Corporate giving also exceeded last year's mark, amounting to $832,260. Foundation gifts totaled $246,510.

W. J. Trent, Jr., UNCF executive director, said, "The College Fund's 1960 campaign added many new names to our list of contributors. Gifts raised and contributed by alumni advanced to new highs—with alumni expressing heightened interest in their colleges."

UNCF campaign funds are distributed among the private, accredited colleges and universities comprising the Fund's membership. The money is no specifically allocated, but is used where most needed—to provide scholarships, improve faculty salaries, and expand educational programs.

In 1960 UNCF also received $151,482 in unrestricted legacies and bequests. All bequests are deposited in a special reserve fund. Income from this special fund helps defray the costs of the annual UNCF campaigns.

Total gifts to the College Fund from all sources in 1960 amounted to $2,186,502.

Since it pioneered in cooperative fund raising for private colleges in 1944, UNCF has raised a total of $41,248,938.

MISS WINNIE JEAN Vance, junior and mathematics major at Wiley college, Marshall, Texas, who recently won the title of "Miss UNCF" will compete for the national crown Feb. 11-12 at Behune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla. Thirty - three other member colleges of UNCF will send their campus "Miss UNCF" queens to the third annual event. Wiley college has won the national title twice.

'UNCF Less Than Happy With L. U.,' Says W. W. Trent

(Courier Press Service)

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—Dr. Marvin Wachman, professor of history and director of the upperclass CORE program at Colgate University, was elected president of Lincoln University at a time when relations between the school and the United Negro College Fund are not exactly cordial.

Dr. Wachman was chosen by the university board of trustees last week, a scant day or two before W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund had wired The Courier a statement which was critical of the school.

Dr. Trent asserted, "The facts are that the United Negro College Fund was somewhat less than happy with the support it had received from Lincoln University's faculty, students, alumni and administration during the past several years.

"Last year, the officers of the fund asked Lincoln to make a choice—either support the fund's campaigns more fully or resign. Lincoln chose to resign.

"During Lincoln's membership in the fund it received over $800,000 for all purposes."

■

DR. TRENT said his remarks had been prompted by a release from the school which announced its withdrawal from the fund because it, to quote Dr. Trent, " is now integrated, it could no longer belong to the fund."

Dr. Trent asserted that Lincoln has had white students during the entire 17 years it was a member of the fund.

He continued, "There are other colleges in the fund with white students. The fund's policy is to encourage its member colleagues to open their doors to all who wish to enroll, regardless of race or creed."

LINCOLN'S new president, Dr. Wachman, will be taking office officially on July 1, succeeding Donald C. Yelton, who has been acting president since July of 1960, and succeeds Dr. Horace Mann Bond as permanent president.

Walter H. Phillips, chairman of the L. U. board of trustees, said that Dr. Wachman's appointment is the first move in a long-term development program for the institution.

Lincoln, founded in 1854, was the nation's first center of higher education for Negroes. Among its alumni can be found such names as Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe, Governor-General of Nigeria; Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana; Dr. E. Ako Adje, Ghana's Minister of Foreign Affairs; Langston Hughes, Congressman Robert C. [illegible], NAACP chief legal counsel Thurgood Marshall.

MISS UNCF TO BE CROWNED AT NATIONAL ALUMNI DINNER

New York, Feb. 3.—Crowning of "Miss National UNCF" will highlight the banquet of the United Negro College Fund's 15th annual Alumni Conference, Saturday, Feb. 11, at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla. Bethune-Cookman is one of the 32 members of the College Fund.

Moses S. Belton, alumni secretary, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C., and director of the national "Miss UNCF" contest, announced that more than 20 coeds from member colleges will compete for the national crown.

The students were chosen to represent their schools in recognition of outstanding service to the College Fund campaigns on their respective campuses. "Miss National UNCF" will be the candidate from the member college reporting the largest per capita gifts from its students.

A silver trophy, inscribed with the name of the school, will travel to the winning college for the year. The cup will be awarded permanently to the college who wins the competition three successive years. The trophy was donated by Samuel D. Leidesdorf, chairman, UNCF National Foundations Committee.

Last year's "Miss National UNCF," Miss JoAnn Cole, a graduate of Wiley College, Marshall, Tex., will crown the new queen at the banquet ceremonies. Miss Cole is now doing advanced work at Atlanta University.

Volunteer alumni workers from all parts of the nation, UNCF students and campus alumni directors are expected to attend the Alumni Conference meetings, Feb. 11 and 12. Major speakers will be Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, projects director, Phelps-Stokes Fund, and James E. Stamps, past president, National UNCF Alumni Council.

UNCF Distributes $150,670 To Two Alabama Colleges

NEW YORK — Two Alabama colleges received a total of $150,670 in distributions from 1960 United Negro College Fund campaign proceeds. W. J. Trent, Jr., UNCF executive director, announced the total here today.

The 1960 UNCF campaign in Alabama raised $25,269. National campaign proceeds are divided among member colleges on the basis of a formula devised by the college presidents.

The two Alabama institutions sharing the 1960 funds are: Talladega College, Talladega; and Tuskegee Institute.

The member colleges use the funds wherever needed — usually to provide scholarships, boost faculty salaries an dexpand academic programs. All UNCF members are private accredited colleges and universities located in the South. Thirty-two institutions are currently members.

18th UNCF appeal launched in U.S.

NEW YORK — The 18th annual United Negro College Fund opened this week in major cities across the country. Bruce Barton is national campaign chairman for the third consecutive year.

Thirty-two independent colleges will use this money for practical things — scholarships for talented students, science equipment and better salaries for professors," Mr. Barton, who is chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn said.

LOCAL CAMPAIGN openings are scheduled throughout the spring. Among those planned for April is a Detroit kick-off dinner April 4, launching the UNCF campaign for the entire state of Michigan. The Virginia State campaign opens April 7.

Other opening dates include:

Baltimore, Md., April 1; Cleveland, Ohio and Ft. Worth, Texas; April 10; Washington, D.C.; April 15; Pittsburgh, Pa., Wilmington, Del., and Seattle, Wash., April 19; Cincinnati, Ohio and Philadelphia, Pa., April 21.

UNCF has expanded its campaign in Florida this year from three to 12 communities. Appeals in Miami, Jacksonville, Orlando, Ft. Myer, St. Petersburg, Daytona Beach and Tampa will all be opened by April 15.

Also opening during the month of April are: New Orleans, La.; Birmingham, Ala.; Syracuse, N.Y.; Dallas and Tyler, Texas; Indianapolis, Ind.; New York City, and state-wide appeals in Connecticut, Vermont and North Carolina.

UNCF Gets $50,000 Esso Foundation Grant

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.
Jan 21 1961

NEW YORK—The United Negro College Fund, which aids thirty-three colleges and universities in twelve states, has received $50,000 from the Esso Education foundation to help with the fund's program for the 1960-61 academic year.

William J. Trent, Jr., executive director of UNCF discussed its work with David A. Shepard, executive vice president of Standard Oil Company (N.J.), who made the presentation. It was one of the largest grants in the Esso Education foundation's 1960-61 program.

Standard Oil established the foundation in 1955 to coordinate its own and its domestic affiliates' corporate gifts to education. Supporting the foundation, in addition to Jersey Standard, are the Esso Standard eastern region and its parent Humble Oil & Refining Company, Esso Research, Esso Export, Interstate Oil Pipe Line Company and the Jersey Production Research company.

MANY GRANTS

This year, the Foundation made 374 grants to nearly 300 privately supported colleges and universities and to a few major educational institutions such as the United Negro College Fund. The total of the 1960-61 gifts was $1,609,695. Since 1955 grants of nearly 9½ million dollars have been made to 494 schools.

Contributions to UNCF help meet the current operating expenses of member colleges and also provide assistance to scholarship programs. Most of this financial support is obtained by campaigns which fund volunteers conduct in 126 cities throughout the country.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 1-7-61
P 15

College Fund Honors Former Treasurer

John J. McCloy (center) received a hand-illuminated scroll honoring his seven years of service as national campaign treasurer of the United Negro College Fund. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays (left) College Fund president, makes the presentation. Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, College Fund founder and president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, registers approval. The occasion was the College Fund's annual budget committee luncheon meeting held Dec. 15 at Chase Manhattan Bank, 18 Pine street, New York City.

Citing Mr. McCloy for "his significant contribution toward the furtherance of higher education for all Americans," the scroll states "such a leader lifts his times."

The College Fund has had only three national treasurers since it was chartered in 1944. Mr. McCloy took over the volunteer post of treasurer from Winthrop W. Aldrich in 1953 when Mr. Aldrich became United States Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. McCloy was succeeded as treasurer in 1960 by George Champion, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Mr. McCloy retired Dec. 31 as Chase Manhattan chairman.

College fund gets $50,000

The Afro-Am.
Baltimore Md.
Jan 14-61

NEW YORK —The United Negro College Fund, which aids 33 colleges and universities in 12 states, has received $50,000 from the Esso Education Foundation to help with its program for the 1960-61 academic year.

William J. Trent Jr., UNCF executive director, received the grant from David A. Shepard, executive vice president of Standard Oil Co. (N.J.) The grant was one of the largest of the Foundation's 1960-61 program.

STANDARD OIL Company (N.J.) established the Foundation in 1955 to coordinate its own and its domestic affiliates' corporate gifts to education.

Supporting the Foundation, in addition to Jersey Standard Eastern Region and its parent Humble Oil and Refining Co, Esso Research, Esso Export, Interstate Oil Pipe Line Co., and the Jersey Production Research Co.

This year the Foundation made 374 grants totaling $1,609,695 to nearly 300 privately supported colleges and universities and to a few major educational institutions, which included the College Fund.

* * *

CONTRIBUTIONS TO the United Negro College Fund help meet the current operating expenses of member colleges and also provide assistance to scholarship programs. Most of this financial support is obtained by Fund campaigns in 126 cities.

The 36 Fund colleges represent a combined enrollment of over 25,000.

UNION SEMINARY'S ORGAN DEDICATION

NEW YORK — The new organ in James Memorial Chapel of Union Theological Seminary will be dedicated in memory of Hugh Porter Jan. 11. Dr. Porter was director of the school of scared music for 25 years. Several dedicatory organ concerts have been planned.

Record Gifts To UNCF In Virginia

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat 1-14-61
P1

College Fund Total Over $43,000 From State During Year

Special Correspondence

RICHMOND — State-wide contributions to the United Negro College Fund in 1960 totaled $43,194—the most ever given by Virginians in one calendar year.

This was announced by Webster S. Rhoads, chairman of the board of Miller Rhoads department stores, who has just completed his second year as Virginia state campaign chairman for UNCF. Mr. Rhoads added that late totals from local treasurers and other Virginia contributions made directly to New York headquarters probably will push the campaign collections close to the goal of $45,000.

THIS MARKED the fourth highly successful year for UNCF solicitation in Virginia. In 1959 contributions totaled $41,664; $37,290 in 1958, and $32,338 in 1957. Increases have been noted from all sources, iincluding individual contributors, corporations and the college alumni who either contribute or solicit for almost one-half of the state total.

Three Virginia institutions are among 33 private, accredited colleges and universities sharing in UNCF. They are Hampton Institute at Hampton; St. Paul's College at Lawrenceville, and Virginia Union University in Richmond. Their grants from UNCF last year totaled more than 188,517 which was used for faculty salary increases, laboratory equipment, library facilities and for scholarship aid to able and needy students.

SERVING AS co-chairman with Mr. Rhoads in the 1960 campaign was Thomas W. Young, Journal and Guide president. J. Harvie Wilkinson, Jr., president of the State - Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts, Richmond, was treasurer and Frank C. Wood served again as campaign director, a post he has held since UNCF was organized in 1944.

Representative business, industrial, religious and educational leaders were members of the state-wide steering committee, while local chairmen led fund-raising efforts in all principal cities.

RICHMOND members of the State committee were Dr. Theodore F. Adams, D. Tennant Bryan, W. Harry Schwarzschild, Jr. and William H. Trapnell. The city chairman for the second year was Warren R. Pollard.

Western area steering committee members included C. Francis Cooke and Lawrence H. Hamlar, of Roanoke and Phillip L. Scruggs and C. W. Seay, of Lynchburg. Roanoke's city chairman was Dr. D. E. McQuilken while A. G. Jefferson led the efforts in Lynchburg.

TIDEWATER members of the steering committee were John S. Alfriend and Frank Batten, of Norfolk and Dr. U. G. Wilson, of Portsmouth. Dr. Alfred C. Fentress led the Norfolk alumni efforts.

The Shenandoah area, newly organized in 1960, was guided by Dr. Samuel R. Spencer, Jr. and Alonzo E. Harden, of Staunton, and Louis Spilman, of Waynesboro. Adjutant for the Shenandoah activities was Mrs. Eva B. Taylor, of Staunton. Charlottesville efforts were led by A. J. G. Priest and Mrs. Rosamond Jemison.

SOUTHERN area steering committee members were Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College and the Right Rev. David S. Rose, of Petersburg.

COLLEGE FUND AIDED — William J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund, accepts $50,000 check — a gift to the Fund from the Esso Education Foundation. Presenting it is David A. Shepard, executive vice president of Standard Oil Company (N.J.) Mr. Shepard is a trustee of the Foundation. Also at the presentation ceremony were Wendell P. Alston, left, and James S. Avery, right, both associated with the educational program of Esso Standard, Eastern Region of Humble Oil & Refining Company. Humble and Esso are among the contributors to the Esso Education Foundation, which was established in 1955 by Jersey Standard, their parent company.

Negro College Drive—It Needs Help

Dillard and Xavier universities at New Orleans participate substantially in the proceeds of the annual United Negro college fund campaign which is now getting under way.

Orleanians contribute to the campaign but hardly in proportion to the importance of the two universities and their work. The two institutions, which are among 32 participating in the national drive, received last year $117,898 from the national fund which netted about $2 million, $33,686 of which came from the New Orleans area campaign. This represented approximately 10 per cent of the budgets of the participating private schools. Obviously local contributors to the fund should enlarge their support for these colleges.

UNCF campaigns have been conducted since 1944 and have been an important source of revenue for private Negro colleges and universities. New Orleans is proud of the work that both Xavier and Dillard have done over the years to maintain high standards of private instruction. A contribution to the current drive is a vote of confidence in their continuance. Private colleges usually find it difficult to obtain funds for budgets, and the Negro colleges are no exception.

As Joseph Addison observed in one of his Spectator papers: "What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to the soul."

Concerning Negroes

B'ham Post-Herald
B'ham Ala.
Thurs 1-26-61

Four Artists Will Be Featured In Mixed Recital At 5 Sunday

BY W. ARNETT BRYANT
Phone ST 6-4108

A mixed recital featuring four Birmingham artists will be presented at 5 p.m. Sunday at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church.

The recital, one of the activities up to the annual observance of Women's Day, will present Mrs. Annie L. Peevy, Mrs. Myrtle W. Blissett, Misses Josie Bailey and Regina Snell.

Mrs. Peevy, who will serve as guest artist, is a contralto and a local school teacher. Mrs. Blissett, contralto, is chairman of the education division and supervisor of cadet teachers at Miles College.

Miss Bailey, soprano, is a recent graduate of Alabama A&M College. Miss Snell, soprano, is a former student of Miles College and a member of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church Choir.

Mrs. Daisy V. Browder and Miss Alta Benning are serving as chairman and co-chairman of the recital.

The United Negro College Fund will hold an organizational meeting for local workers at 7:30 p.m. Sunday at the Ballard House.

Dr. L. H. Foster, director of the Southern Region and president of Tuskegee Institute, will speak. Dr. A. H. Wilson, director of development at Tuskegee Institute, will present organizational plans.

Leaders in the 1961 local drive are Mrs. Charlie Mae Pharris, principal of Riggens School, chairman, and Paul L. Ware, principal of Westfield High School, director.

Headquarters for the local campaign will be in the lobby of the A. G. Gaston Bldg.

The Defender
Chicago Ill.
Wkly 28-Feb 3-61

UNCF's 1960 Drive Tops $2 Million Mark

NEW YORK — Contributions to the United Negro College Fund's 1960 campaign topped the two-million-dollar mark for the first time in the history of the organization.

The record amount raised — totaling $2,035,020—was announced here by Bruce Barton, national campaign chairman. More than 4,000 volunteers worked in 125 campaign centers across the country to raise this total.

"This dramatic record is especially heartening in this year of general economic decline," Barton, chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, said.

33 MEMBERS

"Our success demonstrates the intrinsic interest and increasing confidence of the American people in the Fund alumni expressing heightened in-

"In their quiet way, these colleges have been instilling in their students—not only the stuff of leadership—but also the love of country and democracy, the sense of dignity that distinguishes the Negroes' climb to equal rights," Barton said.

In 1960, as in earlier years, individuals contributed the largest percentage of the amount raised, accounting for $956,250 of the total. Corporate giving also exceeded last year's mark, amounting to $832,260. Foundation gifts totaled $246,510.

W. J. TRENT

W. J. Trent jr., UNCF executive director, said;

"The College Fund's 1960 campaign added many new names to our list of contributors. Gifts raised and contributed by alumni advanced to new highs—with alumni expressing hightened interest in their colleges."

UNCF campaign funds are distributed amoung the private, accredited colleges and universities comprising the Fund's membership. The money is not specifically allocated, but is used where most needed—to provide scholarships, improve faculty salaries, and expand educational programs.

In 1960 UNCF also received $151,482 in unrestricted legacies and bequests. All bequests are deposited in a special reserve fund. Income from this special fund helps defray the costs of the annual UNCF campaigns.

Total gifts to the College Fund from all sources in 1960 amounted to 02,186,502.

Since it pioneered in cooperative fund raising for private colleges in 1944, UNCF has raised a total of $41,248,938.

Gardner Stern, president, Hillman's Inc., was the 1960 appeal chairman in the Chicago area. Co-chairman was George W. Lawrence.

VICTORY SMILE: Miss Roberta Ogletree, Tuskegee Institute's "Miss United Negro College Fund," flashes a big smile as she and Tuskegee President L. H. Foster check financial tabulations which reveal Miss Ogletree won the "Miss UNCF Contest" at the college. Miss Ogletree, a senior in the field of nursing, will represent Tuskegee at the 15th annual conference of the National Alumni Council of the UNCF at Daytona Beach, Florida February 11-12.

Mrs. Pharris To Head 1961 College Fund Campaign Here

B'ham World
B'ham, Ala.

MRS. CHARLIE M. PHARRIS

Mrs. Charlie Mae Pharris, principal of Biggins Elementary School, is serving as chairman of the local 1961 United Negro College Fund campaign, which holds an organizational meeting at 7:30 Monday evening at the Ballard House.

Dr. L. H. Foster, director of the Fund and President of Tuskegee Institute, together with Dr. H. A. Wilson, director of development at Tuskegee Institute, will be the speakers.

This will mark the 18th annual sponsorship of the UNCF campaign.

Mrs. Pharris, the 1961 campaign chairman, is a product of Birmingham Public School System, Tuskegee Institute and the University of Michigan from which she received the B. S. and M. A. degrees, respectively.

Local headquarters will be located in the lobby of the A. G. Gaston Building, 1504 5th Ave. No. Paul L. Ware, principal of Westfield High School, is director of the local campaign.

Xavier Students Sparking Fight For Racial Equality

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

Students at Xavier University of Louisiana today gave checks totaling $1075 to the United Negro College Fund and to three organizations spearheading the fight for racial equality.

The money, taken from the classes' treasuries had been intended to be used to hold the annual class "proms." At a series of meetings last week, however, the Xavier students voted to give up their pleasures in order to support the four organizations.

Besides the UNCF the groups which received checks include the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League of New Orleans, and the New Orleans chapter of the Committee on Racial Equality.

The checks were presented at a special formal student assembly presided over by Vincent Roux, Student Council president.

Presentations were made by class president, Rudolph Lombard, seniors, Armand Bertrand, juniors, and Eugene L. Staes, sophomores. Also taking part was Arnold Bickham, Student Council, vice-president.

The checks were received by Victor Labat, co-chairman of the UNCF drive in New Orleans, Dr. Harvey Kerns, Urban League director here; William Harrell, chairman of the project committee of the New Orleans chapter of CORE, and Ernest Morial of the NAACP.

At the assembly Dr. Raymond B. Floyd, assistant professor of education at Xavier, and active civic leader, particularly in the field of equal job opportunities above the level of menial labor, was honored by the student body.

Dr. Floyd whose affiliations include membership in the Urban League, Studs. Frontiers, NAACP, President of the United Clubs, and many other groups, was presented with a scroll by the students in recognition of:

"Manifestations of civic responsibility through personal example in support of cherished beliefs indicative of the Xavier tradition.

"Courage and action, despite possible economic and physical reprisals."

"Sacrifices of time and energy for full attainment of equal employment opportunities regardless of race or creed."

"Outstanding service in civic affairs toward procurement of civic liberty and human dignity for all men."

Dr. Floyd, in accepting the scroll said he was encouraged by the students action in renouncing pleasure in favor of supporting the groups financially and urged the students to continue their work for racial equality.

XAVIER UNIVERSITY students are shown presenting checks to the United Negro College Fund and to the New Orleans Chapter of the Committee on Racial Equality. Left to right are: Eugene Staes, sophomore class president; Victor Labat, co-chairman of the New Orleans UNCF drive; William Harrell, chairman of the CORE New Orleans projects committee; Rudolph Lombard, senior class president, and Armand Bertrand, junior class president.

Chicago Defender [Feb. 25-Mar. 3] 61

TUSKEGEE PRESIDENT L. H. Foster congratulates Mrs. Lois A. Gaillard, campaign chairman of the school's United Negro College Fund, upon completion of a successful drive. The campaign exceeded the 1960 quota of $7,000, the fifth consecutive year Tuskegee has topped its quota.

College Here Shares Fund

The Talladega
Daily Home

NEW YORK — Two Alabama colleges received a total of $150,670 in distributions from 1960 United Negro College Fund campaign proceeds, W. J. Trent Jr., UNCF executive director, announced the total here today.

The 1960 UNCF campaign in Alabama raised $24,269. National campaign proceeds are divided among member colleges on the basis of a formula devised by the college presidents.

The two Alabama institutions sharing the 1960 funds are: Talladega College, Talladega; and Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute.

The member colleges use the funds wherever needed—usually to provide scholarships, boost faculty salaries and expand academic programs. All UNCF members are private accredited colleges and universities located in the South. Thirty-two institutions are currently members.

OVER THE GOAL—Mrs. Lois A. Gaillard, campaign chairman of Tuskegee Institute's United Negro College Fund, directed another successful campaign, which exceeded the 1960 quota of $9,000. It was the fifth consecutive year that Tuskegee has topped its quota.

14j 1961

Today's Teen

—Herald Staff Photo by KEN KRATO

17-Year-Old Barbara D. Bush
... likes social studies, journalism

Barbara Takes Nearly All Prizes

The Miami Herald
p. 14 D Mon. 8-7-61

Barbara D. Bush, 17, comes out a winner in almost everything she does.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Bush, 739 NW Third Ave., Barbara was awarded first place in the state for her open letter to teenagers on "Christian Citizenship Is Unlimited." The letter won her a trip to Canada to attend the Christian Endeavor Convocation and a note of congratulations from former governor LeRoy Collins.

The Booker T. Washington graduate won first place honors for a scrap book she composed for Negro History Week. A folder on teaching brought her honorable mention during Career Emphasis Week.

Barbara was nominated for the Herald Top Teen Award by a committee of faculty and student leaders.

Barbara can count a diplomatic excursion among her experiences. She attended a press conference with Ambassador William M. Q. Halm of Ghana. A pen pal and the ambassador's social secretary keep her in touch with Ghana.

Service to school, including newspaper staff, Future Teachers of America, Girl Counselors, Science Club, Quill and Scroll, and Spanish Club, have brought her a nomination for the Silver Knight Contest. She spearheaded the National Observance of Newspaper Week in her area.

When she attends Hampton Institute next fall, she plans to study social studies and journalism.

She has been state vice-president of the Richard Allen Youth Council, state vice-president of Future Teachers of America, secretary of the Spanish Club, associate editor of the school newspaper, and reporter for the FTA.

Hobbies include writing, reading historical novels, sewing and playing the piano.

IT'S DR. HARTSFIELD NOW — William B. Hartsfield, internationally famous mayor of Atlanta, has the academic hood placed about his shoulders after receiving the honorary Doctor of Laws dearee from Atlanta University President Dr. Rufus E. Clement, left. Mayor Hartsfield delivered the commencement address at the Atlanta University summer exercises. Dr. C. A. Bacote right, places the hood. (Photo by Perry)

He Gets Medical Scholarship

LEWIS O WOODS, a Dallas youth, who wants to become a doctor to help his people in the medical field, is going to get a chance to do so - - thanks to a scholarship from Buford Penland, president of Penland Distributors, Inc, and Texas Wine and Liquor Co.

Mr Woods, who lives at 2303 Pine, in Dallas, Texas, will begin his medical studies at Howard University in September.

He will be sponsored by Mr Penland, whose firms distribute Schenley products throughout Texas and have branches in Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Odessa and Amarillo.

For Mr Woods, 23, the chance to study medicine was obtained through his excellent record of the past.

He was chosen by Mr Penland after a study of his previous schooling and achievements. Mr Woods attended Lincoln High School in Dallas, where he was an honor student and played on the baseball team. He als attended Tennessee A&I a Nashville, and obtained a B A degree this year in th University of Texas system.

His parents are Mr an Mrs Lewis O Woods Sr, o the Pine Street address.

The "Penlad Scholarship' was awarded through th "Schenley Wholesalers Foun dation," a non-profit organi zation through which Schen ley wholesalers "provide edu cational opportunities for de serving students and en courage progress and devel opment in the arts an sciences."

Mr Woods is one of 19 de serving students in the Unit ed States, who won 1961-196 scholarships through th Foundation. About $25,00 will be distributed this scho year by the Foundation.

The companied headed b Mr Penland distribute Ol Charter, Ancient Age, I W Harper, Champion Bourbon J W Dant, George T Stagg Old Echo Springs, Samova Vodka and Dewar's Scotch.

14j 1961

MRS. MARGARET B. LITTLE

TO STUDY AT YALE — Mrs. Margaret B. Little, teacher in the Kingston School and president of the Birmingham Spelman Club has been notified by the State of Alabama Department of Education that her application has been processed for the Summer School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

The 13th annual four-week session is scheduled for June 25-July 20 inclusive.

Mrs. Little, a member of Bethel Baptist Church (South), served as chairman of the 1961 membership campaign of the Eighth Avenue Branch YWCA.

Top student to work for civil rights

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.

"After graduation, I will work for civil rights for colored persons. I think it is an obligation that I have to do so.

"As a member of the race, I have no other choice."

North Carolina segregationists have reason to tremble at these words because they come from the most brilliant student in the Law School at the University of North Carolina.

He is Julius LeVonne Chambers, 24, who was selected last week to be editor in chief of the North Carolina Law Review for his final year next year.

One of the five colored students in the 314-member law school body, Mr. Chambers has a straight "A" average and is top scholar in the 1962 graduating class of 100.

* * *

HIS SELECTION for the law school's highest honor is a tribute not only to him but to his fellow students and the law faculty.

His "A" average alone would not have qualified him for the post. He first had to be selected as one of eight candidates by his fellow students. The faculty then cut this list to four. The students further cut the list to two and the faculty then selected one of the two.

At any one of these stages, a less sincere faculty or student body could have culled Chambers out along with others also eminently qualified.

Law School Dean Henry Bradis Jr., asked to comment on Mr. Chambers' selection, answered readily:

"I have had my statement prepared for a long while. It is just three words—he earned it."

Speaking of the fairness evident in his selection, the future law review editor said:

"I think that it is an indication that the people of the state — the people of the univeristy — have arrived at a point where they accept an individual not on the basis of race alone but on the basis of his ability to do a particular job."

* * *

MR. CHAMBERS is not so "inflated" by his honors that he has forgotten that there are many others who have no chance to make such a record.

His determination and dedication probably stem from his father an automobile mechanic in Mount Giliad, N.C.

The senior Mr. Chambers has sent one son through medical school, he is now practicing in Wadesboro; a daughter is a nursing school graduate now living in Galveston, Tex., and a younger brother is a senior at North Carolina College.

Julius Chambers is a North Carolina College graduate. Then, he wanted to be a history teacher. He did a year of post-graduate study at the University of Michigan before setting his sights on a law career.

Armed with an outstanding scholastic record and a John Hay Whitney fellowship, he enrolled at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

There, he is one of 35 colored students of the 8,500 total enrollment. Resisting the temptation to stay inconspicuously in the background, he decided he would be the foremost law student on the campus.

* * *

IN HIS WORDS: "It was one of my ambitions to qualify for the position (law review editor). I was somewhat surprised when they picked me — not because I felt my race would disqualify me but because I felt several others were well qualified."

When his persistence won him the goal he sought, his achievement was duly recognied. He received "quite a few congratulations from fellow students. They all seem to go along with it very well, which I'm happy about."

Top man though he is in the law school, his race still bars him from the professional fraternities on campus.

Speaking for himself and other colored students on the campus, he says, "Generally, we have been rather freely accepted on the basis of ability rather than race. There are areas where some progress is needed and where I feel it is being made."

Asked if his achievement would make things easier for future colored students at the university, he said: "Easier only in the sense that it will serve as an inspiration to them. It is not going to make it easier with the faculty."

* * *

HIS WHITNEY Fellowship, aid from his father and the fact that his wife, Vivian, is a Chapel Hill school teacher, have not made a "college bum" out of Chambers.

He is employed parttime in the law library and, to further supplement his income, does research work for a law professor.

All these activities make it hard for him to maintain his "A" average but, he says, "I hope to keep it up."

After graduation, he will practice in Charlotte.

JOAN JACKSON, a Delaware State college student majoring in business education made one of the highest scores on the National Accounting Achievement Test conducted by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. About 20,000 students across the country took the test.

EUROPEAN STUDY FOR PROFESSORS—Two Tennessee State University professors are studying in Europe this summer. Mrs. Roberta Peddy Wright (above), associate professor of special education at the University is on a European study tour in special education invited by Boston University's Dr. Wilbur Pronovost, director of special education. Mrs. Wright will tour England, Holland, Germany, Austria, the Tolomites, Italy and the French Riviera with the 17 member class. The six-hour-credit class must prepare summaries on the education and social welfare systems of each country, keep records of schools visited during the tour and participate in a Paris-staged panel discussion on the American method of teaching mentally retarded, rehabilitation, counseling, social work and physical medicine.

Mrs. Dorothy J. Samuel, University associate professor of French, is the other Tennessee Stater studying abroad. Mrs. Samuel is enrolled in a comparative literature course at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands. Following her six-weeks study, Mrs. Samuel will spend a two-week holiday in France.

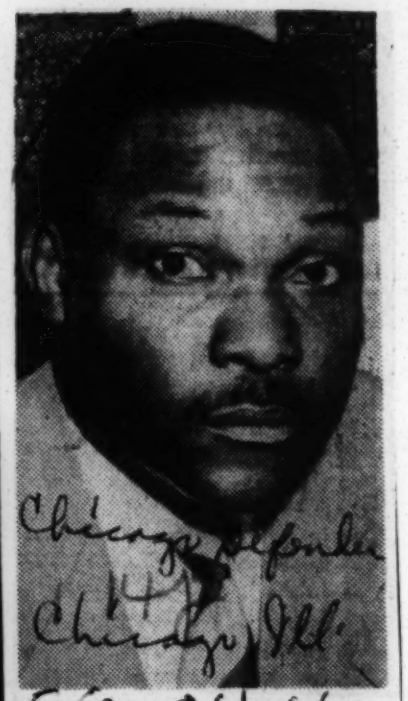
MME. MARJORIE Stewart Joyner, 5607 S. Wabash ave., will receive a honorary doctor of humanities degree from Bethune-Cookman college during the institution's 57th annual commencement exercises on May 29. She has been a trustee of the Daytona Beach, Fla. school for two decades.

14j 1961

AWARD WINNER—Dr. Earline Brown, assistant professor of biochemistry at Howard university college of medicine, is among a select group of medical school teachers throughout the country who will receive Federal Medical Faculty awards during the next school term. The award is a grant of $5,475 for three years to support teaching and research activities of Dr. Brown in the department of biochemistry at Howard.

Gets Degree

Hayward S. Anderson, chairman of the Division of Business Administration at Savannah (Ga.) state College, Savannah, Ga., was recently awarded the doctor of business administration degree from Harvard University. Dr. Anderson also holds the B. S., Savannah State College; B. S., Northwestern University; and a M. B. A., from New York Unversity.



5-(20-76)-61

DR. FRENISE A. LOGAN, professs orof Social Sciences at A & T College, has been awarded a grant by the American Association for State and Local History, Madison, Wis., which will permit him to complete his history book, "The Negro in North Carolina from 1876 to 1894."

Further Biochemistry Training

$5,500 Grant to Dr Earlene Brown

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Dr. Earlene Brown, assistant professor of biochemistry, Howard University, Washington, D. C., has received a $5,000 Lederle Medical Faculty Award to further her research and teaching career.

Dr. Brown

She was congratulated by Dr. Maxwell Finland of Harvard Medical School, chairman of the awards committee.

The program is sponsored by Lederle Laboratories, a division of American Cyanamid Company.

■

DR. BROWN, a native of Indianapolis, Ind., was graduated from the University of Illinois, (B. S., 1945); University of California (M. S., 1951); University of Southern California (Ph. D., 1954).

Fifteen outstanding members of medical school faculties are sharing $250,000 this year under the Lederle Medical Faculty Awards Program.

The awards are made annually to help sustain the high caliber of medical education in the United States and Canada, according to Dr. B. W. Carey, medical director of Lederle Laboratories, a division of American Cyanamid Company.

The program is administered by an independent awards committee composed of seven leading medical educators.

■

DR. CAREY said that since the program started in 1954, Lederle has allocated more than $2 million to 120 faculty members in 59 United States and Canadian medical schools.

Dr. Finland said the purpose of the awards "is to assist able men and women to achieve their objective of full time academic and research careers and to enable medical schools to develop promising clinical teachers and scholars."

City Teacher Gets Award For OU Study

The Douglass high school language arts department head will study in the field of journalism this summer at Oklahoma university, Norman. She is Mrs. Minerva Sloss, recipient of a $400 fellowship from the Newspaper Fellowship Fund, Inc., New York City. The city teacher was notified of acceptance of her application earlier this week by correspondence from Don Carter, executive director of the New York newspaper fund.

Granted her first choice of universities, Mrs. Sloss will enroll in a special course offered in the study and operation of high school

MRS. MINERVA SLOSS

publications in addition to two other journalism courses being offered this summer.

Give Awards Yearly

Teachers throughout the country benefit yearly from the Newspaper Fellowship Fund which awards grants in amounts up to $1,000 to interested educators. The major purposes of the Fellowship are to provide teachers with the inspiration to develop better school publications, to enhance the teaching of journalism, and to guide more talented young people into newspaper careers.

Though Douglass high school has no journalism department, the school publishes a yearbook annually. Mrs. Sloss played a major role in the production of the 1960-61 publication.

The wife of Curley L. Sloss sr., also a Douglass faculty member, the award winner is affiliated with the Delta Sigma Theta sorority and was recently elected to the top post of the sorority's Central region.

Dogan Teacher Gets Degree In Mexico

Mrs Mable Gee Jones has just returned from Satillo, Coa Huila Mexico, where she received her Master of Arts Degree in Spanish at the Inter-American University August 11.

Mrs Jones, a Spanish teacher at Matthew W. Dogan Elementary School, of which Miss M. L. Kilpatrick is principal, was the only Negro in the grading class. Before entering the Inter-American University, she studied Spanish at the Garcia School of Spanish, where the noted Prof Luis Garcia was her instructor, and at Texas Southern University.

The subject of Mrs Jones's thesis was "Pro que es Necesario Agrupar a los Alumnos Parala Intruccion de una lengua Extranjera?" :Why Is It Necessary to Group Children for Instruction in the Foreign Language Class?) The thesis was not centered around methods of teaching children foreign language, but, a problem of teaching children a foreign language in paralled groups by the use of new dimensions. For her thesis, Mrs Jones sent a survey to twenty-two teachers in different states for their philosophy of group teaching in preference to individual instruction. Most of the teachers favored group instruction instead of individual instruction. Four high school teachers evaluated parallel group instruction.

MRS MABLE G. JONES

Mrs. Jones had to pass a stiff oral examination, as well as a written examination -- all in Spanish -- given by two lawyers and one Ph D.

The versatile Mrs Jones received her Bachelor of Arts Degree in music from Prairie View and her Master of Science Degree in education from Texas Southern University. She is the wife of Albrt T. Jones and the mother of three children.

COLLEGE NEWS

Student at Howard U. Gets Grant of $1,000

A $1,000 grant to serve as student assistant in the Howard University Citizenship Project for the current school year has been awarded to Vernon S. Gill of 1429 Shepherd street N.W.

The Citizenship Project, established in 1958, is a political education program designed to provide facilities for bringing students of government closer to actual political environments.

A junior majoring in government, Mr. Gill is campus coordinator of the school chapter, National Student Association. He also is a member of the liberal arts honors program and for two years was on the liberal arts student council.

* * * *

Three Washington residents, now students at the Harvard Law School, figure in the news from Cambridge.

Re-elected to office in the Harvard Law School Forum are Stephen P. Robin of 3900 Cathedral avenue N.W., president, and William R. Granik of 4000 Cathedral avenue N.W., treasurer. Both are third-year students.

Benjamin B. Grossman of 718 Peabody street N.W., a second-year law student, has been invited to join the Harvard Law Review. Membership is reserved to the top 25 students in each class.

* * * *

Two honor societies at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute have chosen members for the 1961-2 year. Chosen for Pi Delta Epsilon, national journalism fraternity, are John L. Brauer and Warren W. Garman, both of Alexandria; Ronald A. Steinacker of Arlington and Bonnie M. Stephenson of Bethesda.

New members of Omicron Delta Kappa, which recognizes leadership and scholarship, include Russell G. Durkovic of Silver Spring and Raymond P. Massie, jr., of Ferndale, Md.

At the University of Michigan David M. Le Vine, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Le Vine of 1114 Meurilee lane, Silver Spring, has been pledged to Eta Kappa Nu. The national honorary elects juniors and seniors from the upper eighth of the electrical engineering class.

* * * *

Four more area students have joined the ranks of class officers at their schools. At Rollins College in Winter Park, Fla., Tim Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Brown of 1404 North Pegram street, Alexandria, has been chosen freshman class president; and Larry Abraham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Abraham of 5701 Twenty-sixth street N.W., was elected sophomore vice president.

Miss Susan Beers, newly named president of the freshman class at Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Mass., is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Beers of 1 Admirals way, Potomac, Md.

Miss Janie F. Renaud, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond N. Renaud, 3342 Stuyvesant place N.W., has been chosen freshman class secretary at St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind.

* * * *

On the dean's list at Smith College in Northampton, Mass., are 14 area students. They include Miss Susanna Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Adams, Chevy Chase; Miss Holley Lyon Coulter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eliot B. Coulter, Arlington; Miss Gilian West Covel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Covel, Washington; and Miss Barbara Anne Enmeier, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. James M. Enmeier, Arlington.

Others include Miss Nancy Alma Goodman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Goodman, Washington; Miss Ellen Kamarck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Kamarck, Chevy Chase; Miss Agnes Lewis, daughter of Mrs. Thomas D. Lewis, Bethesda, and Miss Patricia Nichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Nichols, jr., Alexandria.

Also, Miss Mary E. Schneider, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Schneider, Springfield; Miss Elizabeth Ann Sher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Sher, Washington; Miss Susan Shifdaughter of Capt. and Mrs. Ralph L. Shifley, Washington; Miss Hilah Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn C. Thomas, Chevy Chase; Miss Blair Whitehead, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Whitehead, Glyndon, Md., and Miss Sarah Wilcox, daughter of Mrs. Sarah G. Wilcox, Arlington.

Gammon students win scholarships

ATLANTA — Six students of Gammon Theological Seminary at Interdenominational Theological Center here have been awarded "Crusade Scholarships" by the Methodist Church for 1961-62.

They are Merlin D. Conoway and Willie B. Crump, of Amory, Miss.; Joshua Hutchins, of Huntington, Md.; Hubert B. Liedy, of Kilgore, Texas; Alfred L. Norris, of Baton Rouge, La.; and Melvin G. Talbert, of Clinton, La.

14j 1961

Wilma Rudolph selected for 'Who's Who' listing

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Among the Tennessee State University students nominated to this year's "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges" is U.S. Olympic track star Wilma Rudolph of Clarksville.

Miss Rudolph, triple gold medal winner in the 1960 Olympics and 100-meter world record holder, is one of 35 Tennessee State students included in the 1961-62 listings of the publication.

Other Tennessee State University students listed are:

* * *

JOHN E. ALDRIDGE, East St. Louis, Ill.; Edward D. Bell, Murfreesboro; Joe L. Boyer, Winter Park, Fla.; Herbert Byars Jr., Whitelock; Mary Alberta Clark, Atlanta; Helen L. Clayton, McIntosh, Ga.; Ann Carol Craighead, Nashville;

James H. Davis, Clarksville; Louise N. Dickson, Greeneville; Ann L. Greer, Nashville; Sanjeanetta Harris, Montgomery, Ala.; William R. Hill, NYC; Franklin L. Hornbuckle, Birmingham, Ala. Wayland E. Jackson, Harriman;

William A. Kean, Louisville, Ky; Minnie Deloris King, Wartrace; Joseph P. Mack, Knoxville; Fannie Mayberry, Lewisburg; Bertha Gean Miller, Nashville; Norma Jean Moody, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Gloria M. Mosley, Savannah, Ga.;

* * *

ERNESTINE REEVES, Atlanta; William M. Rodgers, Memphis; Maurice L. Sanders, Robbins, Ill.; Charlie S. Scates, Trezevant; Joyce Anne Smith, Memphis; George R. Spriggs, Elmira, NY: Antoinette Glenda Sprott, Beaumont, Texas;

Doretha Denise Stirgus, Memphis; Walter J. Tardy Jr., Detroit; Mary Ann Taylor, Nashville; Dicie M. Whitley, Lebanon; Lev Williams, Columbus, Miss.; and John T. Jackson, Atlanta.

Va. Grad Gets Study Grant

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Langley Augustine Spurlock II, a 1959 graduate of Virginia State college, was awarded a fellowship by the National Institute of Health Predoctoral recently.

He is currently a graduate student at Wayne State university in Detroit. He completed his studies and graduated with honors at Institute. At Wayne, Spurlock will continue work towards the doctoral degree. The fellowship provides $2,200 and $700 for tuition.

He is expected to finish his doctoral study soon. While at West Virginia State college where he is a Magna Cum Laude graduate, he won the Chemical Rubber co., "Freshman Chemistry Award," and the "Outstanding Student in Military Science Citation."

He was affiliated with Alpha Kappa Mu honorary scholastic society, Beta Kappa Chi honorary scientific society and others.

IN "WHO'S WHO"—An even dozen students at Fayetteville State Teachers College, have been added to the 1961-'62 edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities." All are North Carolinians except one. Front row, left to right: Eddie Ratliff, Wadesboro; Betty Smith, Fayetteville; Madie Dick, Greensboro; Calvin Gay, Macclesfield; Jameszetta Butler, Rose Hill, and Annie L. Veal of Fayetteville. Back row: James Hawthorne, Morganton; Betty McKeithan of Fayetteville; Marjorie Langston, Kinston; Stanley Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Barbara Roundtree, Rocky Mount, and Aubrey Larkins of Rocky Point.

Birmingham Herald P.1 Feb 12-26-61

MISS LILLIAN C. McCLUNG

Bad. 12-2-6-1

Lillian McClung Sweetheart Of Chicago College Fraternity

Birmingham Ala.

By VERNON MITCHELL

COLUMBUS, Ga.—(SNS)—Miss Lillian C. McClung, daughter of Mr and Mrs. A. J. McClung of Columbus, was recently chosen sweetheart of the exclusive Sigma Delta Alpha Fraternity of George Williams College in Chicago.

The Sigma Delta Alpha Fraternity is one of the four college fraternities at George Williams, and is the oldest of the several fraternities.

Miss McClung, a 1959 graduate of Spencer High where she was active in extra-curricula activities, is presently a junior at George Williams College majoring in Group Work Education. George Williams College like Springfield College of Massachussetts, Sir George Williams College of Canada, and is a YMCA related college.

As the "Sweetheart of Sigma Delta Alpha", Miss McClung is in the running for "Miss Embers", the official designation of the College queen. There are three other contestants representing the other three Greek letter oganizations.

This selection of fraternity sweetheart is a signal honor for Miss McClung, who is [illegible] Negro Sweetheart of Sigm Delta Alpha, and the first Negro to be named in the long history of the college.

143 1961

Helpers Enable Blind Man to Get Masters

Pittsburgh Courier 6 21

Pitts Post Gaz Pittsburgh Pa

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa.—Marcus V. Ingram received his Master of Arts degree with a major in economics at the Pennsylvania State University last Saturday and much of the credit he gives to his help

His helpers are readers for Marcus is totally blind.

A native of Albermarle, N.C., Marcus is a graduae of North Carolina State College. At Penn State he has completed not only the requirements for his master's degree, but also much of the work required toward a doctorate.

Very little material in the field of economics is available in Braille or on records, so Marcus must depend on a roster of readers to read his textbooks and other materials to him.

■

NO PARTICULAR proficiency in economics is required, Marcus explains, since he is able to pick out the important material and preserve it.

His thesis he dictated and his exams, in most cases, have been oral. If writing is necessary, he usually has the opportunity to type them. He types between 50 and 55 words per minute.

Desiring to study at several universities before completing work on his doctorate, Marcus, now 26. has accepted a position at Miles College in Birmingham, Ala. He plans to teach and also conduct research in economics.

■

BLINDNESS HAS not prevented Marcus from participating in extra-curricular activities.

His favorite activity is playing bridge and he has marked 32 decks of cards with which he is able to play bridge. He considers himself as a "fair to middling" bridge player.

He enjoys jazz and never misses a jazz concert. In his undergraduate years he sang the blues but upon enrolling for graduate work, he found he had to give up either the singing or the bridge.

He gave up the singing.

A REAL PAL—Helpers such as Janet Passow, of State College, have enabled Marcus V. Ingram, left, of Albermarle, N. C., to complete work on his Master of Arts degree at the Pennsylvania State University. He is totally blind.

BIRMINGHAM GIRL WINS ELK'S ORATORICAL CONTEST

Birmingham Herald

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lt. George W. Lee, of Memphis, Tenn., Grand Commissioner of Education for the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World (IBPOEW) set an all-time high attendance record when more than 16,000 Elks from all over America, Canada and the "islands" jammed the fashionable Ballroom of the multi - million-dollar Commodore Hotel in downtown New York City.

Congressman A. Clayton Powell, Jr., chairman of the House Education Committee, was the principal speaker for the annual Elks oratorical contest, and, James Farmer, president of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) originators of the "Freedom Riders" was speaker for Lt. Lee's annual Baccalaureate Service. Cong. Powell, Farmer along with Rev. Wyatt Walker, were recipients of awards from the Elks Education Department.

Wed 8-30-61

The record high attendance, 16,000 for two meetings was set under the new Elks leadership of Judge Hobson R. Reynolds, serving his first term as Grand Exalted Ruler.

Birmingham Ala

Cong. Powell, joined by seven high school students, vieing for national oratorical contest honors, struck at segregation and discrimination. The seven contestants, all, previously won $1,000 Elks regional scholarships from Lt. Lee's department.

The congressman said: "The south must realize that the Freedom Riders are coming, and we intend to give this effort greater support in the future as we did in the past."

Turning to educational needs the congressman asserted:

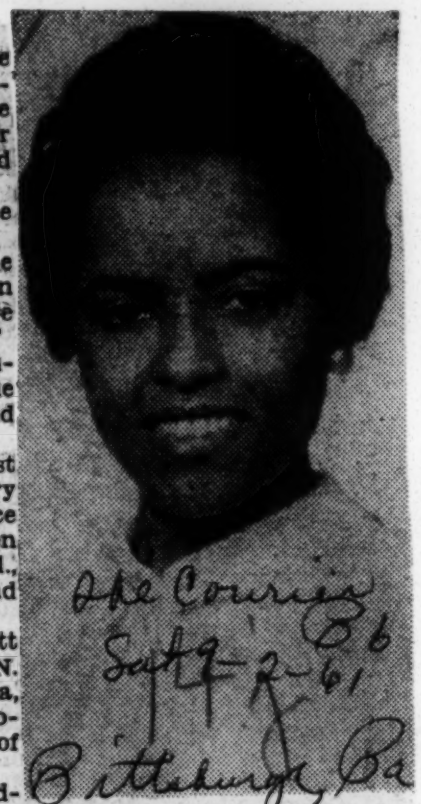
"The imperative need of the hour is for black men and women to save themselves through more and more and better education."

"A Bachelor's Degree in the Humanities is of absolutely no value in this objective scientific world of absolute truths.

The annual oratorical contest was won by Miss Doris Jean Terry of Birmingham, Ala.; second place was captured by Miss Narmen Orita Fannoy, of Has St. Louis, Ill., and third prize went to Raymond Warren of Poenix, Ariz.

Other contestants were: Wyatt Johnson, Jr., of Atlantic City, N. J., Patricia N. Davis, of Florida, Thomas E. Pazne, District of Columbia, and Margaret Eubanks, of Oklahoma.

Scholarships are presently awarded to the five plaintiffs in the Supreme Court case, which outlawed segregation in public school's 1954; the Little Rock nine, Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster, the heroine of Alabama State, and Miss Gail Epps, of Clinton, Tenn. Presently, there are 47 students attending college on Elks' scholarships.



Phila Courier Sept 9-2-61 B6

Pittsburgh Pa

WINNER—Jacqueline Daise, Atlanta University School of Social Work, winner of a $1,200 scholarship awarded by New York Community Trust from an anonymous $25,000 fund for grants in fields of mental health and psychiatry. A native of Wilmington, N.C., Miss Daise was a delegate to the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth. Hers is the 24th scholarship grant, mainly at Smith College and Atlanta University, made by the Community Trust from the same fund.

To Fisk University

Carol Dockery was complimented with a "back to school" party at the home of Mrs J Price, 3310 Live Oak. A recipient of a $4,000 Worthing Scholarship, Miss Dockery will major in chemistry at Fisk niversity. She is the daughter of Mr and Mrs C Dockery, 8078 Brandon.

WHO'S WHO NOMINEES—These 20 students will represent the Fort Valley State College in the 1961-62 edition of "Who's Who Among Students In American Colleges and Universities."

All juniors and seniors, they are, first row: Ruby Solomon, Americus, Ga.; Betty A. Williams, Ocilla, Ga.; George Koonce, II, Donaldsonville, Ga.; Willie Mae Walton, Macon, Ga.; Grace Davis, Sandersville, Ga.; Lizzie M. Outler, Thomaston, Ga.; Felix James, Columbus, Ga.; Ann Rainey, St. Petersburg, Fla. Second row: Melvin Thomas, LaGrange, Ga.; Annie L. Holmes, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Delia Woolfork, Milledgeville, Ga.; Susie Cobb, Fort Valley, Ga.; Betty J. Stuckey, Uvalda, Ga.; Patricia Glanton, Hogansville, Ga.; James Hill, Meigs, Ga. Third row: Robert Hopson, Donaldsonville, Ga.; Robert L. Taylor, Americus, Ga.; Eudelia Harris, Monroe, Ga.; Peggy Spencer, Valdosta, Ga., and Richard Lyle, Winder, Ga.

ALFRED P. SLOAN FOUNDATION
$70,000 FOR A MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR NEGROES

14j 1961

Sloan Foundation Awards $70,000 In Grants For Negro Medical Students

CHICAGO. — (ANP) —To help lessen the nation's critical shortage of Negro physicians and surgeons, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation has mdae a grant totaling $70,000 for a medical scholarship program for Negroes.

Of this amount $60,000 is for four year medical school scholarships for qualified Negro college students. An additional $10,000 is provided by the foundation to undergraduate colleges with their guidance services and to help them find the best qualified men for the scholarships.

Announcements of the grant, given to National Medical Fellowship, Inc. of Chicago, was made by Dr. Franklin C. McLean, secretary-treasurer of that organization and emeritus professor of physiology at the University of Chicago, and Dr. Arnold J. Zurcher, vice president and executive director of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

McLean Accepts Grant

In accepting the grant, Dr. McLean observed that "of the approximately 258,000 physicians in the United States only about 4,000 are Negro physicians; hence, though the general ratio in the nation is one physician to 711 people, the ratio of Negro physicians to the non-white population is one to 4,900."

Known as the National Medical-Sloan Foundation Scholarships, the amounts awarded to successful candidates vary according to the individual student's needs. Each scholarship is for four years of medical school provided that the student maintains required standards.

To qualify a student must have demonstrated outstanding achievement in college, be capable of scoring high on the Medical College Admission Test, and be a U. S citizen.

The deadline for registration is March 1, 1962.

Interested Negro college students who plan to enter medical school in the fall of 1962 should obtain registration cards and other information from their college pre medical advisor or from National Medical Fellowships, Inc, 951 East 58th street, Chicago 37, Ill. This non-profit organization, which devotes itself to assisting Negroes with their medical careers, administers the scholarship program, distributes application forms, accepts registrations, and selects candidates.

21 Now On Scholarships

A total of 21 Negro students are at present studying medicine under the program on scholarships ranging from $400 to $2200 a year. Eleven scholarship winners entered medical school this fall, and ten entered a year ago. The program originated in 1959.

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation is a non-profit corporation established in 1934 by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., formerly president and chairman and currently honorary chairman of General Motors corporation. Primarily a grant-making organization, its activities include substantial support for cancer research and higher education.

14 1961

Science-Math Teachers' Competition

Journal & Guide p. 3

Youthful Scientists Earn $5,500 In Grants During Science Fete At Norfolk

Norfolk, Va. Sat. 5-6-61

At least five colleges offered scholarships totalling more than $5,500 to youthful scientists taking part in the 15th annual meeting - competition of the state Conference of Science and Mathematics Teachers last weekend and the anxious young scentists earned all of the grants.

Norfolk Division, Virginia State, college, played host to teachers and students of science from elementary and high schools throughout the state in what was one of the largest and most significant meetings of the organization.

AFFILIATED WITH the Virginia Teachers Association and the Virginia Interscholastic association, the Conference of Science and Mathematics Teachers encourages young people to high achievements in the several fields of science through competition.

Dr. Roy A. Woods, chairman of the Division of Science at the Norfolk State College, was head of the local steering committee. He had cooperation and assistance of James H. Johnson of the staff at B. T. Washington high school, Norfolk, who is executive secretary of the conference.

FRIDAY WAS "Junior Science Day" in cooperation with the Virginia Junior Academy of Science. Two general programs were held simultaneously, with elementary students in the College Trade and Technical building for exhibit, examinations and explanations, and high school students in the College Little Theatre for the chairman of the science and same purpose. Mrs. H. H. Carter was chairman of the elementary program; Mrs. Hermione H. Carter of Virginia State college, Petersburg, was Mathematics Teachers elementary division; and Mrs. Beatrice Harrington was chairman of the high school group.

The public session was held Saturday with J. H. Johnson presiding. Welcome was by Dr. Lyman B. Brooks, college provost, and the speaker was introduced by Dr. J. M. Hunter, dean Virginia State College, Petersburg.

THE ADDRESS was by Dr. Walter O. Bradley, chairman of the Division of Science and Mathematics at Virginia Union university. Awards were presented by C. D. Paige, executive secretary of the Virginia inter - scholastic Association, and a citation was given by Dr. Reuben R. McDaniel, director of the School of Arts and Sciences at State college, Petersburg. Dr. R. H. Dunn, director of the Summer Science Institute at State College, Petersburg, presented the meritorious teacher award.

Some of the top exhibitors and their awards included: Archer S. Mitchell, Maggie Walker high, Richmond, "Electrophoretic Study of Abnormal Human Blood Area," scholarship to State College, Petersburg; Charlean E. Pollard, Maggie Walker High, "An Experiment in Probability With a Sample Space Containing an Infinate number of Points," scholarship to State College, Petersburg, and Arthur Leon McLauren, Hoffman - Boston High, Arlington, "Spectrophotometry," $400 scholarship to Hampton Institute.

ALSO JOSEPHINE A Bower, Washington high, Norfolk, "Does Thyroxin Effect the development in the chick embryo?" $400 scholarship to Hampton institute; Barbara Ann Green, Armstrong high, Richmond, "Theory of Probability and Sets," $400 scholarship to Virginia Union university: Alease Lillian Sully, "A Study of tissue absorption of flourescent materials in the chick," 200; scholarship to Hampton institute; Carolyn Anne Garnder, T. C. Walker high, Gloucester, "The indentification of Common molds" found growing on corn meal", $200 scholarship to Hampton institute; Doris Roberta Ridley, Russell High, Lawey, Russell high, Lawrenceville, "The Theory of sets" $375 scholarship to St. Paul's college; Charles Cromwell, "The Solar Altitude, Washington high, Norfolk, 1,000 scholarship to Virginia Union university for a four - year period, and William I. Banks, Walker high, Richmond, "The Effect of Compagine Ethanedisulfonate on the growth-rate of farcina lutea" 1,000 scholarship to Virginia Union university four - years.

Also Joyce LaFon Whitaker, Armstrong high," "The effects of thyroprotein, the embryo of the chick," $400 scholarship to Virginia Union; Thomas Reid, Norcom high, Portsmouth, "The Ripple Tank" $400 scholarship to Virginis Union; Rumsey C. Holms, Carver high, "An Investigation of Infinity," scholarship to State college, Petersburg; Marvin C. Waller, Washington High Norfolk, "Theory of Probabilty of Games, "scholarship to Norfolk Division, Virginia State college; Payton Butler, Armstrong High "Study of Miniature Oscilloscope, scholarship to Norfolk Division; Alfred V. Roginson, Russell High, "Using a respriator to measure the effects of heat, poison and increased relative humidity on the respiratory rate of a wasp'', scholarship to Norfolk Division; and Catherine W. Johnson Walker high, Richmond, "Electrophoresis of hemoglobin," scholarship to State College, Petersburg.

AND MINNIE Z. Artis, Hayden High Franklin, "Stream pollution; Causes, effects, and control, scholarship to Virginia State College, Norfolk; Susie Elese Ivory, Walker high, "The incident of seed germination via chemotropism," $300 scholarship to St. Pauls' college; and Louis L. Hughes, Washington high, Norfolk, "The trisection of Angeles, $200 scholarship to St. Pauls'.

A number of alternate winners were selected from among the high school exhibitors, in the subject quiz of Science and Mathematics contests, and among the elementary students.

Henry C. Terry, Jr., of the Armstrong High, Richmond is president of the Conference of Science and Mathematics Teachers, Ferris L. Holland of Parker - Gray, Alexandria is president - elect; Mrs. Lucille Brown of Armstrong high Richmond, is recording secretary; Miss Anna Washington of Virginia Randolph Training high school, Glen Allen, is corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. L. Diamond of Armstrong High is treasurer; and James H. Johnson of Washington high, Norfolk, is executive secretary.

Journal & Guide

Wins Study Grant

Norfolk, Va.

5-13-61

Mrs. Daphne Lawson McGinnis, assistant professor of business education at Knoxville College, has been awarded a grant from the college and the United Negro College Fund Fellowship program.

Mrs. McGinnis is one of seventeen UNCF college faculty members receiving the grants. She will do doctoral study the coming year at Indiana University's School of Business Education.

HONORED FOR PROLIFIC WRITING —Washington, D.C.— Howard University professors Bernard Fall (seated left) and E. Franklin Frazier, both authors of three books each published since 1956, are shown as they examine with other faculty authors one of 20 books published by Howard teachers in the past five years. They were honored during a recent National Library Week program and book display at the University. Dr. Fall is associate professor of government and Dr. Frazier is professor of sociology. Other authors (from the left, standing) are David R. Linicome, associate professor of zoology; Percy Johnston, teaching assistant in English; Dr. Lloyd N. Ferguson, professor of chemistry; Mrs. Dorothy Porter, supervisor of the Negro Collection, Founders Library; Dr. G. Franklin Edwards, professor of sociology; and Dr. Daniel L. Spencer, professor of economics. Other faculty members who have published books during the last five years include Owen Dodson, professor of drama; Dr. Rayford Logan, professor of history; H. S. Piquet and Henry W. Spiegel, lecturers in economics; and Dr. Moddie D. Taylor, professor of chemistry.

Negro Law Student Attains Top Honor

CHAPEL HILL (AP)—A Negro student, Julius LeVonne Chambers, has been chosen editor-in-chief of The North Carolina Law Review at the University of North Carolina.

"He earned it," said Law Dean Henry Brandis Jr. of the selection of the 24-year-old Mount Gilead native for the highest student honor at the UNC Law School, the first of his race to attain it.

There are 35 Negroes among the 8,500 students at the university. Four of the Negroes attend the 314-student Law School.

When asked how to comment on his selection, t he soft-spoken Chambers replied:

Not Racial Basis.

"I think that it is an indication that the people of the state—the people of the university—have arrived at a point where they accept an individual not on the basis of race alone, but on the basis of his ability to do a particular job."

Former editors of the Law Review include Rep. Charles R. Jonas, R-N.C., UNC Chancellor William B. Aycock; Dean Jefferson B. Fordham of the University of Pennsylvania Law School; Asst. Dean Robin Hinson of the UNC Law School; Paul Johnston, assistant to Secretary of Commrece Luther Hodges; and State Rep. Joseph C. Eagles of Wilson, as well as such prominent practicing attorneys as R. B. Stockton of Winston-Salem, W. J. Adams Jr. of Greensboro, Joseph C. Moore of Raliegh and Joe L. Adams of Asheville.

The Law Review, while primarily a student publication, keeps a sharp eye on the development of case law in North Carolina. As a consequence, it is widely circulated among lawyers.

Chambers' straight A academic standing, writing ability and performance during two years on the staff of the Law Review figured in his selection.

He was asked whether he thought his achievement would make it easier for future Negro students to succeed at the university.

"I think it will be an encouragement to the Negro student to see that it is possible for members of the Negro race to succeed at the university."

JULIUS CHAMBERS
. . . UNC Law School

Holds Masters Degree.

Chambers enrolled in the UNC Law School in 1959, after receiving a B.A. degree from North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham and a master's degree from the University of Michigan.

He will concentrate on the general practice of law and tentatively plans to practice in Charlotte with Calvin Brown, a Negro student from Roanoke Rapids who is being graduated this year. He does not plan to specialize because "as a member of the Negro race I don't think I have that opportunity yet."

Chambers' selection as editor-in-chief was announced by the UNC News Bureau last week, but no mention was made of his race. In reply to a question, the director, A. G. (Pete) Ivey, said:

"We simply handled the story for just what Chambers is—another student. But I knew this was a big story and I decided to have the complete story and full information reach and to offer it freely and willingly if asked."

Chamber agreed. "I think they have a good policy on that," he said. "I would like to be accepted as just another member of the Law School and the way they went about it was in line with my position as just another student."

His father, William L. Chambers, operates his own mechanic business at Mount Gilead. An older brother is a physician in Wadesboro, a sister is a nurse in Galveston, Texas, and a younger brother is a student at North Carolina College.

Chambers has been married since last August to the former Vivian V. Giles of Kannapolis, teacher at a Negro elementary school here.

The Washington Post
Associated Press

Student Honored

Julius LeVonne Chambers, 24, a senior from Mount Gilead, has been named editor-in-chief of the North Carolina Law Review. Highest honor at The University of North Carolina Law School, Chapel Hill. It is the first time a Negro has won such an honor at the University. The official announcement made no mention of race. Said Dean Henry Brandis Jr. of the appointment: "He earned it."

143 1961

MASONS GIVE GRANTS TO UNIVERSITY 2

Scholarship grants of $300 each were granted Saturday to Hamilton Holmes and Miss Charlayne Hunter, who recently successfully obtained entry to and are attending classes at the University of Georgia in Athens.

The special Scholarship grants were made by the Prince Hall Masonic Grand Lodge, John Wesley Dobbs, Grand Master, which held a Mid-Year Executive meeting on Saturday in Atlanta. The Prince Hall Masonic group in making the special $600 donation, was continuing disbursements through its Scholarship Fund which during the past 10 years has given more than $100,000 to deserving youth for continued education.

Over this same 10-year period, it was revealed that Georgia Prince Hall Masons donated to Thurgood Marshall and the Prince Hall Masons Research Fund some $45,000, which furnished some of the legal defense, along with the Atlanta Branch NAACP, for the Holmes - Hunter suit to enter the University of Georgia.

WINS FELLOWSHIP --- Rudolph Lombard, Xavier University business administration senior, has been awarded a three-year fellowship for $6,600 to study city planning at Syracuse University. The fellowship was announced today by the U. S. Office of Education. Lombard, 21, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lombard, 516 Newton Street, Algiers.

EARL B. DICKERSON, president of Supreme Life Insurance Company of America, Thursday was awarded an honorary doctor of humanities degree by Wilberforce College, Wilberforce, Ohio. The award to Dickerson, recognition of his more than 40 years of active leadership to secure first class rights for all Americans, was part of the Negro college's 105th Founder's Day Convocation.

TO AFRICA.—Miss Myrtle U. Caton of Loma Linda, Cal., is the only Negro among 30 junior and senior medical students who received the 1961 Foreign fellowships made possible by a $180,000 grant from Smith, Kline and French, a Philadelphia pharmaceutical firm. She is one of 15 recipients who will serve in African countries, and she will spend three months this summer at the Korle Bu hospital in Accra, Ghana. She is a senior at the College of Medical Evangelists, Los Angeles.—ANP photo

Florida Playwright Cited For 'Thesis'

TALLAHASSEE—Dr. S. Randolph Edmonds, playwright and head of the speech and drama department at Florida A&M university, received a copy of the thesis about his work entitled: "Randolph Edmonds, pioneer in the Negro Educational Theatre."

The thesis was submitted to the faculty of the graduate school at Indiana university as partial fulfillment for the requirements for the master of arts degree by Marilyn Janice Gayle. Miss Gayle is a graduate of Dillard university and now Indiana university. She is an instructor in speech and drama at Grambling college in Louisiana. This is an unusual honor for Dr. Edmonds; for it is a rare occasion for professors to have theses about their work accepted by major universities.

The thesis sketches the background of the Negro educational theatre prior to 1926 when Dr. Edmonds began his work. It goes on to show that through organizing drama organizations, Dr. Edmonds helped the Negro educational theatre movement grow to the extent that it now has drama departments in most of our major colleges and universities and an unusual growth in our high schools.

2 4-H'ers Win Scholarships

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Two 4-H Club members—Gloria Edwards, Chicot county and Raymond Griffin, Phillips county—have been awarded $200 freshman scholarships to Arkansas A. M. & N. College for the fall semester this year.

The scholarships to be awarded annually, are provided by the Arkansas Electric Cooperatives.

Gloria Edwards, who is a member of the Lake Village Senior Community 4-H Club, has completed eight years of club work. During these eight years she has served in many capacities in Junior and Senior 4-H Clubs, plus County Council, school, church, and NHA organizations.

STATE HONORS

She was elected vice-president of the State 4-H Council in 1959; won many county and state honors in 4-H method demonstrations and activities and was selected state champion in leadership for 1960. She is a graduate of Central high school in Lake Village and is a freshman at A. M. & N. college.

Her major is math. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Sanders of Lake Village.

Raymond Griffin, jr., is a member of the Lake View 4-H Club in Phillips county and was the 1960 state wniner in cotton. He has been a club member eight years and completed eight projects last year.

He has also been a state winner in field crops and poultry and has been very active in school, church, and county activities and has served as a junior leader. Raymond is a graduate of the Lake View high school and is a freshman at A. M. & N. College, majoring in math. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Griffin, sr., of Elaine, Arkansas.

3 Seniors Win Study Grants

BATON ROUGE, La. — For high academic achievement and potential as college teachers, three Southern university seniors have been nominated Woodrow Wilson Fellows for the coming academic year to study at any institution of higher learning in the Nation, it was announced by Dr. Blyden Jackson, chairman. Department of English and campus chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation committee.

They are Lewis Rambo, Psychology major; Miss Coralyn H. Pinkney, French and English major; and Joseph E. Chevalier, Modern Foreign Language major.

The high honor of being a fellow with the national foundation carries along with it a $1,500 stipend plus additional fringe benefits. The Woodrow Wilson National Foundation is concerned with college seniors, who have high academic scholarships with a desire to become college teachers.

Westfield's John Douglas, Jr. Awarded Double Fellowships

John Douglas Jr. teacher of mathematics at Westfield High School has been awarded double-fellowships to pursue courses in mathematics leading to the master's degree.

He plans to study this summer at Oberlin (Ohio) College and Atlanta (Ga.) University this Fall. He had an option between George Washington in St. Louis. Mo. and Atlanta University, but selected the latter institution.

These fellowships were awarded by the National Science Foundation for High School Teachers of Science and Mathematics.

Mr. Douglas is the son of John Henry Douglas and the brother of Mrs. Ann D. Smiley. He is a graduate of Parker High School and of Miles College with an A. B. degree in mathematics. He has done graduate work in Mathematics at the University of California. During the summer of 1960, he studied at Benedict College under a summer fellowship granted by the National Science Foundation.

He has served for two years in the United States Army in the positions of personnel clerk and instuctor of mathematics in the Educational Center at Okinawa.

In addition to his studies and duties as mathematics instructor at Westfield, he is advisor to the newly organized Mu Alpha Theta chapter of the National High School and Junior College Honorary Mathematics Club.

He holds membership in the Jefferson County Education Association, the Alabama State Teachers Association, the National Council for Teachers of Mathematics, and the Mathematical Association of America. He is a member of the Mt. Tabor Lodge 114 and the Westminister Presbyterian Church.

JOHN DOUGLAS JR.

Science Research Grant To Tuskegee Prof. Is Renewed

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — A $10,364 science research grant to Dr. Lieselotte Klara Bloss, research associate at Tuskegee Institute's Carver Foundation, has been renewed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, it was announced this week by Clarence T. Mason, director of the Carver Foundation.

Her study, entitled "Reaction of Bateriophages and the L-Form System," is concerned with the basic study of cell structures. The period for the one-year grant began April 1.

A native of Dortmund, Germany, Dr. Bloss is a graduate of the University of Frankfurt in Germany and the University of Graz in Austria. She came to Tuskegee Institute in 1958 as research assistant in the Carver Foundation.

Mrs. Richardson, Teacher Of Year At Bryant School Site

Mrs. Mary E. Richardson, teacher of the Henry C. Bryant School is scheduled to be honored as "The 1961 Teacher of The Year" of Bryant School, in the school's auditorium, at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon, March 24.

Mrs. Richardson studied at Alabama State College and Wayne University, she holds the B. S. Degree in elementary education and the master of education degree in secondary education from Alabama State College

She has had broad experience in education as past principal of Hamner Junior High School, Sumter County for eighteen years. Later she moved to Selma, Ala. and taught at the R. B. Hudson High School, formerly Knox Academy for thrirteen years. Teaching in the field of specialization mathematics, science, English and socal studies.

MRS. MARY E. RICHARDSON

Mrs. Richardson is a member of the Birmingham Progressive Teachers Association and the Alabama State Teachers Association. A member of the First Baptist Church, East Lake, and through her broad experience as an ardent religious worker. She has received training certificates in Bible courses from National Publication Board, Nashville, Tenn. and National Baptist Congress.

She is a Sunday School teacher, vice-president of senior choir, assistance teacher of circle No. 1 missonary society, supervisor of the Sunbeans, past president of general missionary society and superintendent of Sunday School.

A member of the YWCA, charter member of East Lake community service league and treasurer. She is no wserving as basilius of Alpha Mu Chapter of Gamma Phi Delta Sorority, Inc.

Chairman of the program is Mrs. Bobby J. Sims, co-chairmen are Miss D. J. Gilbert, Mesdames E. Dudley and M. J. Lee, and Hosea Turk. Publicity chairman is S. L. Barnes. Prof. Henry J. Williams is the principal of the school.

DR. JOSEPH S. HINES
Going To Finland,

NCC Professor Will Teach In Finland

DURHAM, N. C. — Dr. Joseph S. Himes, professor of sociology at North Carolina College has been selected to teach at the University of Helsinki in Finland as a Fulbright lecturer in 1961-62.

He will conduct a seminar in social institutions and give a series of lectures in social psychology.

President Alfonso Elder recently made the announcement, nothing that both Professor Himes and his wife, who is an assistant professor in French, at the college have been granted leaves for the coming year. Mrs. Himes will accompany her husband to Finland.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Oberlin College, Dr. Himes holds the Ph.D. in sociology from Ohio State university.

14j 1961

MISS ANNETTE McIVER

ZETA'S SCHOLARSHIP WINNER — Miss Annette McIver, a sophomore at Tuskegee Institute, will be presented the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority Scholarship award when Sigma Zeta Chapter climaxes its "Annual Finer Womanhood Week" celebration at 3 p.m. Sunday at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, pastored by the Rev. J. W. Goodgame, Jr. She is the daughter of Mrs. Alberta McIver and a graduate of Ullman High School.

Miss McIver is an active member of the 32nd Street Baptist Church where she serves as a Sunday School teacher and as treasurer of the junior choir. She is the sister of Zeta Soror Lottie M. Wiggins.

New Oratorical Contest Won By Roberta J. Jones

Roberta Jeanette Jones, a student of Ullman High School of which Dr. George C. Bell is the principal, won first place in the Birmingham News Oratorical Contest Fridya night, Feb. 17 at Parker High School.

With this honor Roberta was the recipient of a $50 cash award and a scholarship from one of the following Colleges: Talladega, Alabama A & M, Tuskegee or Stillman. Her coaches were Misses Odessa Woolfolk and Emily Veale.

ROBERTA J. JONES

Roberta graduated from Finley Avenue Elementary School and is presently a senior at Ullman, where she serves as Student Council treasurer and a member of the National Honor Society.

She is a member of the St. Mark's Episcopal Church, where she sings in the choir and recently served as a representative to the Youth Organization Meeting in Huntsville, Ala.

Roberta is the daughter of Mr. Frederic L. Ellis, Manager of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Birmingham District, and Mrs. Ruth Walton Ellis, a Birmingham City School teacher. Her sister, Ettamaria Ellis, presently attends the Finley Avenue Elementary School. Roberta's paternal grandparents are Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Jones of Talladega, Ala. and her maternal grandmother is Mrs. Julia Walton of Augusta, Ga.

Morris Brown Students Get Woodrow Wilson Fellowships For '62

Two Morris Brown College students, Mary Ann Smith of Atlanta, and Eddie Ross Walker of Americus, have been awarded Woodrow Wilson Fellowships for 1961-62.

Mary Ann is a graduate of Price High School of Atlanta. A Biology major and honor student, she has been most versatile during her college days. She was listed in the 1960-61 edition of Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges. She holds membership in the following: Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and is president of the campus chapter, Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, the Student Council (she is recording secretary of it), Human Relations Club, the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights, and is executive secretary of it; and is also a member of Beta Kappa Chi scientific honorary society.

In addition to her campus activities, Miss Smith is quite active in her church which is the West Mitchell C. M. E. Church. She will be graduated June, 1961.

Eddie Ross Walker is a history major and is also an honor student. She completed her college work the first semester of 1960-61.

Mrs. Walker was quite active while at Morris Brown. The following organizations list her as an active member: Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, NAACP, Human Relations Club, NEA, and Alpha Kappa Mu Honory Society.

Mrs. Walker was the recipient of a Lisle Fellowship during the summer of 1957. She is also listed in Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges for 1960-61.

Miss Carol Byrd Heads Student Council At Minnesota College

WINONA, Minn. — Miss Carol Mayme Byrd was named Student Council president at the College of Saint Teresa here this week. Miss

MISS CAROL BYRD

Byrd is a junior at the college and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Byrd, 2600 Benton Blvd., Kansas City, Mo. She completed her high school work at St. Teresa's academy in Kansas City.

Miss Byrd has served as class officer, a Student Council secretary and Student Council treasurer, and is a member of the Mathematics club, the French club and the Third Order Secular of Saint Francis.

She is a member of the Teresan Honor Societies, the "Rainbow" and the "Burning Bush" and has consistently made the "Honor Roll."

Carol is majoring in economics and French and plans to prepare herself for college teaching.

W. S. Peterman Awarded Shell Merit Fellowship

Willie Spencer Peterman, mathematics teacher at Western High School here, has been awarded a Shell Merit Fellowship to Cornell University this summer.

Mr. Peterman, who has taught mathematics at Western High School for the past seven years, is one of 100 outstanding high school mathematics and science instructors from the United States and Canada selected on the basis of merit and demonstrated leadership qualities to attend graduate-level summer seminars at Stanford and Cornell Universities. Both schools made their selections from among approximately 1,000 applicants.

The seminars, sponsored by Shell Companies Foundation, Incorporated were established six years ago to help maintain the quality of the nation's scientific effort by enabling high school teachers to keep up with the latest developments in their fields and with advances in teaching techniques. Including this year's award winners, 550 teachers will have attended the seminars since the program was started.

While at Cornell, Peterman and other teachers will receive advanced training in mathematics, chemistry, physics, and educational techniques, as well as first-hand knowledge of the applications of science and mathematics in industry. Lectures by distinguished mathematicians and scientists and weekly field trips to research laboratories and industrial plants are included in the seminar program according to C. C. McGuire, Shell's Birmingham district sales manager.

W. S. PETERMAN

Mr. Peterman and other educators selected to attend the Merit Fellowship seminar will receive from Shell Companies Foundation, Incorporated, a travel allowance, tuition costs, living expenses, and $500 additional cash to offset loss of potential summer earnings, McGuire said. The Stanford seminar will be held June 26 through August 14, and the Cornell seminar July 3 through August 11. Fifty teachers attend each seminar.

A graduate of Miles College and the University of Detroit, Mr. Peterman taught previously at Ullman High School. He received fellowships to the University of Detroit for advanced work on various educational problems during the summers of 1959 and 1960.

While at Cornell, Peterman will be encouraged to devote time to any phase of his work at Western High School which he feels requires special research or attention.

Peterman is a veteran of 21 months service with the U.S. Army, serving as a Personnel Management Specialist.

He resides with his wife, Willia Mae, at 12 Spring Haven Circle, Southwest Birmingham. They have two daughters, Patricia 12, and Denise 2.

McGuire said the Merit Fellowship program is one of several aid-to-education programs sponsored by the Shell Foundation, which was established in 1953. By the end of 1961, the Foundation will have donated more than $4,400,000 in support of education.

A new program introduced this year is the Shell Merit Residencies for High School Science and Mathematics Teachers. Under this program six top teacher-administrators, to be selected primarily from among the Shell Merit Fellows, will devote a minimum of 12 months at Stanford and Cornell to becoming acquainted with new curricula and teaching materials that can be used in their own high schools.

Other programs include annual donations of 61 graduate fellowships and 25 research grants at 56 colleges and universities; Shell Merit Scholarships under which college scholarships are awarded annually through the National Merit Scholarship Corporation to high school students planning teaching careers; and a program of Shell Assists, designed to provide helpful "extras" to teachers, departments and administrations in approximately 100 additional colleges throughout the United States not receiving other Shell Foundation support. The Foundation also makes grants to national educational organizations.

Student To Study At ITC Center On Fellowship Award

A second Georgia student of ministry has received a Protestant Fellowship Program Award given by the Fund for Theological Education, Inc.

Jasper C. Register who lives at 314 Wisenbaker Lane in Valdosta, Georgia, will use the fellowship to study at the Interdenominational Theological Center in Atlanta.

Register is an honor graduate of Morehouse College, Class of 1959, and a Middler at Atlanta Theological training institution. At Morehouse he received a Merrill Travel Study Grant which enabled him to study in Europe for one year. He did his first year of seminary work toward the B. D. degree at the University of Edinburg, England.

These fellowships will be given to 25 outstanding Negro students in the United States and Canada who are committed to the parish ministry as a vocational goal.

MISS MYRTLE U. CATON, of Loma Linda, Calif., is the only Negro among 30 junior and senior medical students who received the 1961 Foreign Fellowships made possible by a $180,000 grant from Smith, Kline and French, a Philadelphia pharmaceutical firm. She is one of 15 recipients who will serve in African countries, and will spend three months this summer at the Korle Bu hospital at Accra, Ghana. She is a senior at the College of Medical Evangelists, Los Angeles.—ANPhoto.

GETS AWARD—As a result of a competitive scholarship test, sponsored by Howard University, Washington, D. C., Hedy Alford, an outstanding Douglass high school senior, has been awarded a $500 scholarship grant to study at that university for the school year, 1961-62. This scholarship is for one year but may be renewed annually up to June, 1965, provided that the recipient makes application for renewal by June 1 of each year and that her scholastic average of the preceding year reaches a minimum of three grade points.

143 1961

And he wakes up with a headache

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
3-18-61

LOS ANGELES — Douglas William Johnson woke up Saturday morning with a headache —but with a clear conscience. His headache was caused by the question:

"Did I do right when I turned a windfall of nearly a quarter of a million dollars over to the owners?"

As noted above, his conscience was clear. The question persisted, however, because of the unsolicited advice of friends who had heard of his adventure of a day before.

* * *

MR. JOHNSON HAD awakened on Friday morning with a headache also. He had no job, but he did have the responsibility of supporting a wife and three children.

Having seen to the care of the children, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson got in the family station wagon to keep an appointment with a prospective employer.

There was an apartment building being built and Mr. Johnson hoped to be hired to clean the windows and keep the place free of debris.

When they arrived, the prospective employer was not to be found. After a fruitless wait, they decided to return home.

* * *

ABOUT THE same time that they were en route home, the Fates were busy inside the back of a Brink's truck hauling money from the United California Bank to the Federal Reserve Bank.

While one guard was engrossed in his records, the mischievous Fates dropped one bag from the top of the heap. It struck the door handle and tumbled unnoticed to the street as the door swung open.

Along came the Johnsons in their station wagon. They saw the unimportant-looking grey canvas bag on the street.

In Mrs. Johnson's words: "He (Mr. Johnson) picked it up and threw it in the back . . . We drove about a block.

"Curiosity got the better home was nightmarish for the Johnsons. It was the most money they had ever been remotely connected with.

That morning, they had carried only hope in their station wagon — now it was the vehicle for almost a quarter million dollars.

During the ride, many thoughts crossed through Mr. Johnson's brain. The most outstanding, however, was that the money did not belong to him. Once at home, they examined the bag contained $240,000 in 10's and 20's.

They never broke the seal to see.

They decided to call a friend, David E. Taylor, a former policeman. He told them:

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

"Don't call the police. They'll have every car in the city out at your house with sirens blowing and people coming around and the neighbors wondering what you have done."

Since Mr. Johnson could make out the word "federal" from the faded lettering on the worn bag, he decided to call the FBI.

Sat. 3-18-61

THE TELEPHONE at FBI headquarters in Chicago had been busy for the past hour since the loss of the money was discovered. First there was the report of the loss, then the assignment of agents to work with city police in the search; still later, there were the checks and re-checks.

But Mr. Johnson didn't get a busy signal. He got the agent in charge who immediately sent four FBI operatives in three cars to the Johnson residence to pick up the precious package.

They congratulated him on his honesty. The Brinks guard shook his hand. The bank president said he was a fine man and told him that the bills were unmarked and the serial numbers had not been noted.

They took his picture and put it in the paper. They said nice things about him—but no one mentioned "reward."

By the time he got ready for bed, he was still able to say:

"I'm no richer now than when I started out this morning."

The realization of this hard fact, plus the criticism of friends less honest than he, didn't help his Friday night rest very much.

Douglas William Johnson woke up Saturday morning with a headache.

of me and I turned around and looked at it. I said "do you know what you've picked up?'

"He said 'No.' I said 'There's $240,000 in that bag.'

Baltimore, Md.

"He said, 'No?' and he started shaking all over."

THE REST OF the trip

Sat. 3-18-61
The Afro-American
P 1

DOUGLAS WILLIAM JOHNSON
Mulls over decision to surrender $240,000

A winner of the second prize in a feature writing contest held during the Headlines and Bylines Conference at Southern University last week is Ellwyn Jefferson (center) of the Southern University Laboratory School. The high school youngster, an honor students, is shown with Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern and her teacher Mrs. E. Patin Brown. Miss Jefferson received both a plaque and scholarship to Southern for her efforts.

To Study At Oak Ridge

Miss Ruthanne Davis, junior biology major at Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed to study this summer at the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, it was announced last week by Dr. James H. W. Henderson, head of Tuskegee's Department of Biology.

She will study for a 10-week period beginning June 15, in the Summer Student Trainee Program on the basis of her excellence in science. The program will be administered by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies in cooperation with the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. It is under the sponsorship of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

The purpose of the program, which is designed for students who possess potential for a successful science career, is to provide for college undergraduates opportunities to develop a better comprehension of research methods and their significance.

A native of Birmingham, Ala., where she was graduated at the head of her class at Holy Family Catholic High School in 1958, she is the daughter of Mrs. Inez O. Davis of 838 Center Place, S. W., Birmingham.

MISS RUTHANNE DAVIS

Negro Gets Highest Honor At North Carolina School

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. (AP)—A Negro student has achieved the highest honor at the University of North Carolina Law School.

Julius LeVonne Chambers, 24, a rising senior from Mount Gilead, has been named editor in chief of the North Carolina Law Review.

It is the first time a Negro has won such an honor at the University of North Carolina and is believed to be the first time in the South that a Negro student has been so honored at a predominantly white college or university.

The decision by the UNC Law School faculty was announced April 28. The university's official announcement made no mention of his race.

When asked today about his race, Dean Henry Brandis Jr., told Charlotte News reporter Julian Scheer: "I have had my statement prepared for a long time. It is just three words—'he earned it'."

Chambers, one of four Negroes in the 314-student school, is top man scholastically in his class of 100. He has an A average.

Scholastic standing, writing ability and achievement on the law review staff in the first two years of law school are criteria for selection of an editor in chief.

The student editorial board recommends to a faculty group eight rising seniors for the post. The faculty selects four as principal editors. The student board picks two of the four for final consideration and the faculty then makes the ultimate choice.

SEPT. OCT.

143 1961

64 freshmen win $79,000 in scholarships at H.U.

The Afro America 8/26

Sat 9-23-61

WASHINGTON

Howard University officials this week announced the awarding of $79,000 in scholarships to 64 winners in its 1960-61 National Competitive Scholarship Examinations program.

Baltimore Md

Seven of the winners have received $1,000 a year for four years, nine $500 a year for four years, 11, $1,000 for one year, and 37, $500 for one year. The students, representing 16 states and the District of Columbia, enrolled last week as freshmen in four undergraduate schools at Howard.

* * *

THIS YEAR'S scholarship winners were selected from 3,452 seniors representing 359 high schools who took the examination during the 1960-61 school year. The examination was administered in 92 cities, located in 27 states and the District of Columbia. Examinations for scholarships for 1962-63 school year begin next month.

* * *

FIFTY OF this year's winners enrolled in the College of Liberal Arts, 11 in the School of Engineering and Architecture, two in the College of Fine Arts, and one in the College of Pharmacy.

* * *

ELEVEN OF the winners are from Virginia, 11 from Washington, D.C., eight from North Carolina, seven from Maryland, five from Ohio, four from New York, three from Pennsylvania, two each from Illinois, Connecticut, Texas, Florida and Massachusetts, and one each from Oklahoma, Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Tennessee.

A list of the 1961-62 National Competitive Scholarship Examination winners follows:

$1,000 a year for four years

Floyd Atkins, 73 Hobson St., Portsmouth, Va., Norcom High School, Liberal Arts;

Nan E. Fisher, 1310 Benbow Rd., Greensboro, N. C., Dudley High School, Liberal Arts;

George E. Hicks, 56 Radford St., Portsmouth, Va. Norcom High School, Engineering and Architecture;

Clarice R. Jallivette, 1500 N. W. 68th St., Miami, Fla., Northwestern High School, Pharmacy;

Wiley J. Latham, 1303 S. Bloodworth, Raleigh, N.C., J. W. Ligon High School, Liberal Arts;

Richard A. Rakoczy, 80 Colorado Ave., Bridgeport, Conn., Harding High School, Liberal Arts;

Goldie M. Reynolds, 102 Hull Lane, Portsmouth, Va.; Crestwood High School, Engineering and Architecture;

$1,000 for one year

Lillian M. Fields, 103 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Girls High School, Liberal Arts;

Miriam L. Fountain, 506 Elizabeth St., High Point, N.C High Point Senior High School, Liberal Arts;

Marilyn E. Greenhowe, 33-C Hawkins Village, Rankin, Pa., Rankin High School, Liberal Arts;

Henry R. Grooms, 3274 E. 130th St., Cleveland, Ohio, John Adams High School, Engineering and Architecture;

Xavier F. Holt, 1215 Edison St., Dayton, Ohio, Roosevelt High School, Liberal Arts;

Helen E. Houston, 2702 Davis St., Houston, Texas, Jack Yates High School, Liberal Arts;

Archer S. Mitchell Jr., 2400 Langston Ave., Richmond, Va., Maggie L. Walker High School, Engineering and Architecture;

Johnnie Anita Rouse, 920 Widgeon Rd., Norfolk, Va., Liberal Arts;

Charlene Smith, 713 Helena St., Braddock, Pa., Braddock High School, Liberal Arts;

James E. Sykes, 2500 Lansing Ave., Portsmouth, Va., I. C. NOrcom High School, Liberal Arts;

Pamela S. Wood, 1805 Greenville Ave., Richmond, Va., Maggie L. Walker High School, Liberal Arts;

$500 a year for four years

Patricia L. Anderson, 15506 Judson Drive, Cleveland, Ohio, John Marshall High school, Liberal Arts;

Thomas A. Korth, 1020 Cresthaven Dr., Silver Spring, Md., Northwood High School, Fine Arts;

Beverly R. Malbrough, 18 Hobson St., Portsmouth, Va., I. C. Norcom High School, Fine Arts;

Judith A. Marianno, 1544 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa., Philadelphia High for Girls High School, Liberal Arts;

Monty L. Moore, 2410 Grandview Ave., Dayton, Ohio, Roosevelt High School, Liberal Arts;

Muriel S. Moore, 222 College St., Springfield, Mass, Classical High School, Liberal Arts;

Sylvia P. Perry, 1712 16th St., NW.. Washington, D.C., Immaculata High School, Liberal Arts;

Ethelyne Whitfield, 1519 E. 69th St.. Chicago, Ill.. Hyde Park High School, Liberal Arts;

Beverly J. Williams, 1318 Cummings St., Memphis, Tenn., Manassas High School, Liberal Arts;

$500 for one year

Hedy L. Alford, 2712 NE 17th St., Oklahoma City, Okla., Douglass High School, Liberal Arts;

Walter J. Atkins, 3204 Roanoke Ave., Newport News, Va., Huntington High School, Engineering and Architecture;

Houston A. Baker, 2218 Broadway, Louisville, Ky., Lousivlle Male High School, Liberal Arts;

Eulalia A. Baptiste, 612 'R' St., NW., Washington, D.C., McKinley High School, Liberal Arts;

Stanton F. Biddle, 97 Hawley St., Rochester, N.Y., West High School, Liberal Arts.

Bonita M. Blanchard, 1440 Ward St., Baltimore, Md., Frederick Douglass High School, Liberal Arts;

Warren A. Campbell, 1119 S. Sixth St., Wilmington, N.C., Williston High School, Liberal Arts;

Michael H. Clair, 2320 S. State St., Chicago, Ill., Wendell Phillips High School, Liberal Arts;

Levi A. Dawson, 907 Drew St., Durham, N.C. Hillside High School, Engineering and Architecture;

William B. Downing Jr., 3112 Leighton Ave., Baltimore, Md., Frederick Douglass High School, Engineering and Architecture;

James F. Drake, 488 Bell St., Akron, Ohio, South Senior High School, Liberal Arts;

Marsha A. Echols, 4427 19th St., NE, Washington, D.C., McKinley High School, Liberal Arts;

Thomas M. Fedor, 409 Success Ave., Bridgeport Conn. Harding High School, Engineering and Arcritecture;

Bruce M. Fingerhut, 9519 Biltmore Dr., Silver Spring, Md., Montgomery Blair High School, Liberal Arts;

Edward T. Flanagan, 1148 Neal St., NE, Washington D.D. McKinely High School Liberal Arts;

Lelia T. Gaines, 709 Varnum St., NW, Washington, D.C. Roosevelt High School, Liberal Arts;

Katherine M. Green, 4443 Bradley Blvd., Chevy Chase Md., Bethesda - Chevy High School, Liberal Arts;

Rodney C. Guishard, 403 Macon St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Brooklyn Technical High School, Engineering and Architecture;

Louis J. Kirshenbaum, 5347 Chillum Pl., NE, Washington, D.C. Calvin Colidge High School, Liberal Arts;

Jean A. McAnulty, 320 Blue Ridge Rd., Indianapolis, Ind., Shortridge High School, Liberal Arts;

Langston C. McKinney, 3120 NW 44th St., Miami, Fla. Northwestern High School, Liberal Arts;

Ella M. McQueen, 4003 Roanoke Ave., Newport News, Va., G. W. Carver High School Liberal Arts;

Nellie J. Mauldin, 802 S. Ross Ave., Tyler, Texas, Emmett Scott High School Liberal Arts;

Lawrence C. Mizell, 347 W. Palisades Ave., Englewood, N.J. Dwight Morrow High School, Engineering and Architecture;

James W. Morman, 503 Nicholson St., NW, Washington, D.C. Calvin Coolidge High School, Liberal Arts;

Norma C. Nickens, 4228 19th St., NE. Washington, D.C., McKinely High School Liberal Arts;

Wallace O. Peace 116 W. South St., Raleigh, N.C., J. W. Ligon High School, Liberal Arts;

Merle L. Perry 1105 S. Person St., Raleigh, N.C., J. W. Ligon High school, Liberal Arts;

Ethel L. Reid 1419 Pierce St., Lynchburg, Va., Dunbar High School, Liberal Arts;

Timothy D. Roberson 925 Cherry Hill Rd., Baltimore, Md., Dunbar High School, Liberal Arts;

John W. Robinson 625 Quincy St., NW , Washington, D.D. Roosevelt High School Liberal Arts;

Lewis J. Robinson 429 Eastern Ave., Springfield, Mass Classical High School Liberal Arts;

Frank N. Schubert, 7529 Nith St., NW. Washington D. C., Calvin Coolidge High school Liberal Arts;

Stanley M. Schwartz 767 Kennedy St., NE, Washington D.C. Calvin Coolidge High School Liberal Arts;

Carol A. Summerville, 2338 Reisterstown Rd., Baltimore, Md. Eastern High School, Liberal Arts;

Linda G. Varnadore, 132-40 159th St., Jamaica N. Y. Andrew Jackson High School Liberal Arts;

George H. Williams, 615 Dunbar St., Durham N.C. Hillside High School Enginer-and Architecture.

Journal & Guide

$2,000 Scholarship

Miss Arletta D. Smallwood, a freshman at Johnson C. Smith University, was recently awarded a 1961 National Foundation Health Scholarship in occupatiaonal therapy. This four-year scholarship of $500 per year, is made possible by contributons to the New March of Dimes.

Sat 10-28-61

Miss Smallwood, an honor graduate of the Kimball High School, Kimball, W. Va., is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Smallwood of Leaksville, N. C. She attended Douglas High School in Leaksville for three years.

Norfolk, Va

Raleigh Senior Ranks High In Nat'l Scholarship Test

Journal and Guide 1,13
Sat. 10-7-61
Raleigh N.C.

RALEIGH, N. C. —Principal Herbert E. Brown of J. W. Ligon high announced this week that Marilyn Yarbrough, a senior, has been given recognition for her high achievement in the initial stage of the seventh annual National Merit Scholarship competition.

She has been named semi-finalist in the 1961 - 62 Merit Program as a result of her outstanding performance on the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test.

SHE RANKS among approximately 10,000 seniors throughout the country who attained semifinalist status through high scores on the qualifying examination, a test of educational development given last March in more than 15,000 high schools.

The semifinalist group is composed of the highest scoring students in each state and in the United States territories. Each semifinalist now moves a step closer to winning a four-year merit scholarship to the college of his choice.

The annual program is conducted by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, a non-profit organization, John H. Stalnaker president.

THE SEMIFINALISTS will take another rigorous examination, the three-hour scholastic aptitude test of the College Entrance Examination Board to be given in testing centers throughout the nation on Dec. 2, 1961.

Students whose scores on the second test substantiate their performance on the qualifying test and who are endorsed by their high schools will become finalists in the the students will be eligible for scholarship awards sponsored by about 130 business corporation,s foundations, associations, individuals, and the National Merit Scholarship Corporation itself.

Marilyn is the daughter of Mrs. Merca L. Yarbrough and the late W. O. Yarbrough. For the past two summers she has attended National Science Foundation Institutes at Bennett college and North Carolina college, Durham. At Ligon, she is an honor student and is active in the Student Council, National Honor Society, Mu Alpha Theta Honorary, Mathematics Club ing Squad and Glee Club.

MARILYN YARBROUGH
Semi-finalist

Miss Sandra F. Daniel Awarded Talladega College Scholarship

Birmingham World p1
Nov 9-6-61
Birmingham, Ala.

TALLADEGA, Ala. (SNS)—Miss Sandra F. Daniel, 17-year-old Druid High School graduate, Tuscaloosa, Ala., has been awarded a four-year, all-expense scholarship to Talladega College.

She is the talented daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Daniel, Jr., of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The award was made on the basis of Miss Daniel's scores on the Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination sponsored by the United Negro College Fund of which Talladega College is a member.

A 1961 graduate of Druid High School in Tuscaloosa, Sandra served as President of the Senior Class, Secretary of the Girl Scouts, District President of the Student Council, Lay-out Editor of the school newspaper and was an avid member of the debating society.

Active in church work, she is district president, Youth Department; vice president of the Junior Missionary, pianist for the Sunday School and pianist-organist of the Junior Choir.

A most versatile young lady, Sandra's hobbies include: stamp and shell collecting, sewing, drawing, printing and reading.

Sandra, who incidentally was also valedictorian of her graduating class, will enter Talladega this Fall where she intends to work toward a degree in Modern Languages.

The Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination, under the auspices of the United Negro College Fund, is administered each year to high school students over the nation by the 32 member colleges. This year's examination will be given during the period November 27 through December 9.

MISS SANDRA F. DANIEL

143 1961

Will Seek M.S.

James Albert Bass of Reidsville, N. C., a November graduate of A. and T. College in engineering physics, has been awarded a graduate research assistant post at New Mexico State University at University Park. He will report there on Feb. 1.

While working at the university he will pursue courses leading to the master's degree. Prior to his graduation in November he was elected to membership in the American Institute of Physics.

Give Woman Professor $1,000 Honor

HAWKINS, Texas — Dr. Christine Benton Cash, professor of education at Jarvis Christian college has been named one of 10 "Piper Professors" of 1960 by the Minnie Stevens Piper Foundation, with offices in San Antonio.

The foundation has awarded Dr. Cash a certificate for professorial excellence and a check for $1,000.

The foundation's selection committee selected 10 winners from a statewide nomination list of approximately 150 professors, reported C. F. McCauley, Corpus Christi, foundation president.

Born in Jefferson on Aug. 9, 1892, Dr. Cash was the first honor graduate from Bishop college Academy in 1926, receiving the scientific degree and the normal school diploma. She later earned a master's degree from Atlanta university and her doctorate from the University of Wisconsin. She has taught at all levels from small rural schools up through college and has been a school superintendent.

$12,200 Grant

Dr. Burleigh C. Webb, professor of agronomy at A. and T. College, has been awarded a $12,200 research grant by the National Science Foundation. The study is to deal with the effects of gravity and light rays on plant hormones and their influence on plant growth habits and will be conducted for two years.

Essay Writing Pupil Wants To Be US President, Starts Panic

A little Negro boy has learned that if he is to live in New Orleans he is not expected to have an ambition to become the president of the United States.

A little boy in one of the New Orleans elementary Negro schools wrote an original essay in which he expressed this desire. The essay was so fine in the eyes of someone that it was placed upon the school's bulletin board. The eyes of a white supervisor fell upon it and she is reported as having had convulsions over the idea of a Negro wanting to become president of this country.

She (the supervisor) ordered the essay removed from the board and had copies of it made to send to high school officials.

This essay writing act was regarded as being "communistic," according to one report. A faculty meeting was said to have been held and the principal told the teachers not to put anything on the bulletin board until she had personally screened it for "communistic ideas."

The little lad says he still wants to be president.

Lt. BURLEIGH C. WEBB, professor of astronomy at North Carolina [illegible] College [illegible] been awarded a $12,200 research grant by the National Science Foundation. The study is to deal with the effects of gravity and light rays on plant hormones and their influence on plant growth habits and will be conducted for two years.

Dr. Webb

Nigerian student wins $4,500 grant

BALTIMORE

Victor Chukwude Okwuosa, a graduate of Morgan State College, has been awarded a $4,500 Fellowship toward his doctor's degree at the New School for Social Research in New York City.

The 22 - year - old student from Onitsha, Nigeria, was a history major while at Morgan, but upon graduation had decided to go into the field of public administration.

Speaking Spanish fluently, Mr. Okwuosa made application to the University of Puerto Rico to study for his master's degree.

He was keenly interested in Puerto Rico because it was an under - developed country and would parallel his own African homeland, Nigeria.

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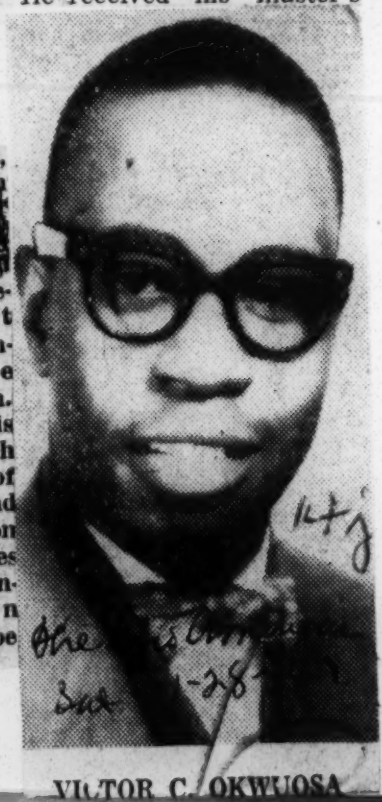
He chose: "A Study of the Framework of the Organization of American States and Its Applicability to West African Countries."

About two years will be required, in research and travel, to complete the study. He will leave for West Africa in June.

The Nigerian scholar came to Morgan on an African Exchange Student grant and said that the contacts with Morgan faculty and their recommendations had helped him greatly.



VICTOR C. OKWUOSA

Clemon, Of Westfield Hi Named As One Of Nation's Top Students

U. W. Clemon of Westfield High School has been recognized as one of the nation's outstanding students of high school English.

The National Council of Teachers of English has named him a 1960 national runner-up in its annual Achievement Awards competition.

During the spring of last year a committee of English teachers from Westfield High School nominated U. W. Clemon to represent Westfield High School in the competition. Two tests, three pieces of composition, and two supporting letters from high school personnel were the bases used by a committee of state judges for evaluating nominees.

The NCTE sends to all winners and runners-up a scroll of recognition to their high school departments, certificates of merit for their effective instructional programs, and to all colleges and universities in the country, the list of achieving students with the recommendation that they be considered for appropriate scholarships. The Council also sends the names of these students to their respective congressmen and governor.

Mrs. Eliza J. Brown and Mrs. Ethel Hall have been Clemon's English instructors at Westfield High School.

Clemons is a resident of Westfield, Alabama, where he lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mose Clemon.

At Westfield High School, he is engaged in a variety of activities. He is president of the National Honor Society, president of the Student Council, and president of the Platonian Debating Society. He also serves as editor-in-chief of the "The Chronicle", editor of The Mathematical Log, vice-president of Mu Alpha Theta, and parliamentarian of Senior Class.

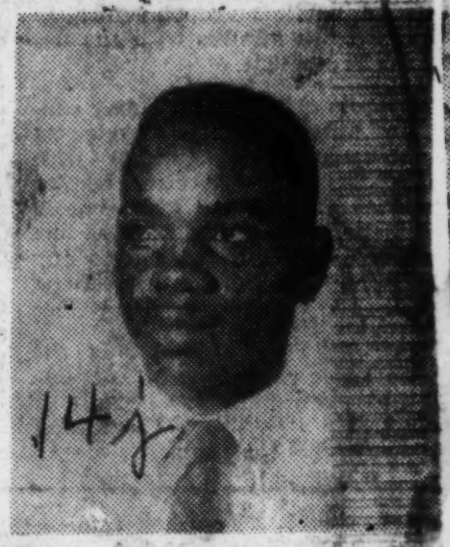
Clemon regularly attends church services at St. Paul A. M. E. Church of Westfield.

These are the winners and their high schools:

Madeline Ray Albert, Decatur High; Valeta Jean Cobern, Robert E. Lee, Montgomery; Marilyn Billie Curtis, Sheffield High; Paul Schulta Jr., Foley; George Stewart, Sylacauga High; John Tribble, West End High, Birmingham; Mary Ernestine Vines, Oak Grove High, Mulga.

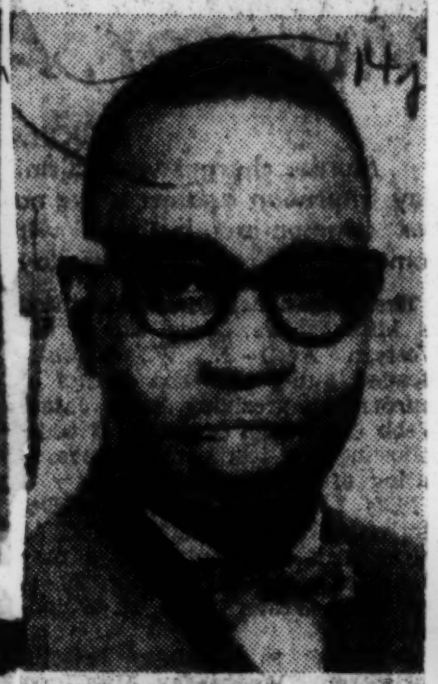
Runners-up and high schools; Eugenia Sue Aaron, West End; Ronald Bass, Robert E. Lee; William Henry Supon, Jacksonville High.

The Alabama students were among 872 winners and runner-ups selected from the 50 states.



U. W. CLEMON

$4,500 Fellowship Awarded To Morgan State Graduate



VICTOR OKWUSOA

BALTIMORE, Md. — Victor Chukwude Okwuosa, a graduate of Morgan State College, has been awarded a $4500 Fellowship towards his doctor's degree at the New School for Social Research in New York City.

The twenty-two year-old student from Onitsha, Nigeria, was a history major while at Morgan but upon graduating had decided to go into the field of public administration.

Speaking Spanish fluently, Mr. Okwuosa made application to the University of Puerto Rico to study for his master's degree. He was keenly interested in Puerto Rico because it was an under - developed country and would parallel his own African homeland, Nigeria.

He received the master's degree last month.

As a pre-requisite for being accepted in the New School for Social Research Mr. Okwuosa had to submit a projected subject for his dissertation.

Principal Of Hooper City Awarded Professional Degree

WILLIAM J. JACKSON

William J. Jackson, principal of Hooper City High School, has been awarded a Professional Diploma in Administration from Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

Mr. Jackson, a native of Birmingham, resides at 621 Goldwire St., S. W.

He holds the A. B. degree from Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and a M. A. degree from Columbia University. Mr. Jackson is vice-president of the Jefferson County Education Association. Meantime, he is vice-president of District IV of the Alabama State Teachers Association.

Also he is affiliated with several professional organizations. He is an active member of St. Paul Methodist Church of which the Rev. J. C. Wilson is the minister. He is married to the former Miss Jeanette Thompson of Pensacola, Fla.

14j 1961

N. C. Coeds To Study In Canada

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va
Sat 2-4-61

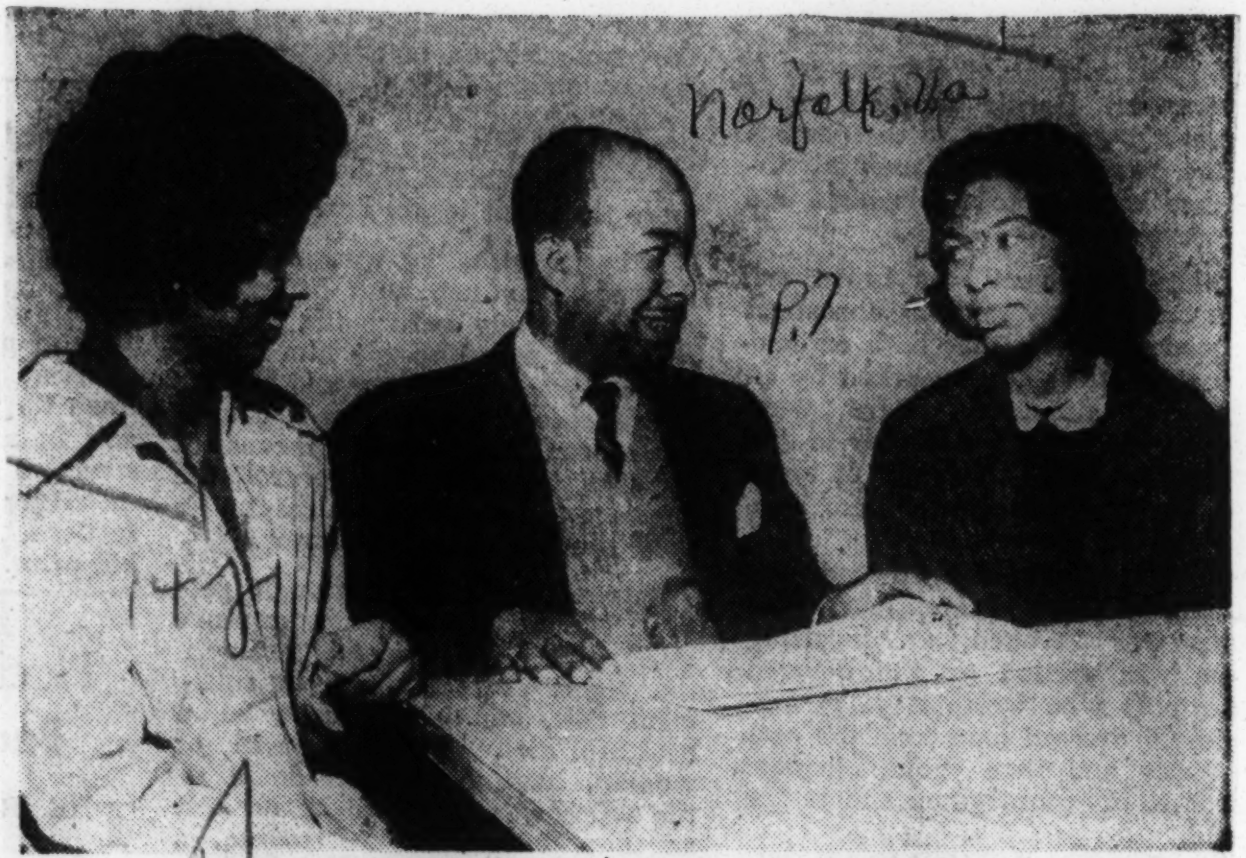
DURHAM, N. C. — Two top ranking coeds at North Carolina College here will add to their knowledge of French by attending a Canadian university in the summer of 1961.

Betty Barnes, a junior psychology major from Weldon, N. C., and Mary Alice Williamson, a junior music major from Clinton, N. C., were awarded scholarships by the University of Laval, Quebec City, Canada last week.

THEY WERE CITED for their overall excellence as college students, their promise as teachers, and their interest in French Language and literature by Professor George Reynolds, NCC professor French Prof. Reynolds hold the doctorate degree from the University of Laval. He was instrumental in bringing the smart coeds to the attention of university officials.

Notification of acceptance for Professor Reynold's protegees was sent by Monseigneur Alphones — Marie Parent director of the University of Laval Summer School.

PRO. REYNOLDS said the "more-than - ordinary - interest in French" shown by Miss Barnes and Miss Williamson, as well as their diligent studies commend them highly as "our first students to participate in this unique study experience in an entirely French atmosphere."



To Attend Summer School In Canada

These two North Carolina College coeds were recently granted scholarships for summer study in French at the University of Laval in Quebec City, Canada. With Professor George Reynolds, who holds the doctorate degree in French literature from the famed Canadian university, they are Betty Barnes, a junior from Weldon, N. C., and Mary Alice Williamson, also a junior, from Clinton, N. C.

MERRILL SCHOLARS—Misses Joan Andrews and Marilyn Pryce

Spelman College Chooses 1961 Merrill Scholars

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—President Albert E. Manley today formally announced that Miss Joan Andrews and Miss Marilyn Pryce have been chosen by Spelman College to receive foreign study-travel awards, beginning in June, 1961. The grants are for travel and study for one year and two summers. The gift for establishing these scholarships has been made by Mr. Charles E. Merrill, Jr., who feels that the United States is in need of young people with as broad an education as possible for service both in this country and abroad.

Miss Andrews, a graduate of B. T. Washington High School, Atlanta, is completing her junior year at Spelman. In high school, Miss Andrews was an active participant in the chorus and orchestra and in the Biological Science Club. She received a certificate for excellence in Latin and had a project in the Science Fair. She was a member of the National Honor Society. At Spelman, Miss Andrews has been on the honor roll each semester, and in 1959 was awarded the Adams - Hamilton Prize for high scholarship record. Her major is mathematics and her minor, chemistry.

Miss Pryce attended the Tuskegee Institute Laboratory School where she was active in extra-curricula activities, being an active member especially in the Y-teens, the Student Council, the National Thespian Society, and the National Honor Society. At Spelman, Miss Pryce, a sophomore, is majoring in drama and minoring in psychology. She has been especially active in dramatics and won the Jerome Award for Creative Achievement for her role in Finian's Rainbow.

Miss Andrews and Miss Pryce were selected from nominations made by a faculty and staff committee on the basis of scholastic ability, intellectual curiosity, personality, emotional stability, and service to the school. Their travel and study will be done under the guidance of Mrs. W. G. Thomas, chairman of the Department of French.

MRS. MARION MOON WATTERS

"DUDLEY'S TOP TEACHERS" — Mrs. Marion Moon Watters (above) will be honored as Dudley School's "Teacher of the Year" during a special program at the school, three p.m., Sunday, Feb. 19. The program will climax the school's observance of "Negro History Week." Mrs. Watters is a member of First Baptist Church, West End, of which the Rev. G. J. Townsell is pastor.

A former teacher in the Ophelia Hill School, Talladega County, Mrs. Watters is currently employed as second and third grade teacher at Dudley Elementary School. She is also a member of the Young Women's Christian Association. Mrs. Lucinda Brown Robey is principal of the school which is located at 4308 North 42nd Street.

14j 1961

CHECK FOR $1,000 to be used for scholarships for deserving graudates is presented Du Sable high school by members of the Du Sable Alumni of January and June 1945. Presentation was made Wednesday at an Honor Awards Assembly in school auditorium. Accepting the check is Dr. A. John Brinkman (3rd from left) principal. Representing the alumni group are (from left) John McDonald, Imogene Moody, Dr. Herbert Almo, Atty. William Cousins, jr., president of January 1945 class; Luvenia Beaner Troup, and Dolores Price McGuire.

DORINDA D. TRADER
Tuskegee psychologist

Mrs. Trader Recipient of Study Grant

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — An assistant professor of psychology at Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed one of 65 college teachers over the nation to receive a 1961 Danforth Teacher Study Grant.

The recipient is Mrs. Dorinda Duncan Trader who plans to pursue the Ph.D. in psychology.

According to Pressley C. McCoy, associate director of the Danforth Foundation of St. Louis, Mo., the grants are o ffered without bar of race or color. They are to be used to improve teaching in American colleges and "fill the need for better trained teachers."

■

MRS. TRADER is a native of Monessen, Pa. She was an honor graduate of Tuskegee Institute and received her Master's of Psychology from the University of Chicago. She also did advance study in the same field at the University of Pittsburgh, and will continue work toward the doctorate during the next school year.

Like other recipients, Mrs. Trader was chosen on the basis of standards set by the foundation—including potential excellence as a teacher and outstanding academic ability.

■

A PSYCHOMETRIST for Tuskegee's rehabilitation center at John A. Andrew Hospital, Mrs. Trader is a member of four organizations related to her field; American Psychological Association, Alabama Psychological Association, Southeastern Psychological Association and the National Rehabilitation Association.

In addition, she is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu Sorority, American Association of University Professors and Deltas Sigma Theta Sorority.

CLAUDE LAMAR WEAVER

Price Student Is Merit Scholarship Program Finalist

By HARMON G. PERRY

A Price High student has qualified as a finalist in the 1960-61 National Merit Scholarship Corporation's program to seek out gifted students and provide scholarships and grants to pursue their choice of careers to the college or university of their choosing.

Claude Lamar Weaver, Jr., an honor senior, who has his eyes set on a career in Astro-Physics, is the only Negro among 23 Atlanta high school seniors to be awarded certificates of merit attesting to their high academic promise, and given status as finalists in a qualifying test to be given in March.

The National Merit Scholarship Corporation was started in 1955 through grants from the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation to give reecognition to deserving students who are called the most valuable resource.

Weaver, along with the other finalists, were judged finalists by their high performance on two tests given by a special board of the corporation, and on the endorsement of their respective high schools.

Merit Scholars will be selected from the group of finalists, and will be announced April 27. Winners will receive scholarships from the Merit Corporation and sponsoring business corporations, foundations, associations, and individuals.

Merit Scholarships are four-year awards, and may range from $100 to $1,500 a year, according to the winner's need.

Weaver is in his first year at Price, coming here from McKenzie High in Detroit. He's a serious hobbyist who spends his spare time studying astronomy, or sketching about Civil War, or writing poetry or creative art. At Price he is a member of the school paper, year book staff, and the Debonair Social Club.

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MISS HELEN G. SHORES

EXCHANGE STUDENT: Miss Helen G. Shores, daughter of Attorney and Mrs. Arthur D. Shores, is one of seven students selected by the Student Exchange Committee of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., to participate in the student Exchange program.

The colleges participating in the program are Whittier College California, Maine; Pomona College, California, Denison College, Illinois, Beloit College, Wisconsin, Cornell, New York and Oberlin College, Ohio.

Miss Shores will study at Whittier College, at Whittier, California, for the Semester beginning February 3, 1961.

While at Fisk, Miss Shores served as Vice - President of the Psychology Club, secretary of the Tennis Club, and corresponding secretary of the Junior Class. She was on the Dean's list of students for 1959-60. She is a Psychology major and member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. Miss Shores is a graduate of A. H. Parker High School and a member of First Congregational Christian Church.

Perry Jean Thompson Named 'Homemaker' At Holy Family

BIRMINGHAM—The 1961 Betty Crocker Homemaker of Tororrow for Holy Family High School is Perry Jean Thompson.

Having received the highest score in a written examination on homemaking knowledge and attitude taken by graduating seniors in her school, she becomes a candidate for the state Homemaker of Tomorrow award which will be announced in March.

Each school Homemaker of Tomorrow will receive an award pin, manufactured by Jostens and representing the slogan, "Home is Where the Heart Is." The examination papers of school Homemakers of Tomorrow will be entered in competition to name the state's Homemaker of Tomorrow.

The $100,000 homemaking education program sponsored by General Mills offers a $1,500 scholarship to the first ranking girl in each state and $500 scholarship to the state's second ranking participant.

* * *

STATE HOMEMAKERS of Tomorrow whose scholarship is increased to $5,000. Second, third and fourth ranking Homemakers of Tomorrow in the nation will have their scholarships raised to $4,000, $3,000 and $2,000, respectively.

The testing and judging is conducted by Science Research Associates of Chicago. With a record 402,786 girls in 12,633 of the nation's schools participating this year, the Betty Crocker Search has enrolled more than two million girls in its seven-year history.

HOMEMAKER WINNER — Miss Perry Jean Thompson.

14j 1961

SPEAKING TOUR SLATED

Atlanta Negro Teacher Spreads Message in Chile

By the Associated Press

A Georgia mathematics teacher who believes that children should be exposed to science at the earliest possible age is spreading his message in Chile under the State Department's international exchange program.

There is nothing unusual in this, except that Prof. Virgil Scott, a Negro, and a product of segregated Georgia schools, is teaching in a country where segregation has never been part of the way of life.

"The country is beautiful and the people are wonderful," Scott wrote relatives in Atlanta after taking up his duties at the Colegio Nido de Aguilas in Chile's capital, Santiago.

* * *

SCOTT IS on leave of absence from South Fulton High School, where he is professor of mathematics and science. He went to Chile last July and will spend a year there under the State Department program.

Scott expounded his theories in a leading article of the U.S. embassy's current issue of "Eyes and Ears of the Teacher," published in Spanish at Santiago.

"Mathematics and science is acquiring importance in our technological civilization," Scott wrote. "As teachers . . . we should inculcate knowledge of mathematics and science to permit the student to understand what is going on in the world around them."

* * *

SCOTT'S ideas found such favor with the Chilean government that it sent him on a speaking tour of other areas of the country at Chile's expense. Now, with the school term over until March, Scott is going on a speaking tour to other South American countries, including Brazil.

Under the State Department program, Scott is being paid the equivalent of the highest teaching salary in the United States, based on California pay levels.

* * *

SCOTT, after graduating from Clark College in Atlanta, spent summers attending New York University to earn his master's degree.

His wife, Anna, accompanied him to Chile, although she was not provided for under the exchange program. A home economics teacher, she has worked alongside her husband in the Chilean school system and has also been sent on speaking tours by that country's government. In a letter home, she told of making dolls for little girls who had never had one before.

* * *

SCOTT wrote that he had been asked to remain as a teacher in Chile but had so far not changed his mind about returning home.

Scott, about 40, is one of a family of eight children, all born and reared in this Deep South city.

"He's the baby," said a brother, John Henry Scott, "and we all helped him in getting his education until he returned from the Army and finished on the GI bill."

"We're very proud of him," said a sister, Mrs. Ida Bell Smith. "He is so understanding and so interested in children."

Virgil speaks some Spanish and a few of his Chilean pupils know enough English so that communication is apparently no problem.

34 ISNU Students Win $6,225 In Awards

NORMAL, Ill. — Thirty-four Illinois State Normal University students were named by the Student Financial Aid Committee at ISNU to receive awards totaling $6,225.

Three of the students receiving the awards are enrolled in the division of special education at the university while the others are preparing to teach in other areas. The money was provided by the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Ranging in amount from $50 to $525, some of the awards are for use during the current school year while others are for a two year period. Recipients were selected on the basis of personality, character and probable success in teaching as predicted by faculty members.

AWARD WINNERS

Award winners together with classification at ISNU are:

ALEDO—Carrollyn Mitchell, RR No. 2, junior, home economics.

ALVIN—Byron Roderick, junior, music.

BLOOMINGTON—Robert Morrice, 162 Holton Homes, senior, art.

CHICAGO'S RECIPIENTS

CHICAGO—Shirley Bell, 6416 Aberdeen, sophomore, special education-mentally retarded; Ruth Cavoroso, 6338 S. Kolin ave., junior, elementary education; Wilma Miller, 5136 North Oconto, sophomore, ealementary education; Herbert Paske, 5640 N. Mulligan, senior, social science.

HOME ECONOMICS MAJOR

CLINTON—Marilyn Armstrong, RR 1, senior, home economics.

COLFAX—Mary Hieronymus, sophomore, special education physically handicapped.

DANVILLE—Phyllis Smiley, freshman, elementary education.

DIXON—Linda Harvey, senior, elementary education.

E. PEORIA—Kathleen Fischer, sophomore, elementary education.

E. ST. LOUIS—Donald Shaffner, junior, elementary education;

EDWARDSVILLE—Dale Haywood, junior, mathematics.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE

EFFINGHAM—Sarah Sidener, junior, elementary education.

HIGHLAND—Raymond Potthast, junior, business education.

KANKAKEE—Kathleen Wolford, sophomore, English.

LEROY—Barbara Dyson, sophomore, foreign language.

LINCOLN—Ronald Allen, sophomore, special education-mentally retarded.

LOMBARD—Darlene Willi, junior, mathematics.

ENGLISH MAJOR

McHENRY—Jerry Neumann, sophomore, English.

MANTENO—James Rice, senior, agriculture.

MILFORD—Eileen Schmohe, junior, business education.

MORO—Harold Hancock, junior, speech.

OAK PARK—Nancy Pennie, sophomorea, art.

PEORIA—Patricia Wallenfang, sophomore, social science.

ROANOKE—James Blackwell, freshmen, business administration.

ROSSVILLE—Evelyn Bell, RR No. 1, sophomore, mathematics.

S. WILMINGTON—Melvin Cassetto, junior, mathematics.

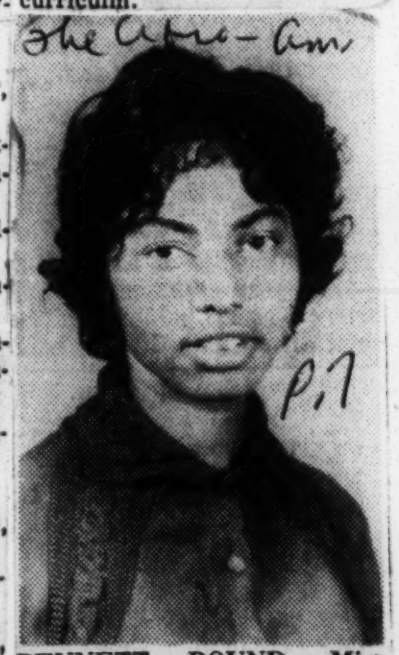
SPRINGFIELD—Patricia Zittle, sophomore, elementary education.

WASHINGTON—Jerry Bailey, junior, English.

WATSEKA—Richard Ninz, junior, social science.

WILMINGTON—June Dotson, sophomore, home economics.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Kenneth Kulberg, senior, junior high curriculm.



BENNETT BOUND — Miss Clementine V. Wilkins, South Hill, Va., who has been offered a $1,000 scholarship at Bennett College, Greensboro N.C. Miss Wilkins will graduate from East End High school in South Hill this June and will enter Bennett in the fall.

Miss Shuttlesworth Top Winner At Annual PC Essay Contest

Four Parker High shcool students, including the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Shuttlesworth, won over half of the major honors in the annual Periclean Club essay contest in the prep division.

Mrs. W. L. Turner president of the club, said that awards and medals would be presented at a program scheduled for six o'clock Friday evening, Feb. 10, at the Oscar Wells Museum of Arts.

In the high school division the essay contest winners were listed as: Eli Parrish, Parker High, first place; Dathne Plump, Parker High second place; Joseph Russell, Parker High, third place; Ruby Shuttlesworth, Parker High, fourth place.

Linda Varner, Westfield High fifth place; U. W. Clemons, Westfield High, sixth place and Alfred Cottrell, Wenonah High, seventh place.

Honorable mention went to Velner Lawson Henderson, Wenonah High; Patricia Gaston, Parker High; Dorothy Cole and Lula Tate, Brighton High.

The seven high school winners will be awarded tuition scholarship from leading colleges.

In the elementary division the winners were Annie McClenney, first place and Ronald Weatherly second place, both of Wenonah Elementary; Honorable mention went to Joetta Summers, Wilkinson Elementary and Evelyn Claton, Tuggle Elementary.

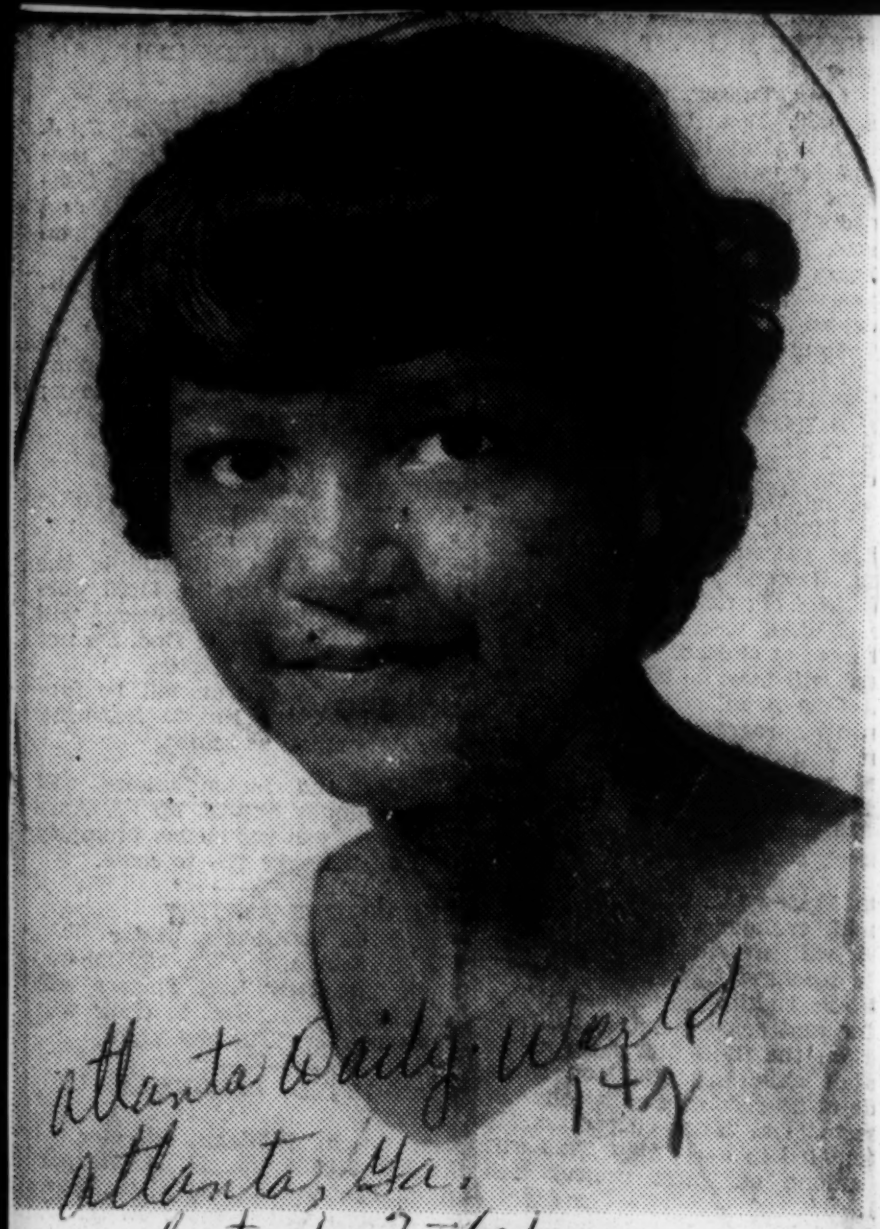
The winners on the elementary level will be presented medals.

In the music division, Johnny Robert Starkey, of the Jackson Solomon Abrams High School, Bessemer, was awarded first place in the piano division which carried a cash prize of $50. Mrs. Florida Pilgrim is the teacher.

Merit awards worth $25 each went to Alphasten Billups. Mrs. M. E. Chambliss, teacher and Johnnie Ann Brown, Mrs. Jessica D. Hayden, teacher.

In the voice division, Harold Pittman, of Cobb Avenue High School, Anniston, won first place which carried a cash prize of $50. Mrs. Lillian Foreman is the teacher.

Merit awards of $25 each went to Alice Maria Daniel, Mrs. M. E. Chambliss, teacher and Sherald Annette Green, Mrs. M. E. Chambliss, teacher.



Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat 1-7-61

MISS RITA SLATON COGBURN

SHE'S "A" STUDENT — Miss Rita Slaton Cogburn, is an "A" rated student at Hunter College in New York where she is a freshman this term. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Cogburn of St. Albans, Long Island, New York and the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Payne and Mr. Costello Williams of Albany. Miss Coaburn is a former Albanian.

Grant African Student $4,500

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
1-14-61

BALTIMORE, Md. — Victor Chukwude Okwuosa, a graduate of Morgan State college, has been awarded a $4,500 Fellowship towards his doctor's degree at the New School for Social Research in New York City.

The 22-year-old student from Onitsha, Nigeria, was a history major while at Morgan but upon graduation had decided to go into the field of public administration.

Speaking Spanish fluently, Okwuosa made application to the University of Puerto Rico to study for his master's degree. He was keenly interested in Puerto Rico because it was an under - developed country and would parallel his own African homeland, Nigeria.

He received the master's degree last month.

About two years will be required, in research and travel, to complete the study. He will leave for West Africa in June.

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VICTOR C. OKWUOSA

As a pre-requisite for being accepted in the New School for Social Research, Okwuosa had to submit a projected subject for his dissertation.

He chose: "A Study of the Framework of the Organization of American States and It's Applicability to West African Countries."

1961 Honorees

Achievement Poll Conducted By Masons

Journal and Guide Pittsburgh
Sat-10-7-61
Norfolk, Va.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.— Recently the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodges F. and A. Masons of Pennsylvania polled the fields of business, sports, religion, labor, law, science, fraternal orders, fine arts and education, asking the members of the various fields to name the most outstanding person in their fields for the year 1961.

In business the selectee was John M. Adams, president of the Safe Bus Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.; sports, Wilma Rudolph; religion, Bishop R. R. Wright Jr. of the AME church; labor, A. Philip Randolph; newspaper publishing and writing, P. B. Young Sr., editor and publisher, Journal and Guide; law, Thurgood Marshall; science, Dr. Percy Julian; fraternal orders, the late John Wesley Dobbs of Atlanta; fine arts, Leontyne Price; and education, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college.

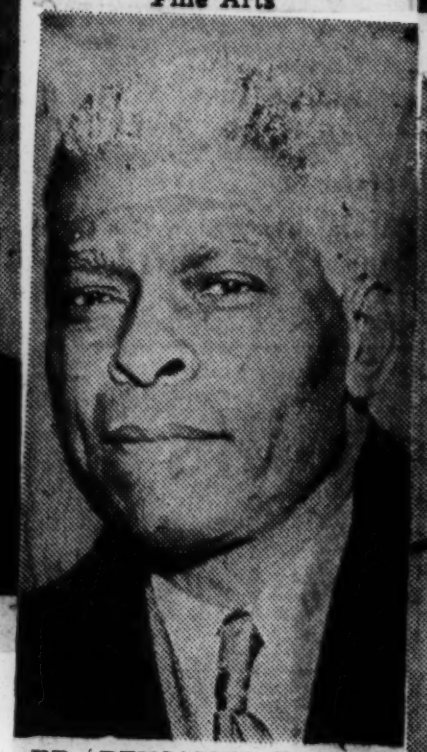
THESE PERSONS will be cited at an awards dinner on Monday evening, Oct. 9, at the Sheraton Hotel in Philadelphia. The dinner will be the culminating activity of the 148th Communication of the Masonic order in Pennsylvania.

A. William Hill Jr. is grand master.

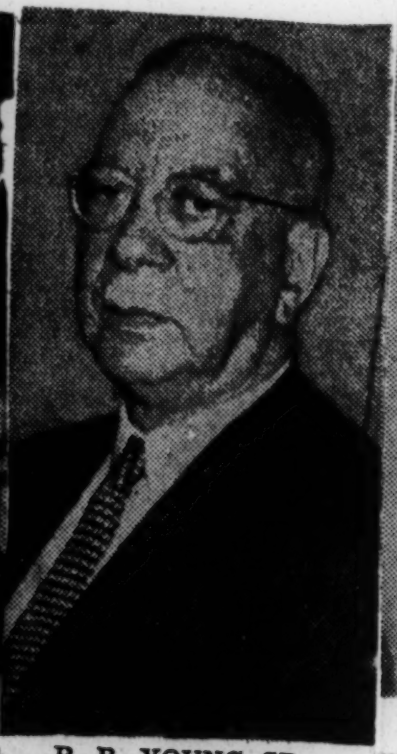
Some of the award winners are shown on this page.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Labor

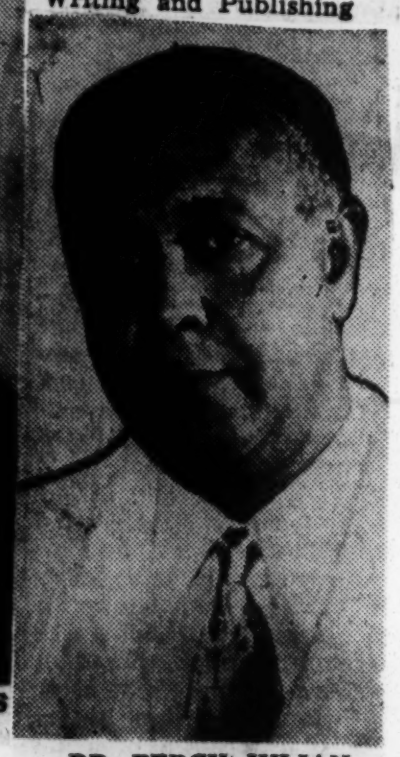
LEONTYNE PRICE
Fine Arts



DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS
Education



P. B. YOUNG SR.
Writing and Publishing



DR. PERCY JULIAN
Science

WILMA RUDOLPH
Sports

"The men who are lifting the world upward and onward are those who encourage more than they criticize."

"Counting time is not so important as making time count."

JAMES J. WALKER

DR. VIRGINIA ALEXANDER
JUDGE AND MRS. RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER

to the late Dr. Virginia Alexander (lower right) sister of Judge Alexander and former dean at Howard University.

DONATE ROOMS TO UNIVERSITY OF PENN. — History was made in Philadelphia Saturday afternoon when the new $4 million women's residence was dedicated in which rooms were named in honor of famous graduates who brought distinction to the institution. Donating a room were Dr. Helen Dickens, (upper left) Philadelphia Physician; upper right, Mrs. Louise Lane and Phyllis Beckett, who presented a room on behalf of Omega Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; (below) Judge and Mrs. Raymond Pace Alexander who donated two rooms, one for Mrs. Alexander, a law graduate, and one as a memorial

14j 1961

LANE BRYANT'S $1,000 INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER AWARD

African wins $1,000 prize; urges races to unite efforts

Afro American Balt. Md. Sat. 12-2-61

NEW YORK—The 1961 recipient of Lane Bryant's $1,000 International Volunteer Award said last week the time is short for black and white races to combine efforts for progress and to prevent bitter revolution.

South African James J. Machobone of Basutoland, receiving the annual award at a New York luncheon, expressed his belief that the races could be united on common grounds which presently exist.

The African, who won the Award for his private efforts to educate his people, said, "I am convinced there is ample common ground between black and white (races), if cultivated, to conquer poverty, ignorance and disease.

* * *

BUT THE TIME is short, this evolution must be hastened or else the bitter results of revolution may follow."

At the luncheon, Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, J. Wayne Fredericks read statements from President Kennedy and United States representative to the United Nations Adlai Stevenson.

The Kennedy Statement said in part, "Since the early days of this republic, we have greatly valued volunteer work and neighborly cooperation.

* * *

"WE NEED MORE THAN ever a vast expansion of this activity on an international basis. The American people as a people are interested and concerned in Africans as a people. . . . we can help one another build a better world."

Ambassador Stevenson's message said ". as we honor the Machobanes' achievements, we realize that Africa's needs have an urgency unknown elsewhere.

He added, "This great awakening continent could and should be a great adventure in human cooperation for governments as well as private citizens."

* * *

MR. MACHOBANE received the Award for his "pyramiding college" education project. In the system one person is taught and then goes out and teaches 20 other persons.

The mass educational program, by spreading new farm methods, seek to combat Basutos' chief enemy, starvation.

143 1961

$85,500 GRANT AWARDED TO STUDY THE STRUCTURE OF CELLS . . . .
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH

Jack Yates Grad

The Informer p. 6
Sat - 1-28-61

Houstonian Receives Huge Award For Future Study

Houston Tex

HOUSTON — Dr Everett Anderson, a native of Houston, where he graduated from Jack Yates High School in 1945, has been awarded a grant from the National Institute of Health of $85,500.00 to study the structure of cells at submicroscopic levels, it was learned here this week.

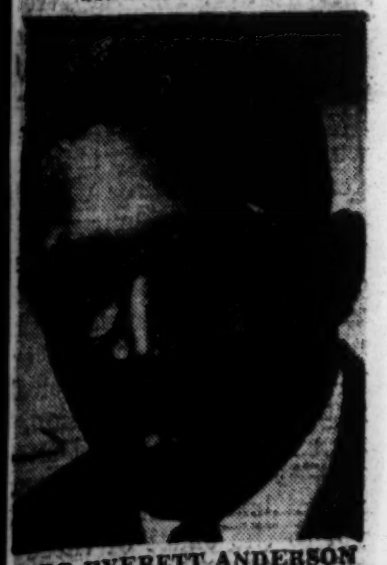
The son of Mr and Mrs Armstrong Anderson of 3703 Dreyfus St, Houston, Dr Anderson secured his BA an MA at Fisk University in 1949 and 1951 respectively.

He earned his Ph.D at State University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa, in 1955.

He is a former assistant professor of Zoology at the State University of Iowa, and has been appointed (Sept 1st) full professor of Zoology at the University of Mass, Amherst Mass.

With a traveling grant from

See HOUSTON, P 10



DR EVERETT ANDERSON

The National Institute of Health and the National Science Foundation, Dr Anderson presented a paper before the 4th International Congress of Neuropathology held Sept 4-8 at the famous University of Munich, Munich, Germany.

Before and after the Congress Dr Anderson visited laboratories of submicroscopic biology in England, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and France.

The brilliant Houston product is the author and co-author of numerous scientific articles.

He is a member of the following scientific socicties:

American Societies of cell Biology, American Association of Auatomists, American Society of Zoology American Society of Electron Microscopists American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Society of Protozoology.

14j 1961

Dr. Ruth Hayre Gets $50,000 To Develop Achievement Program

The Call Inc. 11-17-61
Kansas City Mo.

$50,000 GRANT FROM AN UNNAMED FOUNDATION
TO DEVELOP- "WINGS OF ACHIEVEMENT" PROGRAM

PHILADELPHIA. — (ANP) — Dr. Ruth W. Hayre, principal of William Penn high school, received a $50,000.00 grant from an unnamed foundation recently to develop her "Wings of Achievement" program for girls. P. 2-C

Dr. Hayre, daughter of AME Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., started the movement among high school girls five years ago to encourage them to do something original in art, science or other areas of interest. The program captured the interest of girls throughout the city, doing much to assist them in determining their life's vocation.

The achievement program drew the attention of educators and outstanding citizens including Governor Lawrence who last year named her as one of the "Ten Daughters of Pennsylvania." Named also with this group was former President Taft's daughter.

Dr. Hayre will receive $25,000.00 in 1962 and also in 1963 to develop the "Wings of Achievement" program. She has over 1300 girls in William Penn high school. The project is city-wide and interracial. Announcement will be made soon of new plans Dr. Hayre has for further development of the program that she considers "a stimulating and vital project."

Dr. Hayre is the niece of Mrs. Ada C. Franklin, publisher of THE CALL newspaper in Kansas City, Mo.

14j 1961

MISS HULDAH CLARK

October

CLARK FAMILY — Huldah Susan Clark, 14, poses with her family before leaving Newark for the Soviet Union to continue her education. Her mother, Mrs. Carrie B. Clark, holds Leon, 2. Reading clockwise from Mrs. Clark are Curtis, 8, Samuel, 11 Titus, 12, William J. Clark Sr., Huldah, and William Jr., 5.

Russian publicity move seen

NEWARK, N.J. — Reaction to the decision of parents of a 14-year-old girl to send her to Russia to enter school was almost complete disapproval, but it was disapproval coupled to the warning that second-class citizenship in United States must be abolished.

CENTRAL WARD Councilman Irvine I. Turner said Monday he thought it pathetic "that a little girl born in America" would seek an education in another country for the reasons stated.

He viewed Huldah's departure as "a signal warning" that America has to do away with second class citizenship.

"The people had better understand that they can't discriminate against 20 million people and get away with it," Councilman Turner stated.

The Central Ward Councilman said except for discrimination in this country, the Clarks would not have sent Huldah to Russia.

"We Americans are responsible for this," said Mr. Turner.

He said colored Americans have to stay in this country to fight segregation and discrimination.

Carlton B. Norris, president of the Newark Branch NAACP, called the much-publicized trip "a mistake."

Mr. Norris said in a statement:

"The loyalty of colored citizens to our nation, the United States, is evident by their defense of its democratic ideals from the Boston Commons to the hills of Korea.

"We are Americans and in the American way believe that through implementation of our constitutional guarantees the last vestige of discrimination and second class citizenship will soon be wiped out. It is within the framework of the Constitution that the struggle is to be waged."

Mr. Norris added: "We cannot and shall not adopt a philosophy of government that will return us and all Americans to slavery by virtue of Communist chains."

Samuel A. Williams, president of the New Jersey State Conference of NAACP Branches, said while he disagreed with Mr. Clark's decision the man was entitled to his opinion.

Disapproval was also voiced publicly by Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) and Congressman Hugh J. Addonizio (D-N.J.).

MISS HULDAH SUSAN CLARK
(Now In Moscow School)

WHILE MANY Newarkers deplored inequities in education based on race, they privately asserted that the Soviet Union's interest in Huldah was for propaganda purposes.

Word received here from Moscow, Friday, was to the effect that Miss Clark has enrolled at Boarding School No. 12 where she was welcomed by both student and teachers.

Stories appearing in Russian newspapers about the girl charged that she came to the Soviet Union because she was a victim of racial discrimination in the United States.

Huldah Susan Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Clark Sr., of 64 7th Ave., left Idlewild Airport Saturday in a floodlight of publicity following disclosure that she was going to Russia to study because of discriminatory practices in schools here.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark said Monday night they learned from news reports their daughter was met by Russian officials on arrival in Moscow and taken to the Skola Internat, a primary school.

The teen-ager, who hopes to become a biologist, was a ninth grade student at Newwark's Essex County Vocational School for Girls.

* * *

ARRANGEMENTS for the girl to go to Soviet Union were made by the Committee for the Promotion of the Education of Negroes in Russia.

Clarence Coggins of 18 Gardner Ave., Jersey City, is chairman of the group, and the girl's father is vice chairman.

According to Mr. Coggins, Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev promised Huldah a Russian - style education when she accompanied committee members who had an audience with Mr. Khrushchev while he was attending United Nations sessions last October.

* * *

MR. CLARK, who resides in the Christopher Columbus Homes, was critical of the Newark school system in announcing that the oldest of his six children would go to Russia.

Well — She Couldn't Do It in Mississippi!

The Pittsburgh Courier P. 4 Sec 2

Huldah Attending School in Moscow

Sept 10-7-61

(Special to The Courier)

MOSCOW—A 14-year-old girl who would be unable to attend a similar school in Mississippi, Alabama, or South Carolina, arrived here Monday after a 4,665 mile air trip from New York to begin studies at the Soviet Republic Shkola-Internat boarding school along with 200 other girls.

She is Huldah Clark of Newark, N. J., the eldest of Mr. and Mrs. William Clarks' six children. For the remain der of her schooling she will be here on a scholarship personally furnished by Russia's Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Huldah couldn't attend a similar school in many parts of the United States (South) because she is a Negro, and the remainder of Shkola-Internat's pupils are Russian girls.

That's the difference.

Pittsburgh Pa.

HULDAH'S IS THE past week's top story on "flight from segregation." Her schooling will be furnished free, financed by the Soviet government. She was met at the Moscow Airport by a ministry of education official.

Huldah's story began last October when her father met Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev during his attendance at the United Nations General Assembly session.

The top ranking Soviet official was asked for, and promised her father, a laborer, that he will see what he could do in the way of getting her a scholarship. On Monday she ate her first meal at the school, was assigned to her first classes, and made friendship with her first Russian schoolmate, Tanya Lusheva.

HULDAH'S FATHER had told Khrushchev that he wanted his children educated without the stain of jim crow, that Huldah couldn't get the type of education he wanted her to have in this country.

Clark also had this to say to reporters concerning what others thought of his action: "They call us niggers, they call us red and black, let them call us Communists."

Huldah was formerly a ninth grade pupil at the Essex County Vocational School. She aspires to be a biologoist, and returning some day to America to "help in the fight against segregation."

WHEN SHE STEPPED off the plane at Sheremetyova Airport to attend one of Moscow's "International schools" she told reporters, "I am the first, but there are many more (Negroes) who want to come. Maybe, when enough of us arrive, it will help fight segregation in the United States."

She will be taught her lessons mostly in English under a Soviet educational experiment in accepting foreign students. Most of the youngsters at school with her are second-year English students.

Her roommate will be a young Laotian girl who speaks a little English. Huldah has had a Russian girl named Lyena to help her get along until she can master conversational Russian.

OFF TO MOSCOW — Huldah Clark, 14, of Newark, N.J., is shown here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, prior to taking off from Idlewild Airport, for Moscow, by way of Copenhagen, Denmark. She is attending school in Moscow, on a scholarship from Premier Krushchev.

Newark Girl's Parents Center Of Controversy

The Pittsburgh Courier P. 4 Sec 2

Sept 10-7-61

NEWARK, N. J. — A storm of controversy is raging throughout Northern New Jersey, and elsewhere, over the decision of Mr. and Mrs. James Clark to have their daughter, Huldah, 14, educated in the Soviet Under under sponsorship of the Russian Government.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Spearheading the controversy, and criticism of the parents themselves, have been Carlton B. Norris, president of the Newark branch NAACP; Samuel Williams of East Orange, president of the State Conference of NAACP branches, and a Newark city councilman, Irvine I. Turner.

TURNER, Central Ward councilman, even went so for as to say, according to a local publication, that maybe the Clark family itself should be forced to follow their daughter.

The Clarks, parents of five other children, live at 64 Seventh Ave. A laborer, Clark met Premier Krushchev last Oct. 8 in New York City and asked educational aid for the child. A scholarship was the result.

Sharp, but not so strongly, have been the NAACP leaders' opinions. Norris pointed out the defense by Negroes of American ideals from "Boston Commons to the hills of Korea."

He was agreed with in general by Turner who otherwise spoke of Clark's actions as "disturbing."

■

TURNER SAID the Clarks should realize that discrimination is everywhere there are mixed populations, and that Negroes were generally making progress helping to eradicate the social evil in the U. S.

State NAACP president Williams joined with Norris and Clark in their general observations, but he did add, however, that Mr. Clark was entitled to his own opinion in the matter of where his child went to school.

14j 1961

SPELMAN EXCHANGE STUDENTS—The above students posed for The Atlanta Daily World camera after returning from Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., and Barnard College in New York City. The student exchange program is made possible by the respective colleges and national student organizations. Pictured (left to right) seated: Brenda Hill, Annette Hightower, Minnie Riley. Left to right, standing: Blondean Orbert, Nelda King, Patricia Hurd, Merdis Davis, Mary Ellis. (Photo by Perry)

Spelman Exchange Students Return

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

Ten Spelman College ladies returned recently from a student exchange program back East, after spending a week at Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., and Barnard College N.Y., exchanging ideas and ideals with white students in an educational atmosphere of social equality.

The exchange idea instituted at Spelman last year is unique in that it affords Negro and white southern students the opportunity to assemble with students of other geographical locations and discuss their individual folkways, in order to better understand. The racial dilemma that has plagued the world in this 20th century.

Annette Hightower, junior biology major at Spelman stated on her experiences at Barnard, "The white students were very eager to know and take suggestions as to what they could do to bring ethnic groups closer together. We made suggestions and also discussed the racial problems in the north, that certainly exist."

Brenda Hill, sophomore, English major from Texas said that at the all-girls school at Skidmore that enrolls 1,200 students, "When one of the girls realized I was from Texas she came to me and said, "I'm from Texas also, my parents have never understood why I have liberal racial views and this is the first time that I have had an opportunity to discuss them with a Negro." Miss Hill further stated that the white student said, "My parents thought I was crazy on the racial issue."

In taking a realistic view of the problems that confront the south and the nation, one student said, "I thought the trip was wonderful. It provided an opportunity for southern whites and Negroes to get together. I was very interested in finding out what the southern whites thought and felt."

Another student expressed surprise when the northern girls in an informal tea discussion that they did not really know the Negro. However, one of the Spelman girls said, "We became fast friends and during conversation would forget about race. We even exchange letters and campus papers."

COMPARING CURRICULA

In comparing the curricula of eastern schools with that at Spelman, Blondean Orbet, one of the five girls at Skidmore, sophomore psychology major stated, "I enjoyed the trip very much. I think I understand much better the nature of northern schools. The curricula at Skidmore and Spelman was very much the same, but I think they have a wider variety of courses to choose from."

Minnie Riley junior psychology major, stated, "I think that we really learned that people are people regardless of race or religion."

In the panel discussions that took place, many aspects of the integration situation in the south were discussed. Mary E. Ellis, Spelman junior, majoring in home economics, said that at Skidmore, "We discussed topics such as "The Atlanta Situation, 'What We Are Doing in Atlanta.' "

Miss Ellis said that in one informal discussion, a professor, talked on E. Franklin Frazier's book, "The Black Bourgeoise," and intermarriage. She further stated that the profesor said, "The Negro feels that he has to better himself by intermarriage."

Miss Ellis said that she told the professor that was not the case because most Negroes in the south do not have social contact with the whites.

The girls expressed faith in the eventual solution of the segregation problem. They said, "There is hatred not for the white people but for their actions. If the actions are changed then all will be well and good."

Students making the trip to Skidmore were identified as: Patricia Hurd, junior, biology major; Mary Ellis, junior, home economics major; Merdis Davis, junior, biology major; Blondean Orbert, sophomore, psychology major; Brenda Hill, sophomore, English major.

The five who attended Barnard were: Annette Hightower, junior, biology major; Nelda King, sophomore, English major; Minnie Rilty, junior, psychology major; Eva Howe, senior, social science major; Vivien Shivers, junior, math major.

GETS GRANT—Mrs. Victoria Prince Yates, assistant professor of romance languages at Livingstone College, has been awarded an educational exchange grant by the U.S. Government, according to an announcement made by Dr. S. E. Duncan, president of Livingstone College.

BACK FROM MT. HOLYOKE — At their campus home this week were these Bennett College students who spent two weeks at Mt. Holyoke, South Hadley, Mass. on the annual student exchange between these two women's colleges. Reading from bottom to top are (left) Misses Lula Goolsby of Mocksville, N.C., Jacquelyn Florance of Greensboro and Ollie Johnson of Athens, Ga., and Mattilyn Talford of Chester, S.C., and top, Shirley Thompson of St. Paul, N.C. and Roslyn Ceagle of Lynchburg, Va.

14j 1961

DANFORTH FELLOW

Mrs. Trader Is Danforth Fellow

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Feb. 18, 1961
p. 26

TUSKEGEE Inst., Ala.—Mrs. Dorinda Duncan Trader, asst. professor of psychology at Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed one of 65 college teachers over the nation to receive a 1961 Danforth Teacher Study Grant.

She will pursue the Ph.D. in psychology.

The announcement was made

MRS. DORINDA TRADER

recently by Pressley C. McCoy, associate director of the Danforth Foundation of St. Louis, Mo.

The grants, offered "without bar of race or color," were awarded to improve teaching in American colleges and "fill the need for better trained teachers" according to the foundation.

1961

Mrs. Trader, a native of Monessen, Pa., will continue work toward the doctorate during the next school year. An honor graduate of Tuskegee Institute, she received a M.A. degree in psychology from the University of Chicago and did advanced study in the same field at the University of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Trader, like the other recipients, was chosen on the basis of standards set by the foundation—including potential excellence as a teacher and outstanding academic ability.

A psychometrist for Tuskegee Institute's rehabilitation center at John A. Andrew hospital, she is a member of four organizations related to her field: American Psychological Association, Alabama Psychological Association, Southeastern Psychological Association and the National Rehabilitation Association.

In addition, she is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, American Association of University Professors and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

143 1961

DR. HAROLD S. FLEMING (COLLEGE OF DENISTRY)
HOWARD UNIVERSITY

TO DELIVER SERIES OF LECTURES AT UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO
NOV. 21-25,1961

Howard prof, Dr. Fleming, off to Tokyo

The Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — A Howard University professor has accepted an invitation to deliver a series of lectures at the University of Tokyo Nov. 21-25.

Dr. Harold S. Fleming, professor of research in the College of Dentistry, who will speak on his studies of salivary glands. A specialist in dental research, Dr. Fleming has been conducting studies of salivary glands extracts since 1954.

His lectures will deal with the relationship of salivary glands to the gonads (sex organs). Recent findings by Dr. Fleming indicate a relationship of the salivary glands to a hormone that stimulates the sex organs.

The Howard professor was invited to the university by Yosoji Ito, head of he University's Department of Physiological Sciences. He will present a paper at the fifth symposium of the Japan Salivary Glands Society.

14j 1961 FULBRIGHT GRANT

Tulsa Speech Instructor Gets Fulbright Grant

TULSA, Okla. — (ANP) — Attractive Cecelia Nails Palmer, speech instructor at George W. Carver junior high school, meets a new group of faces this school term — not in Tulsa, but in Kingston, Jamaica.

Mrs. Palmer has taken a one-year leave of absence from her job at Carver to teach English education and general science courses at Shortwood college in Kingston.

Her new assignment is part of the culture exchange program sponsored by the United States to promote better international relations. She went to Jamaica, under the auspices of a Fulbright grant.

Earlier, she was to be sent by the Federal governmet to Switzerland as an exchange teacher.

INTEGRATION FACTS

However, the Tulsa Public School officials turned down the offer, because such an exchange would have meant that a white European teacher would have taught at Carver in her place .. .. She said that the officials ,therefore, did not want integration at the faculty level before they were ready to start it themselves.

"I am particularly fond of literaturn," said Mrs. Palmer, "especially English literature, while at Shortwood I will emphasize American works."

Shortwood is a state-supported school for training elementary school teachers. It has a student enrollment of an estimated 740. Mrs. Palmer expects to teach some 80 of these with classes of 28 at a time.

In Washington, Mrs. Palmer underwent five days of orientation, including tips on her role as "goodwill ambassador" .She then left for Kingston.

Mrs. Palmer has co-chaired the Equal Opportunities program sponsored by the Tulsa Urban League. She is a member of the YWCA board of directors, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, and St .Thomas Episcopal church.

Ford Grant To Bring In Top Scholars

Detroit, March 23 (AP)—A fellowship fund under which outstanding scholars from all parts of the world will be invited to the United States to study was announced Wednesday by the Ford Motor Company Fund.

Henry Ford, II, president of the fund, said about 50 scholars will come to the United States each year to pursue a year of study at an institution of their choice.

The fund is established as a $250,000 grant to the Institute of International Education. It will be known as the "Ford international fellowships."

Will Be Keyed To Needs

The I.I.E. will set up local committees overseas to nominate candidates for the fellowships. Selections will be keyed to the educational needs of the various countries, Ford said.

"We believe the program will contribute to the progress of the free world by increasing international understanding and assisting the development of professional and technical leadership," he said.

Henry Cabot Lodge, former United States ambassador to the United Nations and now international chairman of the I.I.E., called the fellowships fund "a milestone."

He said it is the first major grant by an industrially supported fund for graduate fellowships which are not limited to a specific professional field.

DR. GEORGE M. BELL
Scholarship Fund

Charles Johnson, former president of Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company, stipulated that the income from the legacy be used to assist one or more worthy students each year.

Bennett Aide Honored By $10,000 Fund

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Bennett College has received a $10,000 bequest from Mrs. Jeanette G. Johnson of ingHampton, N. Y. to establish the George M. Bell scholarship fund.

Dr. Bell, 90, is a retired Methodist minister and has served 15 years as field representative for the college. He came to the United States from England in 1894.

Prior to his work with the college, Dr. Bell served with the Wyoming conference on the Methodist Church, pastored many churches throughout the United States and was for 15 years superintendent of the Wilkes-Barre district.

Mrs. Johnson, widow of

143 1961

H.F. GRIM SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Lincoln U To Honor Dr. Grim

Chicago Defender - (15-21)61

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Professor Harold Fetter Grim will be honored by alumni and friends of Lincoln university (Pennsylvania) at the Benjamin Franklin hotel, June 3, the day before the Baccalaureate Service at the university.

The dinner will highlight a drive for contributions to the H. F. Grim Scholarship Fund which will be presented to Dr. Grim on that evening.

Dr. Grim, who was born at Ottsville, Pa., in 1890, joined the Lincoln university Staff in 1912, the year he was graduated from Lafayette college where he received Phi Beta Kappa honors in Latin.

He established biology courses at Lincoln and also taught the classics. He became head of the University's Department of Biology and through the years constantly inspired and urged his students toward more serious effort.

WILL STILL TEACH

He has resigned his position as Department head but will remain at the University as a part-time instructor.

Over the 49 years he has been associated with Lincoln, Dr. Grim has constantly striven for self-improvement and in the course of his quest, brought many honors to the University. He made significant contributions with articles on embryology and cytology while doing graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Chicago.

Dr. Grim's interests and activities during his long service at Lincoln have been varied. Besides his academic work, he also coached the baseball team at one time. He was also business manager and treasurer of the University; secretary of the Board of Trustees; dean of the University, president of the Rotary Club of nearby Oxford, where he now resides, president of the Board of Education of Lower Oxford County schools, and is a member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Science and the American Academy of Science.

DINNER COMMITTEE

Dr. James A. Parker of Red Bank, N. J. is chairman of the dinner committee, with Dr. Robert S. Jason, an alumnus of Lincoln and now Dean of Howard university College of Medicine, the Honorary chairman. The Chicago members of the Dinner Committee are: Albert J. Neely, John Scott, George A. Franklin and Atty. R Esdras Turner.

Tickets for the dinner, at ten dollars ($10) each, may be secured before the deadline, May 1, through the Office of Public Relations, Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

Contributions may also be mailed to this office and will be acknowledged in the Fall Issue of the Lincoln University Bulletin.

14j 1961

CHARLAYNE HUNTER
WINS UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORJERS OF AMERICA SCHOLARSHIP

Charlayne Hunter Wins UPWA-CIO Scholarship

The Call
Kansas City
Mo

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Miss Charlayne Hunter, first girl to attend the University of Georgia, has been awarded one of two scholarships presented by the United Packinghouse Workers of America.

The other scholarship recipient was Albert C. Smith of Louisville, Ky., who will study for the ministry at Georgetown (Ky). college.

The presentations were made by U. S. Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg.

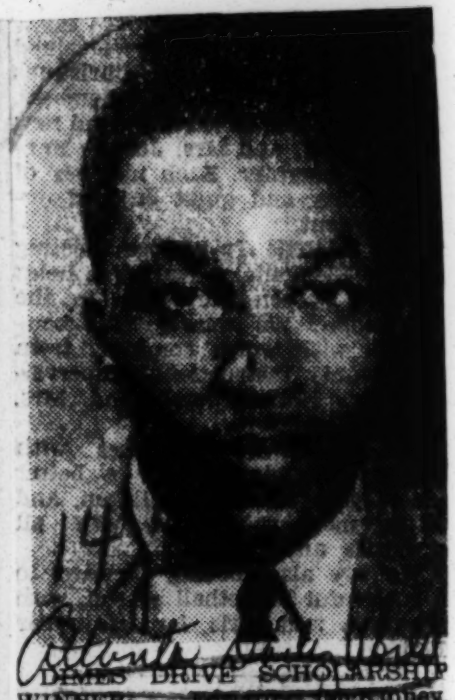
Both Miss Hunter and Smith were awarded the scholarships because of their "outstanding contributions to civil rights and civil liberties."

14j 1961

MARCH OF DIMES SCHOLARSHIP

MISS PATRICIA Y. WILLIAMS AWARDED DIMES DRIVE SCHOLARSHIP — Miss Patricia Y. Williams, Orrville, Ala., is one of the 450 winners of health scholarships supported by the New March of Dimes. Miss Williams is enrolled at Hampton Institute preparatory to training in medical social work.

Please Say YES to the New March of Dimes, Jan. 2-31 and help train other sorely needed medical professionals in the fight against three major crippling diseases—birth defects, arthritis and polio.



DIMES DRIVE SCHOLARSHIP WINNER — Edward [illegible], Macon, Ga., is one of 450 winners of health scholarships supported by the New March of Dimes. He is enrolled at Atlanta University and will study medical social work. Please Say Yes to the New March of Dimes and help train sorely needed medical professionals in the fight against three major crippling diseases — birth defects, arthritis and polio.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill
1-(1-13)-61
P. 21

147

CHATTING INFORMALLY at Atlanta university are the Merrill Scholars (students who have been awarded Merrill Foundation scholarships of $3,000 each for graduate study in the humanities and social sciences). They are, left to right, Emanuel S. Shaw, Albany State; Annie C. Moore. South Carolina State; Johnnye M. Witcher, Alabama State; Mrs. Corrie Spenser, Spellman; and Henry Wilkins. Arkansas A. M. and N. college.

143 1961

MERRILL TRAVEL-STUDY GRANTS

CHOSEN—These four student at Morehouse College, Atlanta, were chosen for Merrill grants for travel-study in Europe. Left to right: Robert L. Allen, Edward B. Curry, Wendell Anderson and Walter Rolling.

The Pittsburgh Courier

Four Morehouse Students Granted Study Abroad

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Art 3-25-61

ATLANTA, Ga. — Four Morehouse College students have been selected by a faculty committee to receive Merrill Travel-Study grants for study and travel in Europe during the academic year 1961-1962.

These grants of $3,000 are made possible by Charles E. Merrill Jr., of Boston, Mass., chairman of the Morehouse Board of Trustees, and they are designed to broaden the cultural horizons and deepen the human insights of the recipients by bringing them into contact with the centuries-old cultures of Europe and by exposing them to the ideas, institutions, and customs of the countries of Europe.

The following students are the recipients of the Merrill grants for 1961-1962: Robert Lee Allen, 18, a junior from Atlanta, who entered Morehouse as an early-admission student after completing the tenth grade at Washington High School; Wendell Anderson, 22, from Cleveland; Edward B. Curry, 19, junior, Birmingham, Ala., and Walter A. Rolling, 17, junior from Quitman, Ga.

Robert Allen plans to study in Germany, at the University of Freiburg; Edward Curry at the University of Vienna (Austria); Wendell Anderson at the University of Dijon (France), and Walter Rolling at the University of Besancon (France).

14j 1961

MUNDT GRANT

Feminine Front

MR. AND MRS. VIRGIL M. SCOTT of Atlanta, Ga. are shown with their baby son, Virgil Miguel, born in Nido-de-Aguilas, Chile, where Mr. Scott has been teaching mathematics and English under a Smith - Mundt grant. Mrs. Scott, the former Ann Pearl Jordan, previously taught home economics in Oldham, England under a similar grant.

Carling's Provides $14,000 Gift For Medical Schools

Bigtheen medical schools in ten southern and western states will each receive a share of a unique holiday gift of $14,000 given to the National Fund for Medical Education by the Carling Brewing Company on behalf of its distributors in the United States.

The gift was presented by S S'can Coat, president of the National Fund, by Carling distributor in Richmond, Ind., who represented all of the whole wholesalers of the brewing company.

Mr. Colt recognized the part that the Carling distributors had played in the unusual gift - giving program which the brewing company has followed for the last three years.

"For 1960 the company has for the second time increased its gift, now donating $14,000 to aid America's medcal schools," Mr. Colt said "We are most grateful for this contribution, which demonstrats clearly both the success of the plan and the continued devotion to the true spirit of the Holiday Season by the Carling organization and its distributors," he added.

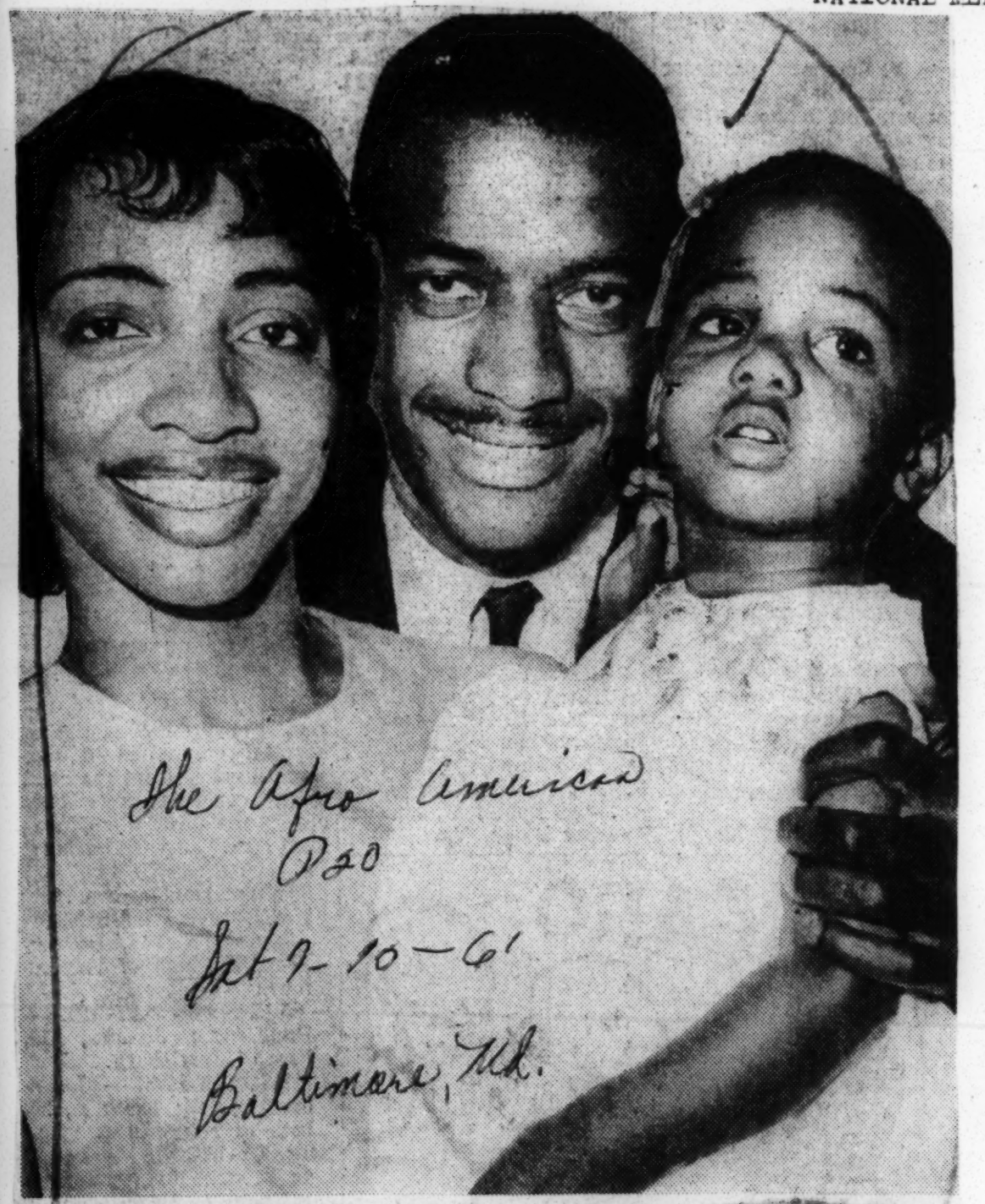
The Nationl Fund for Medical Education is a non - profit organization that has contributed more than $22,000,000 (22 million dollars) in unrestricted grants to America's 85 medical schools since 1951 to help them meet their teaching budgets, Mr. Colt explained.

Charles E. Landreth, Carling southern regional vice - president and general manager of its Atlanta plant, listed the medical schools in the Southeast and Southwest which included Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

Howard University College of Medicine was also included in this grant.

14j 1961

NATIONAL MEDICAL FELLOWSHIP INC.



A SCHOLAR'S FAMILY — Donald W. Roane, 26, a Baltimorean, who upon graduating cum laude from Howard University, Washington, received one of nine $4,000 National Medical Fellowship Inc., scholarships, comes smiling through with his family.

$9,900 Award For Dr. Jones

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

BATON ROUGE, La. — For his thorough techniques as researcher and efficiency as a teacher, Dr. Woodrow H. Jones, professor of Biology at Southern University, has been given a $9,900 National Science Faculty Fellowship to do further research in the area of invertebrate zoology, ecology and oceanography.

Dr. Jones will begin his post doctoral research in September 1961 at the Marine Biological Station at the College of the Pacific, where he will study ecology and oceanography. Later in that year, will go to the Woods Hole Marine Biological Station in Massachusetts, to do research in the area of invertebrate zoology.

The Southern University professor also finds time to publish articles in scientific journals as the Oklahoma Academy of Science, the Louisiana Academy of Science, Transactions of American Fishery Society, Transition of American Microscopical Society, and for 1960, he has appearing in the Encyclopedia of Biological Sciences, a paper on "A Technical Discussion of Cladocera" as well as having jointly published an illustrated manual of animals.

His teaching experiences include Langston University, the University of Oklahoma and Fisk University. He has been at Southern University since 1956.

Listed among such groups as the American Men of Science, the Leaders in American Science, Dr. Jones holds membership in Phi Sigma, Beta Beta Beta, The Society of Sigma Xi, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Southwestern Association of Naturalists, New York Academy of Science, the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography, American Association of University Professors, American Microscopial Society, The Ecological Society of America and the Association of Southeastern Biologists.

Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C., in a communication to Dr. Jones stated that the Foundation was personally interested in the advancement of his career in Science.

DR WOODROW H. JONES

Southern U. Teacher Gets Science Grant

Publishers Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
7-6-13-61

A $9,900 National Science Faculty Fellowship to do further research in the areas of invertebrate zoology, ecology and oceanogra-

WOODROW H. JONES

phy has been awarded to Dr. Woodrow H. Jones, professor of biology at Southern university.

Dr. Jones, who has written articles for the Oklahoma Academy of Science, is married to the former Miss Lucille White, of the city. She is the daughter of Mr and Mrs. Sam H. White of 1110 N.E. 9th street.

The Southern university professor will begin his post doctoral research in September at the Marine Biological station at the College of the Pacific and later during the year will go to the Woods Hole Biological station, Massashusetts.

Besides contributing to the Oklahoma Science academy, Jones has written articles for the Transactions of American Fishery society, Transactions of American Microscopical society and the Encyclopedia of Biological Sciences. He is also joint author of an illustrated manual of animals.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 12-2-61
P. 41

RECEIVES GRANT — Dr. Woodrow H. Jones, professor of biology at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., has been given a $9,900 National Science Faculty Fellowship to do research at the Marine Biological Station at the College of the Pacific and the Woods Hole Marine Biological Station in Massachusetts.

Math Prof Wins $10,000 Grant

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

JACKSON, Miss. — Jesse C. Lewis, assistant professor of Mathematics at Jackson State college, has been awarded a National Science Foundation Science Fellowship for a tenure period of 15 months. 7-20-

Under the terms of the grant, Lewis will receive $9,900 from the Foundation to continue work toward the Doctorate. Additional benefits will approximate $2,500. 4-(22-28)61

A 1953 honor graduate of Tougaloo College, Lewis will attend Syracuse university. In 1953-54 and 1954-55, he attended the University of Illinois under an American Missionary Association grant. He was employed at Southern university from 1955-57. In 1957-58, he was employed at Prairie View A & M college.

Lewis attended the University of Illinois in 1958-59 under a National Science Foundation Faculty Fellowship. In 1959, he came to his present position at Jackson State College.

A&T College Gets $13,000 Research Grant

The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.

Greensboro, N. C. — A grant of $13,300 has been awarded to A&T College by the National Science Foundation for research in Physics. 4-13-61

Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, president of the College, this week announced receipt of the award to cover costs for a research project to be conducted by Dr. Donald A. Edwards, chairman of the Physics Department. 16

The project, aimed at learning more about the theory of metals, will involve a study of crystals by x-ray diffraction methods. The experiments are to be concerned with cadmium-magnesium alloys and will be conducted for two years.

Dr. Edwards told reporters that the basic equipment, a new x-ray diffraction unit with recorder and electronic timer, is owned by the college having been purchased last year.

Dr. Edwards stated that several faculty members and students will collaborate with the project.

Dr. Edwards came to the college in 1953. A graduate of Talladega College in Alabama, he holds the M.S. degree the University of Chicago and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Pittsburgh. He did research work for five summers at the Oak Ridge National Laboratories, Oak Ridge, Tenn., and last summer he did research work at the University of Pittsburg on a project similar to the one he will conduct here.

Tuskegee Professor Winner Of a Research Fellowship

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Dr. James H. M. Henderson, head of Tuskegee Institute's Department of Biology, has been awarded a science faculty fellowship and a sabbatical leave to study a year in a research center near Paris, France.

Dr. Henderson

Dr. Henderson, who is the recipient of a National Foundation Science Faculty Fellowship, will be pursuing research work in the field of plant growth substances at Le Phytotron Center National De La Recherche Scientifique, located in Gif-sur-Yvette, 30 miles outside of Paris.

A plant physiologist, Dr. Henderson has written over 15 articles pertaining to his field in national scientific journals.

In France, he will be working with a former associate, Dr. J. P. Nitsch, associate director of Le Phytotron, a "climatized greenhouse." The two became associates while doing research at the California Institute of Technology in 1948-50.

Jackson State College Prof. Gets $9,900 For Doctorate Study

Jesse C. Lewis, Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Jackson State College, has been awarded a National Science Foundation Science Fellowship for a tenure period of 15 months.

Under the terms of the grant, Mr. Lewis will receive $9,900 from the Foundation to continue work toward the Doctorate. Additional benefits will approximate $2,500.

A 1953 honor graduate of Tougaloo College, Mr. Lewis will attend Syracuse University. In 1953-54 and 1954-55, he attended the University of Illinois under an American Missionary Association grant. He was employed at Southern University from 1955-57. In 1957-58, he was employed at Prairie View A & M College.

Mr. Lewis attended the University of Illinois in 1958-59 under a National Science Foundation Faculty Fellowship. In 1959, he came to his present position as Jackson State College.

Advanced Study Set For 30 HS Students

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-15-61 P. 18

BOSTON, Mass.—Under a grant from the National Science Foundation, Northeastern University has established a Summer Science Institute to permit 30 outstanding high school boys to do advance study in the biological and medical sciences, according to an announcement by N. U. President Dr. Asa S. Knowles.

The only program of this type in New England, the course of study for high school juniors and seniors will run June 25-Aug. 4, of this coming summer.

Northeastern's program is the only one in the biological and medical sciences in New England. Tuition, other major costs, and one half of the students' room and board expenses will be absorbed by the NSF grant.

■

A PRIMARY purpose of the summer institute is to bring outstanding students into direct contact with college teachers and research scientists of recognized competence.

The Northeastern program has already drawn more than 250 inquires from students in New England, Florida, California, Louisiana, Michigan, New York, Arkansas, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana, and other states.

Objectives of the institute include:

1. To help identify high-ability secondary school students who have excellent potential for becoming scientists.

2. To help accelerate students' scholarly development by providing the opportunity for instruction in scientific content and methods by leading scientists.

3. To help develop co-operation between colleges and high schools in increasing the quality of education in the sciences.

"Some Challenges and Conquests in Basic Biology and Medicine," will be the theme for the program which will be taught by members of the NU Biology Department as well as by 14 eminent scientists from across the country, who will serve as guest lecturers.

"It is of critical importance to this nation that we increase not only the number of scientists, but also the quality," Dr. Charles M. Goolsby, director of the institute explained.

"People concerned with this problem realize that if bright young people are to become good scientists, their interests must be cultivated before they begin college," he added.

■

STUDENTS WILL spend their mornings listening to lectures and attending classes.

In the afternoon they will divide their time betwen regular laboratory and original research projects to be carried out by individuals or small groups.

Upon completion of their work, selected individual papers will be presented, and there will be a display of research projects. Of all the summer institutes of all types throughout the nation, only a third of the programs will call for original research projects as part of the requirements.

SCIENTISTS — Shown is a laboratory scene at Northeastern University in Boston, where 30 outstanding high school students will receive grants to do advanced study in science. The grants were made possible by the National Science Foundation.

Awarded Fellowship

Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, instructor of biology at A. and T. College, has been awarded a National Science Foundation Fellowship in botany for six-weeks study at Washington State University, Pullman, Wash., this summer.

Mrs. Clark earned the B. S. and M. S. degrees at A. and T., and has done further study at Columbia University and Hunter College, both in New York City. She has been a member of the faculty since 1946.

Science Fellow

Mrs. Dorothy Thomas, associate professor of biology at Elizabeth City Teachers College, will study at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, this summer under a grant from the National Science Foundation. Mrs. Thomas was acting head of the department of science and mathematics at the college last year. She is currently participating in a workshop for elementary science teachers at Elizabeth City Teachers.

14 1961

VSC Staffer Lecturing At Wyoming University

Journal and Guide

Special Correspondence

LARAMIE, Wyoming —Mrs. Vergial S. Webb of Kinston, N. C., joined the faculty of the College of Education at the University of Wyoming, as visiting lecturer during the second session of the summer school term, July 17 - Aug. 18.

Mrs. Webb has the honor of being the first Negro instructor at the university. Her duties here include supervision of student teachers in elementary education, in addition to teaching a college course, "Readiness for School Beginners."

SHE IS A member of the faculty of Virginia State College, Petersburg, and serves as college supervisor of student teachers in elementary education. She is a graduate of Teacher's College, Winston-Salem, N. C., and Teachers College, Columbia University, where she received the "professional diploma" in teacher education.

She holds membership in the honorary societies of Kappa Delta Pi Lambda Theta. She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Smith of Kinston.

Mrs. Webb resides at 510 Liberty Hill road, Kinston.

MRS. VERGIAL S. WEBB
University Lecturer

Negro Priest Is Given Big Post At Chicago Univ.

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The Rev. Rollins E. Lambert, a Negro priest assigned to St. Dorothy's parish here, was appointed assistant director of the Calvert Club for students at the University of Chicago and is believed to be the first member of his race to receive such an appointment.

One of three Negro priests assigned to the Chicago archdiocese, Father Lambert was appointed to the post last July 5 by Albert Cardinal Meyer, Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago. He assumes new duties as counselor and chaplain for Catholic and non-Catholic students at the university. Students at the university include many from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

1ST NEGRO PRIEST IN ARCHDIOCESE

NEGROES ON WHITE FACULTIES

In 1949, Father Lambert became the first Negro priest in the chicago archdiocese when he was ordained by the late Samuel Cardinal Stritch at St. Mary of the Lake seminary, Mundelein, Ill. He and the Revs. George Clement and Kenneth Brigham are the only colored priests specifically assigned to the archdiocese. There are others here, but they are members of religious orders. One, Phillip Marin, is on temporary assignment from the diocese of Belize, British Honduras.

A popular priest with parishioners Father Lambert was honored at a farewell party at St. Dorothy's last Sunday. He had served the parish for four years. An eloquent speaker and hard worker. Father Lambert, although he will not admit it, is credited with helping to boost the membership at St. Dorothy's one of the most flourishing parishes on Chicago's southside.

Recently, he was given a place of honor as one of the officials at a Pontifical Mass celebrated by Laurean Car dinal Rugumbwa of Tanganyika at Holy Name Cathedral, during the Chicago visit of the African cardinal. Father Lambert served as chaplain to Cardinal Meyer.

A convert to Catholisism, Father Lambert is the son of Mrs. Martha Lambert of Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Eunice Newton accept NCC post

DURHAM, N.C. — Dr. Eunice Shaed Newton, former visiting professor of education at the University of Pennsylvania Summer School, has been named to the professional staff in the Department of Education at North Carolina College.

She comes to NCC from a position as director of Reading-Study Skills at Bennett College in Greensboro.

Dr. Newton, the wife of Dr. L. G. Newton, associate professor of political science at NCC, is a native of Washington. She earned a bachelor's degree at Miner Teachers College, a master's at Columbia University and a doctorate at University of Penhsylvania.

Howard named to head Mass. student program

BOSTON — Dr. Lawrence C. Howard, assistant professor of politics at Bradeis University, has been appointed director of the third Summer Student Internship Program—the "brain child" of Gov. Foster Furcolo.

Under the program, some 25 students will be placed in state agencies for the summer. In addition to the internship work, they will attend weekly seminars on state government, to hear representatives of executive, legislative and judiciary branches.

Other speakers also have been engaged to give talks.

GOVERNOR FURCOLO initiated the program in an effort to attract more young people into state government careers.

A native of Des Moines, Iowa, Dr. Howard won the A. B. degree at Drake University, M.A. at Wayne University and the Ph.D. at Harvard where he was a teaching fellow.

He was selected to "Who's "Who's Who Among Students in Ameican Universities and Colleges" in 1949, the same year that he was selected the national Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity as "Man of the Year."

Prior to coming to Bradeis, he taught at Hofstra College. He has traveled in England, Scotland, France, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, the Philippines and throughout Africa.

LAWRENCE C. HOWARD

RE: FACTORY SALARIES

SAN FRANCISCO — Factory workers in the Los Angeles-Long Beach Metropolitan area averaged $101.75 a week in March, an increase of $1.47 from a year ago.

Two Omaha Universities Hire Negro Instructors

OMAHA — (ANP) — Creighton and Omaha universitie have each hired a Negro teacher.

Miss Sharon Wexler will be assistant professor in modern languages at Creighton university this fall. Miss Wexler, from Jackson, La., received her B. A. degree from Xavier university of Louisiana in 1952 and her M. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1953.

She attended the University of Aix, Marseilles, France, October, 1953 to June, 1954, and the University of Wisconsin, 1954 and 1958.

Currently Miss Wexler is a candidate for her Ph. D. at the University of Wisconsin in French.

S. L. Perry, industrial secretary of the Omaha Urban League announced that as a result of League efforts, an assistant instructor in chemistry has just been hired by Omaha university.

The new appointee is Franklin Burden, who was employed in the City Engineers Department in Lincoln for the past few years.

Burden is married and the father of three children. His wife is also a chemist.

Perry said that he was happy to have aided Omaha university in locating Burden.

Fr. J. M. Markoe, S. J., a member of Creighton faculty and long time advocate of social justice praised the appointments.

The two instructors are the first full-time Negro college faculty members at Nebraska colleges in this area.

There are now three such full-time employees in the state.

Puerto Rico Star Named Track Coach at C.C.N.Y.

Francisco Castro

Francisco Castro, a former Puerto Rican Olympian, was named track and cross-country coach at City College yesterday.

Castro was a member of both the 1948 and 1952 Puerto Rican Olympic teams. From 1946 to 1950, he held the Central American and Caribbean championships in the broad jump and the hop, step and jump. He also was the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union hop, step and jump champion in 1948.

He coached the Puerto Rican team in the 1958 Central American games and was the technical advisor in athletics to the Puerto Rican Government.

Castro is a graduate of New York University.

He succeeds Harry de Girolamo as track coach at C. C. N. Y. De Girolamo, who coached the Beavers for five years, had requested reassignment to teaching duties in the Department of Physical and Health Education.

Two Okla. colleges hire first colored instructors

OMAHA (ANP) Creighton and Omaha universities have each hired a colored instructor.

Miss Sharo, Wexler will be assistant professor in modern languages at Creighton University this fall. Miss Wexler, from Jonesville, La., received her B.A. degree from Xavire University and her M.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin.

She attended the University of Aix, Marselles, France, October, 1953 to June, 1954, and the University of Wisconsin, 1954 to 1958.

Currently Miss Wexler is a candidate for her Ph. D. at the University of Wisconsin in French.

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The new appointee is Franklin Burden, who was employed in the City Engineers Department in Lincoln for the past few years.

Mr. Burden is married and the father of three children. His wife is also a chemist.

Fr. J. M. Markoe, S.J., a member of the Creighton faculty and long time advocate of social justice, praised the appointment.

The two instructors are the first full-time colored college faculty members at a Nebraska college in this area.

There are now three such full time employees in the state.

Dr. Geo. Johnson Resigns from Howard U to Accept Full Professorship at Mich. State

The Iowa Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa
Thurs. 4-22-60

Washington, D. C.—Dr. George M. Johnson, a member of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, has resigned his position as professor of Law at Howard University to accept a full professorship on the faculty at Michigan State University, it was announced today by Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University.

First Assignment

Dr. Johnson's first assignment will be to serve as chief of the Michigan State University group assisting in the establishment of the University of Nigeria. Upon returning to the United States, Dr. Johnson, who served as dean of the Law School at Howard University for 12 years, will assume responsibilities at Michigan State as a professor in the general field of taxation and education.

Statement

Appointed a member of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights by President Eisenhower on March 10, 1959, Dr. Johnson plans to continue to fulfill the duties and responsibilities of that position.

In submitting his resignation to Dean Spottswood W. Robinson III, Commissioner Johnson stated,

"The timing of my resignation is entirely fortuitous and I want very much to assure you that I would have considered it both an honor and a privilege to serve on the faculty under your deanship. I have accepted a very challenging offer of a professorship on the faculty of Michigan State University.

Voting Hearing

Dr. Johnson, dean of Howard Law School 12 years, is planning to participate in the Commission on Civil Rights voting hearing in New Orleans, La., on Sept. 27-28, and depart shortly thereafter for Nigeria.

In an interview, Dr. Johnson stated: "One of the most challenging features about this Nigerian project is the thought and planning behind it. This will be an effort to create a University and eventually an educational system geared to the special needs of Nigeria.

State College Is Cleared of Bias In Dropping Negro Professor

The New York Times
p. 41
New York

Charges of bias against the State University College of Education were declared unfounded yesterday by the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Dr. Thomas L. Blair, Negro assistant professor of sociology, complained to the commission March 31 of an "arbitrary act of reprisal" against him for his participation in drafting a protest to the college administration.
Thurs. 11-1-60

The protest, signed by six faculty members, urged Dr. William J. Haggerty, the president, to investigate what it called housing discrimination in the town of New Paltz, N. Y., where the school is situated and redouble efforts to "educate" the townspeople.

Dr. Blair, who has served two two-year terms, said he had been told he was not being reappointed because publicity over his housing difficulties and the memorandum had "placed the college in an unfavorable light."

Elmer Carter, chaairman of the commission, found no support for the charge. He noted that Dr. Blair's original appointment "was the result of affirmative efforts of the college administration to have a qualified Negro scholar on the faculty."

"Before Dr. Haggerty became president," Mr. Carter said in his opinion, "no Catholic and no Negro had ever been appointed to the faculty and but one person of the Jewish faith. Through his efforts, the religious and racial barriers to faculty election have been lifted.

"Negroes have been on the faculty of the summer school and a Negro teacher has been supervisor of student teachers in Westchester County and Farmingdale."

The report noted that the contracts of four other members of the faculty had not been renewed.

In 1957, Mr. Carter observed, the college promulgated a nondiscrimination code for those providing off-campus housing for students. Racial and religious exclusion policies by fraternities and sororities have also been banned, he said.

In addition, Mr. Carter said, the college has "pioneered a new advance" in international and intercultural understanding with a curriculum that provides fifteen courses dealing with problems of the emergent peoples of Asia, Africa and the Near East.

Dr. Blair, who has accepted a Ford Foundation grant for the study of Moslem Africans in Northern Rhodesia, is now at Harvard University.

NEGROES ON WHITE FACULTIES

14 1961

Two Colleges Get First Of Negro Teachers

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP)—Two Pennsylvania colleges have each named a Negro professor to their teaching staff for the first time. It was announced last week by the State Department of Public Instruction.

The new faculty members will assume their duties at West Chester and Lock Haven State Teachers College this month.

The appointments mark a major step in the Commonwealth's drive to integrate facilities at its 14 teachers colleges, 13 of which have always had all-white teaching staffs. The 14th Cheyney, has an integrated faculty and a predominantly Negro student body.

West Chester's appointee, Mrs. Ruby Jones, is a graduate of Cheyney and West Chester. She was named to teach third grade at West Chester State's campus demonstration school. (The teachers colleges run such schools to give their students practical experience in teaching.)

Mrs. Jones received her master's degree at Temple University and has done additional graduate work in guidance and testing at the University of Pennsylvania.

Lock Haven's appointee is Dr. Alfred L. Ferron, sociologist from Chicago. A graduate of Morgan State College, Baltimore, he has a master's degree from the University of Iowa and Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago.

The appointments were announced by Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., specialist in the Department of Public Instruction who has been assigned the job of helping to integrate the state college faculties. Dr. Gray is pastor of Bright Hope Baptist Church.

He said that four other state colleges are negotiating for Negro faculty members. These are Slippery Rock, California, Kutztown & Bloomsburg.

Minnesota U. appoints James Reeves to post

MINNEAPOLIS — (ANP) —James H. Reeves has been promoted to perhaps the most important administrative post ever held by a colored person at the University of Minnesota.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Reeves Sr., Greensboro, N.C., he has been appointed assistant professor of education and associate director, Student Activities Bureau, at the University of Minnesota.

His appointement was announced at the July 14 meeting of the University Board of Regents and is a promotion from his former position as senior student personnel worker in the Student Activity Bureau.

Mr. Reeves was educated in part, in the public schools at Moorehead City. He gradated in February, 1939, from the James B. Dudley High School in Greensboro and received the bachelor of science degree in 1943 from the N. C. A. and T. College where he majored in English and social sciences.

From 1943 to 1946 he served in the 364th Infantry unit of the U.S. Army, returning in 1946 to the educational field as an instructor in English at N. C. A. and T. College.

In 1947 he received the master of arts degree in sociology from Boston University, Boston, and from 1947 to 1949, served as assistant professor of English at A and T where he also taught introductory courses in sociology and in Negro history.

From 1950 to 1953, he acted as administrative assistant in the office of the dean of students at the University of California. He came to the University of Minnesota in 1955 as principal student personnel worker and student activities advisor of the Student Activities Bureau.

Reeves received the doctor of philosophy degree in education this year from the University of California (Los Angeles).

14j 1961

NEGROES ON WHITE FACULTIES

Newark State Places Dr. Davis on Faculty

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

UNION, N. J.—One of this country's outstanding social scientists has been appointed to the faculty of Newark State College, Union.

2-8-61

Dr. Allison Davis of the University of Chicago, will serve on the faculty for three months as "Distinguished Service Professor of Sociology and Education."

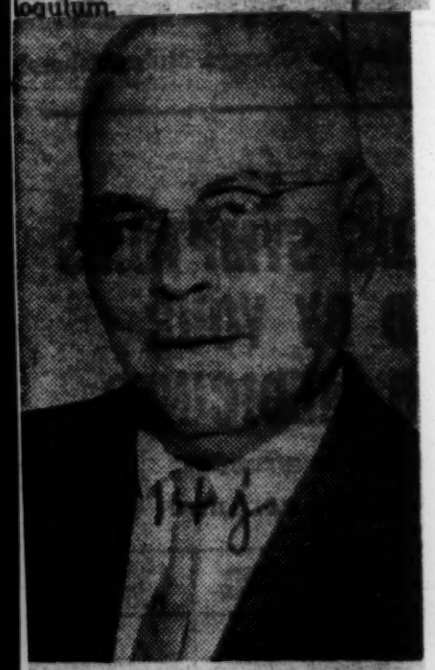
Dr. Davis is the College's first "Distinguished Service Professor" since the State Board of Education created that rank last year.

14j p.15

DR. DAVIS holds the rank of professor of education at the University of Chicago and is a member of the University's Committees on Human Development.

He is best known for his research in the areas of the socialization of children, adolescent psychology, intelligence and culture, culture status, and social learning.

Now on campus, Dr. Davis will be here full-time through March. His assignments include teaching a course in the College's Graduate Division, giving special lectures to the student body, and the presentation of his latest research at a graduate colloquium.



14j

DR. ALLISON DAVIS
. . . distinguished prof

14J 1961

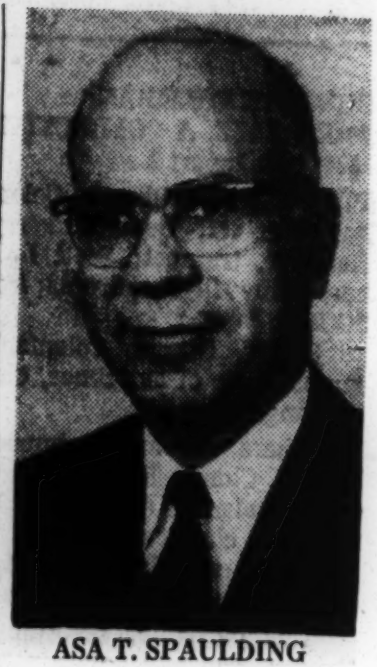
NEWCOMEN SOCIETY IN NORTH CAROLINA

ASA T. SPAULDING, PRES.
NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INS.CO.
INVITED TO MEMEBRSHIP

Newcomen Society asks Asa Spaulding to join

The Afro American p/6
Sat 11-3-61
Baltimore, Md.

DURHAM, N.C — Asa T. Spaulding, president of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., has been invited to membership in the Newcomen Society in North America. Membership is by invitation only, and election is in London.



ASA T. SPAULDING

Meetings of the Society are held throughout the United States and its publications cover many phases of industrial, financial, and economic history. Its objectives are:

To increase an appreciation of American - British traditions and ideals in the arts and sciences, the cultural and spiritual forces which are common to both countries. And to serve as another link between Great Britian and the United States

The society centers its attention upon the history of material civilization, as contrasted with political history. The members are "interested in the background and growth of: Industry, agriculture, transportation, and utilities, communications, mining, finance, banking, economics, education and the law.

The membership is a representative cross - section of leadership in England, the United States and Canada.

14j 1961

OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR STUDIES

MISS RUTHANNE DAVIS

TO STUDY AT OAK RIDGE -- Miss Ruthanne Davis, junior biology major at Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed to study this summer at the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, it was announced this week by Dr. James H. M. Henderson, head of Tuskegee's Department of Biology.

She received the appointment to study for a 10-week period (beginning June 15, 1961) in the Summer Student Trainee Program on the basis of her excellence in science. The program will be administered by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies in cooperation with the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. It is under the sponsorship of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

A native of Birmingham, Ala., where she was graduated at the head of her class at Holy Family Catholic High School in 1958, she is the daughter of Mrs. Ineze O. Davis of 838 Center Place, S. W. Birmingham.

14j 1961

DR. AUGUSTINE NJOKU-OBI
SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

SEPTEMBER
$45,376 GRANT FROM
U.S. ARMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

Tuskegee's Dr. Obi Wins $45,376 To Study Perilous Livestock Ill

Atlanta Constitution p. 20 Aug. 28-61
Atlanta, Ga.

Special to The Constitution

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—A grant of $45,376 for basic research into the organism which causes listeriosis—a disease prevalent in livestock, but also dangerous to people—was made this week to Dr. Augustine Njoku-Obi of the Tuskegee School of Veterinary Medicine.

The new grant—from the U.S. Army Research and Development Command—raises to more than $110,000 the total Dr. Obi has received for research on this subject within the last year. Last spring he received a grant of $65,000 from the National Institutes of Health for related study.

Dr. Obi, associate professor of bacteriology and public health, said the new line of research is "to study the basic organism itself," which is a "more fundamental approach to the question than the previous one."

The present study seeks to discover "what properties the organism has that lead to causing infection and its being able to cause immunity."

Listeriosis causes abortions, brain damage, and ultimately kills human victims and livestock if not treated at the time of infection.

Dr. Obi said the Army is concerned with the harmful effects the disease could have in the military.

It causes meningitis and resultant paralysis and general debilitation in men. It has the same effect on women in addition to it having a predilection for the unborn child, Dr. Obi said.

"We are trying to know enough about the organism (listeria monocytogenes) to effect immunization," he said.

A native of Nigeria, Dr. Obi, 30, joined the Tuskegee staff last fall. He is a graduate of Seattle College, Washington State University, and the University of California, where he received the Ph.D. degree in microbiology and biochemistry.

Dr. T. S. Williams, dean of the school, and Dr. Walter C. Bowie associate professor of physiology and pharmacology, will be associated with Dr. Obi on certain aspects of the study which is to cover a three-year period.

14j 1961

$65,000 GRANT MADE BY THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

DR. AUGUSTINE NJOKU-OBI
ASSISTANT BACTERICLOGY PROFESSOR
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

$65,000 Grant to Dr. Njoku-Obi

TUSKEGEE GRAMS WED. MAY 17 1961

A $65,000 grant has been made to assistant bacteriology professor Dr. Augustine Njoku-Obi to further his search for a cure for listeriosis—a dreaded disease rare in people, but prevalent in livestock. The grant was made by the National Institutes of Health, and will cover a three-year period. Associated with Dr. Obi in the study will be Dr. Walter C. Bowie, associate professor of physiology and pharmacology, and Dr. T. S. Williams, dean of the school of veterinary medicine.

A native of Nigeria, Dr. Obi, 30, joined the Tuskegee staff last fall. He is a graduate of Seattle College, Washington State University, and the University of California where he received the Ph.D. degree in microbiology and biochemistry.

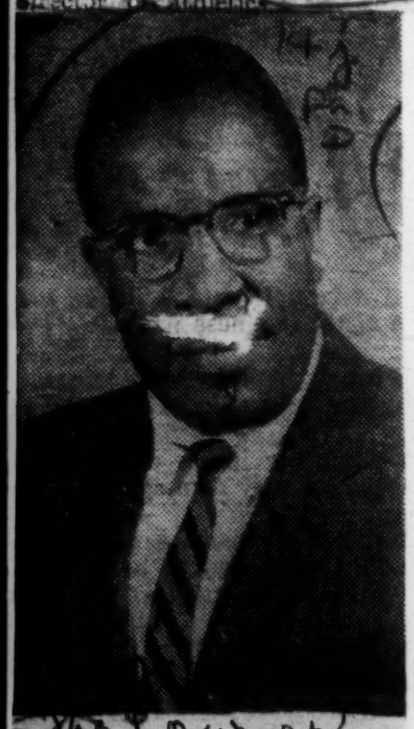
William M. Bell, A. & T. Athletic Aide, Earns Ph.D.

GREENSBORO, N. C. (ANP) — William M. Bell, former head football coach and now athletic director and chairman of the Department of Physical Education at A&T college here, has been awarded a doctorate degree in physical education and teacher education by Ohio State university at Columbus.

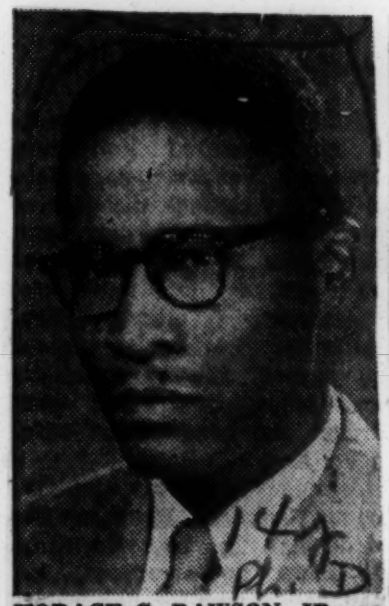
He received the degree from the university, his Alma Mater, at the autumn quarter convocation recently. He previously held the A. B. and M. A. degrees from Ohio State.

During his undergraduate days at Ohio State, Dr. Bell was a star tackle on the varsity football team.

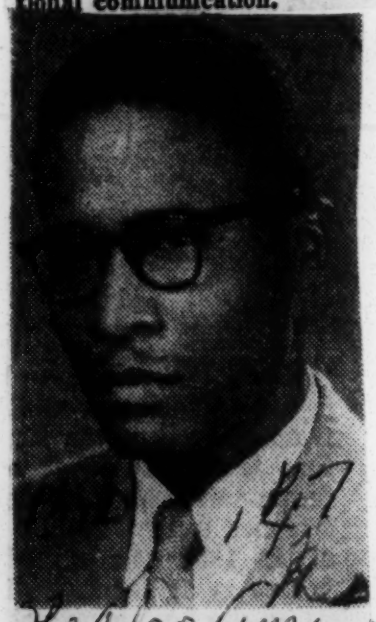
Graduating, he joined the staff at A&T college in 1946, where he became head football coach and director of athletics.



PH. D. — Paul L. Puryear, associate professor of political science at Virginia State College in Norfolk, was awarded the Ph. D. degree at the December convocation held at the University of Chicago. Dr. Puryear received his elementary and secondary education in Newark, N. J.



HORACE G. DAWSON, JR., assistant professor of English and director of the News Bureau at North Carolina College at Durham, was awarded the Ph.D. degree in winter convocation exercises at State University of Iowa. An honor graduate of Lincoln University (Pa.) Dawson holds the master's degree in English and Comparative Literature from Columbia university. He did his work at Iowa in mass communications, concentrating upon written expression and problems of international communication.



Horace G. Dawson Jr., assistant professor of English and director of the News Bureau at North Carolina College in Durham, was awarded a Ph.D. degree in exercises at State Univer- of Iowa Sat

EARNS DEGREE

Dr. Walter M. Austin, professor and head of the department of economics and head tennis coach at Florida A and M University, recently completed the requirements for the Ph.D. degree in marketing at Indiana University. The degree will be conferred in June. Dr. Austin received the B.S. degree from Southern University and the M.S. degree from Kansas State College.

Daniel G. Hill III wins Ph.D., sociology in Canada

WASHINGTON

Daniel G. Hill 3rd, B.A., (cum laude) Howard University 1948; M.A., University of Toronto, Canada, 1951; received the Ph.D. degree in Sociology from the University of Toronto at the Fall Convocation on Friday, November 25, 1960.

Mr. Hill studied during the summer of 1948 at Oslo University, Norway on an International Luey Moten Fellowship; he was a graduate student at the University of Michigan in 1948-49; he served as a Social Worker for the City of Detroit, Michigan 1949-50; he was awarded a Sidney Hillman Fellowship 1950-51; Instructor at Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland, 1952-53; Research Director, Toronto Wefare Council, 1955-57; Executive Secretary, North York Area Social Planning Council, 1957-60; he is serving presently as Assistant Director, Alcoholic Research Foundation—Special Project, and part-time lecturer, University of Toronto, 1960.

Dr. Hill is the son of Dean and Mrs. Daniel G. Hill Jr., of the School of Religion, Howard University, Washington, D.C., and grandson of Dr. D. G. Hill Sr., deceased, formen pastor of the historic Bethel A.M.E. Church of Baltimore, Maryland. He is married to the former Donna Bender, graduate of Oberlin College, and is the father of three children.

DANIEL G. HILL

GEORGIA NATIVE GETS IOWA DOCTORATE DEGREE — Durham, N. C. — Horace G. Dawson, Jr., assistant professor of English and director of the News Bureau at North Carolina College at Durham, was awarded the Ph.D. degree in winter convocation exercises at the State University of Iowa yesterday (February 4.)

An honor graduate of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, Dawson holds the master's degree in English and Comparative Literature from Columbia University. He did his work at Iowa in mass communications, concentrating upon written expression and problems of international communication.

RECEIVES DOCTORATE

MISS ANNE RICHARDSON GAYLES has completed all requirements for the doctorate degree at Indiana University. Miss Gayles is director of internship teaching and associated professor of secondary education at Florida A and M University. She has been on leave from the university since Sept., 1959, pursuing a doctoral program in teacher education on an Indiana University fellowship. She received the B.S. degree from Fort Valley State College and the M.S. degree from Indiana University.

Miss Anne Gayles

NCC Professor To Head Atlanta Reading Institute

DR. EUNICE SHAED NEWTON

DURHAM, N. C. — A North Carolina professor has been selected by Science Research Associates, Inc., of Chicago to lead a Reading Institute at Morehouse College, Atlanta, August 7-11.

Announcement of the selection of Dr. Eunice Shaed Newton, who directs the Reading Skills Center at NCC, was made by Jack Snyder, associate director of program development for SRA. Leadership of the Institute carries a stipend of $100 per day, plus living and travel expenses.

SRA is the largest professional producer, developer and publisher of reading aids in the United States. It finances workshops in reading for teachers and principals at selected colleges in six areas of the United States each summer. Some of the country's leading experts in reading are selected to direct the workshops.

Dr. Newton, who established the Reading Center at NCC last year, is a nationally-recognized authority in her field. A graduate of Minor Teachers College in Washington, D. C., she holds a master's degree from Columbia University and a doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania, where she has also taught as a visiting professor.

At the Morehouse College Institute, Dr. Newton will deliver a series of lectures on the theme "The Nature and Scope of Reading to Meet Today's Needs." She will also give and supervise lecture demonstrations for the principals, supervisors and teachers in attendance.

Dr. Newton is the wife of Dr. J. G. Newton, professor of political science at North Carolina College.

LeMoyne Prof. Seeking Ph.D.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Reginald A. Morris, associate professor of art at LeMoyne College, is on sabbatical leave and will enroll at Iowa State University to work for the doctorate in primitive art.

Prof. Morris

A native of West Monroe, La., he is the son of Mr. and and Mrs. E. C. Morris Sr., and has been on the LeMoyne faculty six and one-half years.

He is a painter and sculptor who leans to "expressionistic surrealism." Several of his murals are now hanging in two Memphis churches, Second Congregational and Mason Temple.

From Parker To Ph.D.

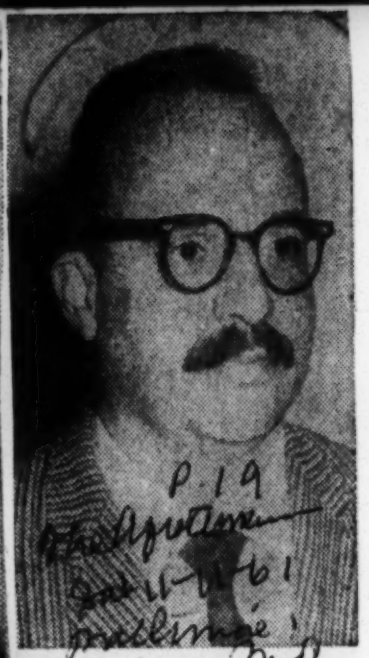
DR. ROY HUNTER, JR.

Birmingham - Born Roy Hunter, Jr., who is teaching Anatomy at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., has made the long, tedious scholastic journey from A. H. Parker High School to the doctorate degree at Brown University, Providence, R.I.

Dr. Hunter, who is a member of Triedstone Baptist Church of which the Rev. T. D. Bussey is the pastor completed his final examination for the Ph.D. degree in Developmental Biology the past summer. The title of his doctoral dissertation is, "The Development of Notochordal Sheath in Frog Embryos and Larvae: A Chemical and Ultrastructural Analysis."

He received his B.S. degree at Morehouse and his M.S. degree at Atlanta University. For a while he taught at Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md. He also did research work at Woods Hole.

Dr. Hunter is a member of the Society of Sigma Xi.



EARNS DOCTORATE—Francis L. Grandison, director of psychological services at Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C., received the Ph.D. degree in psychology from New York University recently. A native of Richmond, Va., Dr. Grandison did his undergraduate work at Prairie View College and received his M.A. degree from Ohio State University.

NEGROES IN THE SPOTLIGHT

By HOWARD BURRELL

Carlton B. Goodlett, born 1915, graduated from the University of California, with a doctor of philosophy degree, June, 1938, at the age of 23. Mr. Goodlett was director race relations at the International House, a research assistant in the Institute of Child Welfare, and student instructor in psychology.

His thesis was "A Comparative Study of Adolescent Interests in Two Socio-Economic Groups."

This great man is leading citizen of his community. He is also a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

What Negro educator founded Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute?

14j 1961

PH.D.

DR. EVELYN RICHARDSON STRONG
DISSERTATION- HISTORY OF NEGRO TEACHERS

History of Negro Teachers

Black Dispatch 6.1

Group Told in Ph. D. Work

Fri. 10-20-61

Written by Local Teacher

Oklahoma City Okla.

For her dissertation to earn the Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Oklahoma, Dr. Evelyn Richardson Strong, Douglass high school counselor and head of the Fine Arts department, wrote the history of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers, thus preserving an outstanding record of achievement.

One of the directives of the Association was that the history be written. With numerous persons selected for the project through to completion, it appeared that the effort was to fail when Dr. Strong accepted the challenge and her work was accepted by the University of Oklahoma as the final requirement for the Ph. D. degree August 7, 1961.

DR. EVELYN STRONG

Many little known facts came to light in this history. For example, the first Negro teachers association in Oklahoma was organized in Oklahoma City in 1893 under the name of the Ida M. Wells Teachers Association, with only 13 members. Jefferson Davis Randolph was the president and Drusilla Dunjee was secretary. Randolph was the father of Mrs. Edna Slaughter and Miss Dunjee was the sister of Roscoe Dunjee. Wm. Sulcer, of Tulsa, now in his nineties, was one of the members.

Cites Negroes' Struggle

The history shows how Langston university was established due to rejection of Negroes at other established colleges; the role of E. P. McCabe in the early development of Langston, and Negro migration to Oklahoma territory; the place of certain early day newspapers such as the Occidental Lighthorse, the Oklahoma Safeguard, the Western Age, the Langston Herald, and later, the Black Dispatch and the Oklahoma Eagle.

The history displays the valiant struggle of Negro educational leaders to improve the lot of the Negro youth. Without this needed work, this thrilling story would have been left untold and would have passed from the earth with the present generation. Beginning in the middle forties and closing in 1956, the leadership of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers was responsible for more than $18,000,000 coming to the support of Negro schools.

Dr. Strong will review outstanding part of this history in the staff conference room at Douglass at 2:30 on Friday, Oct. 27.

14j 1961

PH.ED

DOCTOR OF EDUCATION

Wins Ph.D At U. Of Arkansas

Dr. Victor D. Starlard received his Doctor of Education degree from the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, during the January convocation. The title of his dissertation was "Factors Associated with Negro Voting in A Delta County in Arkansas."

Dr. Starlard is a native of Hot Springs, Ark. He graduated with honors from Arkansas AM&N college with A. B. degree in History. He received his Master's of Education degree from the University of Arkansas.

Dr. Starlard served two years in the Armed Forces and was the first Negro to graduate honor student from the Sixth Army Leadership School, Camp Roberts, California in 1952.

He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa Professional Fraternity for Men in education, American Association of University Professors, NEA, Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society, and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

Dr. Starlard is now serving as assistant director of Freshman Studies at A.M.&N. college. He is also assistant commissioner of the Tri-county Division of Quapaw Area Council, Boy Scout of America.

DR. VICTOR STARLARD

Savannah Teacher Completes Work For Doctor's Degree

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Dr. W. K. Payne, president of Savannah State College, announces that Walter A. Mercer, director of student teaching at SSC, has completed the requirements for the Doctor's degree and is permitted to use his new title. Dr. Mercer will receive his degree from Indiana University.

Dr. Mercer completed his work for the Doctor of Education degree with a major in elementary education, an inside minor in educational psychology and an outside minor in sociology and anthropology.

The title of his doctoral dissertation is "The Organization and administration of Off-Campus Student Teaching In Relation To Professional Laboratory Experiences In Selected Institutions of Georgia." Abstracts of Mercer's investigation will appear in future issue of Thesis Abstract Series, School of Education, Indiana University and Dissertation Abstracts. Some of his previous articles have appeared in the Review of Negro Educational Research.

College Prof Wins Doctorate

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Dr. W K. Payne, president of Savannah State college, announces that Walter A. Mercer, director of student teaching at SSC, has completed the requirements for the Doctor's degree and is permitted to use his new title. Dr. Mercer will receive his degree from Indiana university.

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LUMBERTON, Miss. - Walter A. Mercer, Director of Student Teaching, Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga., has completed all requirements for the Doctor of Education degree at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Mercer is the son of Mrs. Flozzella Mercer Williams, Lumberton, Miss. He was born in Lumberton, and attended both grade school and junior high school there. Mercer is a graduate of Oak Park High School, Laurel, Miss., where he was a classmate of the now internationally famous soprano, Leontyne Price. He received the A. B. degree from Fisk University and the Master of Science in Education degree from Indiana University. He is a member of Beta Phi Lambda Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. He is married to the former Mary Martin of Winston-Salem, N. C., and is the father of one daughter, April Arlynda. Dr. and Mrs. Mercer reside at 1522 Cloverdale Drive in Savannah.

14j 1961 RUSSIAN SCHOLARSHIP SEPTEMBER
HULDAH CLARK, 14
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Nikita Bid Taken, Negro Goes Abroad

NEWARK, N.J., Sept. 23 (AP)—The daughter of a Negro laborer leaves Saturday for Moscow, where she will go to school at the invitation of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

Huldah Clark, 14, daughter of William Clark, will fly from Idlewild Airport, New York, to Copenhagen, Denmark, on the first leg of her trip to the Soviet capital.

Her father said that Huldah will have more educational opportunities in Russia than in the United States. He said he is taking advantage of an offer made to the girl last Oct. 8 by the Soviet premier during his trip to the United Nations.

Huldah said the Soviet leader had promised her a scholarship to study in Russia after her father had complained that Negroes in the United States do not get educations equal to those received by whites.

CLARK is vice chairman of an organization known as the Committee for the Promotion of the Education of Negroes in Russia. He and the chairman of the organization, Clarence Coggins of Jersey City, held a 45-minute meeting with Khrushchev last year with Huldah present.

Coggins said his organization has rejected an offer from a New York radio station to provide Huldah with an education in this country, which it said, would be comparable with any in the Soviet Union.

Clark, who has five other children, said:

"I'd rather send my daughter to Moscow than to Mississippi."

(AP Wirephoto)

Going To Russia

Hulda Clark, 14-year-old daughter of a Newark, N. J. laborer William Clark, is leaving Saturday to study in the Soviet Union because her father feels Negro young people have more educational opportunity there than in Newark.

Herald Tribune—UPI radiotelephoto

American Girl Attends Moscow School

Huldah Clark, fourteen-year-old Negro girl from Newark, N. J., chats with her new friend, Soviet pupil Tanya Lusheva, at Moscow boarding school. Both girls are wearing the traditional Soviet schoolgirl costume. Huldah, who arrived earlier this week, was sent to study in Russia because her father thought she would receive a better education there than in the United States.

Says Huldah A Tool Of Soviet Propagandists

The Call, Kansas City, Mo. Tue, 10-6-61

By ROBERT J. KORENGOL

MOSCOW. — (UPI) — Huldah Clark, American Negro school girl who was invited to study in Russia, yesterday was being used by the Soviet press and radio to play up racial segregation in the United States.

Stories and pictures in the newspapers and radio broadcasts asserted the 14-year-old Huldah, of Newark, N. J., was a victim of discrimination and had to come to the Soviet Union to get an education.

Although Soviet newsmen have been allowed to talk to and photograph Huldah since her arrival last Sunday, American correspondents have not yet been permitted to interview her.

Both Moscow radio and the official news agency Tass yesterday quoted Huldah as saying she was "very happy to come to Moscow because it is very difficult for a Negro to get an education in the United States."

"Each of us suffers constant discrimination," she was further quoted as saying. "My dream is to be a biologist. Many young Negroes dream about studying in the Soviet Union.'

The newspaper "Teachers Gazette" ran a front page picture of Huldah with two of her new schoolmates, a Russian girl and a student from Laos.

The newspaper carried excerpts from a letter by Huldah in which she thanked Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and Soviet ambassador to the United States Mikhail Menshikov for inviting her to study here.

Huldah's father, William, has claimed he would rather see his daughter in a Russian school than in the "jim crow" schools in the United States. The Gazette said Clark has spoken publicly bo discrimination "only because they are poor Negroes."

143 1961

RUSSWURM SCHOLARSHIP FUND
NATIONAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

NNPA Gives $1,000 Scholarship

Members of the National Newspaper Publishers Association have contributed $1,000 to a scholarship fund set up to bring to Bowdoin College Negro students who have been expelled from a Southern college because of their sit-in activities.

The scholarship fund is named in honor of John B. Russwurm, the first Negro publisher and one of the first Negroes to be graduated from an American college.

In 1960, Bowdoin undergraduates established the Russwurm Scholarship Fund by initiating and successfully raising a fund of $2,000 from Bowdoin undergraduates, faculty, and residents of Brunswick.

WINS JOINT FELLOWSHIP — Miss Roberta Mai Ratcliffe, who did her first two years of college at Chatham, in Pittsburgh, and later received her degree from Fisk, in June, 1960, has been awarded a joint Southern Education Foundation - Woodrow Wilson Fellowship. Under the terms of the fellowship, Miss Ratcliffe will be permitted to attend an integrated Southern university of her choice, during the summer, and then take a year of graduate work, during the regular academic year of 1961-62, at any university in the United States or Canada. The Southern Education Foundation's contribution will cover tuition, fees, room and board for the summer work. The Woodrow Wilson Fellowship provides the year of graduate work, covering the cost of tuition and fees, plus a stipend of $1,500.

14j 1961

Award Doctoral Study Grants To 17 UNCF Faculty Members

New York, Apr. 21.—Seventeen UNCF college faculty members were awarded a total of $68,447 in combined grants from their respective colleges and the United Negro College Fund Faculty Fellowship program, it was announced here today by W. J. Trent Jr., UNCF executive director.

The grants will enable the professors to complete work on their doctoral degrees during the coming year.

The Faculty Fellowship program was established in June 1959, by a $300,000 grant from the General Education Board. Now in its third year of operation, the program provides financial subsidies to UNCF college professors who are already candidates for Ph.D. degrees.

The candidates' studies are financed jointly by the UNCF Faculty Fellowship Fund and by the colleges from which applicants are chosen. The member colleges contribute one-fourth of the annual awards. This year $51,335 was contributed by UNCF and $17,112 by the colleges.

"Advanced degrees for faculty are of utmost importance," said Mr. Trent, "in order to maintain and strengthen the high-level academic standards of the 32 UNCF member institutions."

The college presidents nominate their faculty candidates. The scholars' qualifications are then reviewed by an impartial commitee of distinguished educators.

Committee members are: Chairman, Dr. John Dale Russell, Bureau of Institutional Research, New York University; Dr. Esther Lloyd-Jones, Teachers' College, Columbia University; Dr. John A. Davis, College of the City of New York; Dr. Kenneth Clark, Northside Center for Child Development; and Dr. George N. Shuster, The Fund for the Republic.

The varied fields of doctoral study chosen by the candidates reflect the versatility and high educational standards of the colleges, according to Mr. Trent. The subjects include: mathematics, philosophy, psychology, education, American literature, American history, industrial relations, student personnel and guidance, theology music composition and businses education.

The faculty scholars will study at 14 leading American universities, including: New York, Boston, Columbia, Indiana, Cornell, Catholic, Ohio State, Emory, Iowa, Tulane, Minnesota, Michigan State, Drew and Chicago.

The following UNCF faculty members were awarded advanced study grants this year:

Arnold Taylor, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.; Harold Thompson, Bishop College, Marshall, Tex.; Roland Haynes, Clark College, Atlanta; James S. Barnes and William Kearney, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; William Hufford, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.; Daphne McClure, Knoxville College, Knoxville; Lionel Arnold and William Fletcher, LeMoyne College, Memphis; Finley Campbell, Morehouse College, Atlanta; Marcus Clayton, Paine College, August, Ga.; Thomas Law, St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va.; Juanita Strawn, Texas College, Tyler, Tex.; Frank Toland and Anaise Wilson, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Frederick Tillis, Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.; and Mary Hronek, Xavier University, New Orleans.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FACULTY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

WOODROW WILSON FELLOWS . . . totaled three at Southern University, when the chairman of the Foundation's campus committee, Dr. Blyden Jackson, called in these smiling seniors. They are (left to right), Joseph Chavelier, Modern Foreign Language major of Natchitoches, Louisiana; Dr. Jackson; Miss Corolyn Pinkney, French and English major, Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Lewis M. Rambo, Psychology major of Baton Rouge. Each will receive $1500 plus fringe benefits for a year's study at the University of his choice. They were selected on the basis of high academic performance and college teaching potential.

2 at Morris Brown win Woodrow Wilson grants

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA — Two Morris Brown College students, one of which graduated at the end of the semester, have been awarded Woodrow Wilson Fellowships for 1961-62.

They are Miss Mary Ann Smith of Atlanta and Mrs. Eddie Ross Walker of Americus, both listed in the 1960-61 edition of "Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges."

Mrs. Walker, who completed her college work at the end of the first semester, majored in history. She holds membership in Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, NAACP, Human Relations Club, National Education Association and Alpha Kappa Mu Honorary Society.

* * *

A SENIOR, Miss Smith is a graduate of Price High School in Atlanta, is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Human Relations Club, Beta Kappa Chi scientific honorary Society and active in West Mitchell CME Church.

In addition, she is president of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, recording secretary of the Student Council and executive secretary of the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights.

Wilson Grants Available for Top Students

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

DURHAM, N. C. — "Outstanding" candidates for Woodrow Wilson Fellowships who did not receive grants in 1961 may attend North Carolina College at Durham next summer at the expense of the Southern Education Foundation.

All outstanding Woodrow Wilson applicants who did not receive grants are eligible. They will be sponsored financially by the foundation at colleges of their choice, including North Carolina College at Durham.

Interested applicants should contact Dean W. H. Brown at NCC.

ALCORN ALUMNUS AWARDED WOODROW WILSON FELLOWSHIP

The Jackson Advocate Jackson, Miss.

Thomas J. Patterson from Brookhaven, Miss., a graduate of Alcorn College, has been awarded a Fellowship for graduate study in Biology by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation.

Patterson was nominated for the Fellowship during the first semester of the 1960-61 school year. He completed requirements for the Bachelor of Science degree in Biology in January, 1961, at Alcorn. He is now serving on the faculty at the Eva H. Harris High School in Brookhaven, Miss. He is married and is the father of three children.

Dean Rudolph E. Waters is the representative on the Alcorn campus for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. Through representatives on campuses in the United States and Canada, the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation encourages many promising men and women to consider careers in college teaching.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS each for Alphonso Cartwright, left, and Robert McLean of Tennessee State A. and I. University. Both were named winners of Woodrow Wilson Foundation fellowships recently.

2 Tenn. State students get '61-'62 study grants

NASHVILLE, Tenn. —Two foreign language majors at Tennessee State University have been named winners of Woodrow Wilson Foundation fellowships for graduate study during the next school year.

They are Alphonso Cartwright, and Robert McLean, 23. Both also received Southern Education Foundation grants for summer study.

McLean, a Spanish major, will use his SEF grant at the University where he also will continue his education in September. And Cartwright, who majored in French, will study at Peabody here this summer and transfer to McGill University in Canada this fall.

THE TWO YOUNG men were among a record 1,333 students from 381 colleges and universities to receive the Woodrow Wilson grants which includes $1,500 in stipends and tuition fees, room and board at the college of their choice.

Two other Tennessee State students, Miss Elizabeth Spencer and Stanton P. Payne, were among 1,614 others to receive honorable mention. As a result, they have received scholarship offers from various colleges.

The Afro-Am

DR. REUBEN A. MUNDAY, professor of Poultry Science, and head of the department of Animal Science at Tuskegee Institute, has been elected to membership in The World's Poultry Science Association. Believed to be the only colored member of the international group, Dr. Munday has been on the Tuskegee agriculture staff since 1928.

Negro School Set Afire

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (UPI)—Fire Marshall Aaron Rosenfeld said Tuesday an arsonist set fire to the Hopper City Negro High School Monday night but damage was less than $1000.

Rosenfeld said inflammable liquid was spilled on the front porch of the large frame building. He said the porch, double doors and two adjoining classrooms were damaged.

30 Tuskegee High Students Vie For Merit Scholarship

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Thirty students at the Tuskegee Institute High School participated in a national merit scholarship qualifying test, R. W. Stone, principal, announced. The test was administered at the school Tuesday, March 7. All students who desired to be considered for merit scholarships to be awarded in 1962 were required to take the test.

The qualifying test, a three-hour examination of educational development, is the first step in the seventh annual competition for four-year merit scholarships provided by the National Merit Scholarship Corp. and by sponsoring corporations, foundations, associations, and individuals.

The number of scholarships awarded in any year depends upon the extent of sponsor participation. In 1960, 831 scholarships were awarded; 514 were provided by 115 sponsors and 317 by the Merit Corporation. There are 3,132 Merit Scholars attending 391 colleges in the current academic year.

The scores of students who took the test on March 7 will be reported to their schools before the end of the spring semester in time for use by class advisers. The scores are used in many high schools to help students make decisions about college attendance and field of study. Many students who do not expect to win a scholarship take the test in order to learn more about their individual strengths and weaknesses in the areas measured by the test.

Some 10,000 semifinalists, the highest scorers in each state, will be named early next fall. Names of semifinalists are published in a booklet which is distributed to all colleges and to other sources of financial aid for undergraduates. Further, their names and test scores are sent on cards to the colleges they express an interest in attending as their first or second choices. The order of preference is now shown.

Each semifinalist will be asked to take a second examination. those who repeat their high performance will become finalists in the merit program. Winners of Merit Scholarships will be selected from the finalist group on the basis of scool records and recommendations, test scores, extracurricular activities, leadership ability, and accomplishments outside the classroom. Each finalist is awarded a certificate of merit attesting to his outstanding performance.

The scholarship stipends are based upon financial need. The minimum award is $100 and the maximum is $1,500. The average stipend awarded to freshman merit scholars in 1960 was $827. Each scholarship constitutes a form of "educational insurance," since the stipend may be increased at any time if the student's financial situation changes during the four-year term of the scholarship. Supplementary grants are usually made to the colleges which the scholars attend.

An additional 25,000 students, selected on a national basis, receive letters of commendation for their high performance on qualifying test. These students are considered for special awards made through the merit corporation, and their names and test scores are also sent to their first and second choice colleges.

Little Rock Desegregation Likely For Junior Highs

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Integration may spread to Little Rock junior high schools next fall under the spur of a new federal court ruling.

An attorney for Negro students, Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff, saw Thursday's decision of the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals as a wedge to push for desegregation of junior high schools next September.

Only 11 Negroes attend two once-white public high schools now under a state pupil placement law and the appeals court left no doubt it felt integration could be stepped up under it.

The court held the Little Rock School Board might have been justified in moving integration slowly toward the junior high school level but "as we approach the 1961-62 school year sufficient time has elapsed to compel affirmative action."

Junior high school racial mixing originally had been set for last fall. Furor over high school integration delayed it. Federal paratroopers had to be called out in 1957-58 to enforce integration of nine Negroes at Central High School.

Branton, a Negro attorney who has been in on the legal action since the beginning, was quick to see a wider opening in the integration door under the new ruling.

STUDY DECISION

School officials were no so quick. They continued to study the decision Saturday, unsure what effect the ruling would have. They were encouraged that the pupil placement law itself had not been struck down and that the court dealt only with the way it had been used in 1959.

Negro attorneys had contended the original desegregation plan called for pupil assignment by residential area and that this barred use of a placement law.

Neither the school board nor its attorneys would discuss the latest turn of integration events but one source, close to them, said the court had in effect upheld the assignment law by saying the board could modify or supplement the original plan.

PLACEMENT LAW

U. S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller of Fort Smith upheld the school board's use of the pupil placement law but his decision was appealed.

A new district court hearing probably will be necessary to implement the appellate court's ruling.

Branton said he expected the judge then would issue an order to specify what action was to be taken. He said he expected this to include integration of the junior high schools.

New Integration Move Seen in Little Rock

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Philadelphia, Pa.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 4 (AP).—Integration may spread to Little Rock junior high schools next fall under the spur of a new Federal court ruling. An attorney for Negro students, Wiley Branton, of Pine Bluff, saw Thursday's decision of the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals as a wedge to push for desegregation of junior high schools next September.

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FORMER LITTLE ROCK STUDENT VISITS HERE.—Miss Gloria Ray, 18, took time out recently from her studies at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago, Ill., to enjoy her Easter vacation with her parents, Mrs. Julia M. Ray, 2506 Highland avenue and H. C. Ray of Little Rock, Ark. Gloria was one of the students who broke the racial barrier in the Little Rock Central high school in 1957, where she attended her sophomore year. She later came to Kansas City and graduated from Central high school here in 1960. Gloria will return to school Tuesday, April 3.

14k 1961

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK -CENTRAL HIGH
STUDENTS ENROLLED AT BOSTON UNIV.

Little Rock Two Start New Year At Boston Univ.

Atlanta Daily World
June 8-8-61

This Fall, Essie Knowles and Carolyn J. Porter of Little Rock, Arkansas, will begin their junior year at Boston University. Essie majors in music, Carolyn in biology. Both received supplementary scholarships again this year from the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. And both were among the young boys and girls whose education might have stopped for good during the period of stormy transition in Little Rock.

Atlanta Post

Seventy-seven sophomores and juniors are receiving NSSFNS support this year at 53 interracial colleges. Their fields of concentration represent an encouraging cross-section of higher education both in the liberal arts and in the more specifically career-oriented fields. Twenty-seven have chosen engineerig, mathematics or science, 18 one of the social sciences, 6 English literature, 9 pre-medical and nursing, 6 education, 5 languages, 2 architecture, and the balance of four have yet to choose their majors.

For 13 years the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students has sought out and helped potentially talented young Negroes go to college. The agency has awarded over $400,000 in supplementary scholarships to almost 1200 freshmen and upperclassmen.

Daytona Negro P-TA Seeks Separate Sites for High School, Vocational Units

The Times-Union Bureau

DE LAND, Jan. 10—A Daytona Beach Negro Parent-Teacher Association delegation today requested that the proposed Campbell Street junior-senior high school and a vocational-technical division not be constructed at the same site.

The $1.6 million project is planned for a 40-acre site adjoining the Volusia County Community College for Negroes and the South Street Elementary School.

School Supt. John Smiley pointed out that construction plans are in compliance with recommendations of a state survey team. The new schools will be separate although on the same tract, he added.

The board took no action on the request today but agreed to meet at 10 a.m. Jan. 19 for further discussion.

The long delayed selection of a site for the New Smyrna Beach high school was resolved, subject to state approval, when the board accepted a 33-acre tract on the north causeway between the peninsula and mainland.

The agreement calls for the purchase from Venezia, Inc., of 11 acres adjacent to 22 acres to be donated by the city of New Smyrna Beach. Walter Mulbury Jr., president of Venezia, said the $80,000 cost will include filling of 22 acres to an average height of 7 feet above sea level.

In other business, the board:

Called for bids returnable Feb. 14 on a new junior high school north of Ormond Beach.

Agreed to purchase a 10-acre tract southwest of DeLand for the use of the Euclid Negro High School Agricultural Department.

Awarded an $11,787 contract to Womack Asphalt Co., Daytona Beach, for applying topsoil, seeding and maintenance of 13 acres of the Seabreeze High School site.

Fla. School Quietly Accepts Lone Negro

MIAMI, Fla.— (ANP) — Little six year old Ruby Nell Bridges, a first grader and the only Negro attendig rnecently desegregated William Frantz school in New Orlean, has an older counterpart here.

She is Rosetta Pearson, a seventh grader, and the only Negro pupil at North Miami Beach junior high school which has an enrollment (and attendance) of 2,400.

How do her classmates and teachers feel about her? How does she feel about the situation in which she finds herself every school day?

"I'm not going to say that the other students remain aloof, exactly," says a North Miami Beacher. "But it is a situation which has a degree of strangeness."

"FRIENDLY BUT DISTANT"

"If you've ever been the new kid in school, you can imagine what it is like for Rosetta. People are friendly—but distant.

"As far as chumming around with her, such a thing doesn't exist," said the teacher, who taught integrated classes in the North before coming to Miami. "But they're not unfriendly," he added, "I think she's comfortable here."

NO HOSTILITY

School officials say there have been no overt signs of hostility of Rosetta. The situation is described by one teacher as "just a natural thing."

As for Rosetta herself, she says "I don't think it's any different than last year," when she attended an all-Negro school. "I guess I'm learning just about the same."

But she does think she's "having more fun" and she likes her new school very much. "Everybody's so nice to me," she adds.

Does she join groups in the schoolyard before the morning bell ring? Rosetta hesitates, then answers quietly, "Sometimes. I usually go right in or else I'll be late."

Rosetta's school mates find they "like her," think "she's all right," treat her "no different from anyone else," and simply "don't like the idea of a colored girl in the school."

ATTITUDES DIFFER

Their attitudes are as different as those you'll find in the adult population of the area.

One teacher is quick to point out that North Miami Beach is by no means a typical Southern town.

He estimates that about 50 per cent of the junior high students are Jewish children, who, as members of one minority group, have been taught respect for the rights of others.

Few of the school's parents or teachers are native Southerners. Rosetta's mother, Mrs. Dell Pearson, belongs to the PTA and has encountered no problems there.

"People have been very nice,," she says.

NINE CHILDREN

Mrs. Pearson, who works as a maid in a private home, has nine children.

One other daughter, Barbara, attends a white school, Fulford Elementary. Also, the only Negro pupil in her school, she has been equally well accepted, her mother says.

She is careful to be casual about her daughters' roles as pioneers in desegregation.

"When they came home after the first day, I didn't ask if there was any trouble or if anyone did anything to them," she says.

"I just asked, "How's school?"

Both girls are happy, she says. Rosetta is a B student, and Barbara, who had trouble with her studies at all-Negro Floral Heights elementary last year, is doing better.

14k 1961

AUG.1961

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
38 NEGRO APPEALS REJECTED

38 Negro Appeals Rejected by Schools

The Atlanta Constitution

Ruling to Transfer White Girl A Surprise, O'Callaghan Says

Tues - 8-8-61

Atlanta, Ga.

By HERMAN HANCOCK

The Atlanta Board of Education Monday night stood firm in refusing an appeal of 38 Negroes seeking admission to previously all-white high schools beginning in September.

In a closed-door session lasting an hour and a half, the matter was discussed and L. Jim O'Callaghan, board president, said the final decision was unanimous.

He added that as far as he and other members of the board were concerned the appellants submitted no new evidence.

On July 6 the board turned down the 38 appeals, and Monday night's session was scheduled as a rehearing on the appeal.

D. L. Hollowell, attorney for the appellants, could not be reached for comment Monday night, but had said previously in the event of a turn-down that an appeal would be made either to the State Board of Education or the U.S. district court.

133 APPLIED

The 38 were from a total of 133 Negroes whose applications were reviewed in July by School Superintendent John Letson. All but 10 of the 133 were turned down.

In connection with the school desegregation problem, O'Callaghan said that he and his colleagues were caught by surprise at a state board decision earlier Monday reversing the Atlanta board's denial of the transfer of Sandra Melkild from the soon-to-be-integrated Northside High school to Dykes High School, where no integration is expected in September.

IN QUANDARY AGAIN

"The state board's decision not only caught us by surprise but leaves us in a quandary," O'Callaghan said. "We find ourselves again in the middle with a conflict between state and federal directives.

"We have asked our attorneys to study the entire matter, and attempt to bring order out of chaos."

To a specific question as to whether or not the board planned an appeal, he said, "I can answer neither yes nor no."

ATLANTA'S DESEGREGATION OF TWO GRADES TO START TODAY

Nine Students To Enter 4 Schools

Today at 8:30 a.m. Atlanta sheds her age-old custom of segregated education and admits nine Negro students to four previously all-white high schools under the federal court approved pupil placement plan.

This is the deepest penetration into Dixie of integrated schools since the U. S. Supreme Court ruled seven years, three months and 13 days ago that racial barriers must come down in tax-supported public education.

It came after both Atlanta and state officials bowed before a barrage of federal count decisions that battered down Georgia laws which had forbidden any racial mixing in its schools.

The Negroes selected as pioneers of desegregation here were carfully screened. They were all that remained from 133 Negroes and one white child who applied in May under court-approved Atlanta school plan for transfer to schools they did not attend last year.

CITY REMAINS

Retiring Mayor William B. Hartsfield expressed confidence the transition would be a "positive, dramatic picture of a great city facing profound change with dignity."

Except for scattered incidents, the city put up a calm front on the eve of desegregation — in sharp contrast to the scene in previous integration hotspots such as Little Rock and New Orleans.

Most students appeared on the side of peaceful desegregation. Two drum majorettes whacked one youth with their batons when they caught him carrying a sign reading "mixed schools are communist inspired" at one of the buildings to be integrated.

Atlanta desegregation left only three states — South Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama — that had made no moves toward complying with the 1954 Supreme Court school decision.

HOPE FOR BEST

Atlanta School Superintendent John W. Letson, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins and Hartsfield were set for either complete tranquility or complete disorder.

"We hope for the best and expect it but the way to insure it is to plan for the worst," Jenkins said.

A helicopter will hover over the city to relay radio reports of suspicious crowds that appear to be moving towar dthe 4 schools, three of them in low income to middle class areas and the other in the fashionable northwest side.

Patrol wagons will be at all schools and for real emergency, an armored car equipped with tear gas and shotguns is on call.

Won't Enter Brown Today

Transfer Student To Enter College

The mother of 16-year-old Demaris Jeannette Allen said Tuesday that her daughter's decision not to enroll at Brown High School and become one of ten students to break the segregation barrier was not due to any pressure or outside influence.

DEMARIS ALLEN

Demaris was to have been one of three Negro students to attend Brown High this morning, but announced Monday that she had accepted a full-tuition scholarship at Spelman College, after having successfully passed college entrance examinations permitting outstanding high school students to enter college as freshmen.

Mrs. Robert L. Allen said "we talked it over very thoroughly and discussed with her teachers to make sure that she could handle college work," she stated, "we let Demaris make the final decision and decided that she should follow through with the transfer orientation in case she decided to go to Brown."

Demaris was a junior at Howard High school last year and received the highest score on the pupil placement transfer examinations. Her composite test score was 94.6 and median for the 12th grade at Brown is 66.4.

Mrs. Allen stated that Demaris had taken her college test in January prior to the May transfer tests. She further said "Had Demaris been the only student selected she would have followed through," and, "I think she has done her share."

The mother who is assistant dean of women at Spelman said that Demaris would be following in the footsteps of her son who took the college "accelerated program" tests and skipped two grades to become a freshman at Morehouse College.

Mrs. Allen said that her son is presently studying at the University of Vienna in Australia and will be a senior at Morehouse upon his return.

MADELYN NIX
From Washington to Brown

LAWRENCE JEFFERSON
From Howard to Grady

DONITA GAINES
From Turner to Northside

WILLIE JEAN BLACK
From Washington to Northside

ARTHUR SIMMONS
From Turner to Northside

MARTHA HOLMES
From Howard to Murphy

MARY McMULLEN
From Howard to Grady

THOMAS WELCH
From Washington to Brown

ROSALYN WALTON
From Howard to Murphy

Don't Respond To Rumors; Get Factual Information

Hope was expressed Tuesday that Atlanta citizens will no respond to any sort of rumors today in connection with the de segregation of city schools.

Dr. Samuel W. Williams, president of the Atlanta Branch NAACP, issued the following statement:

"We do not expect any difficulty today. We look forward to the young people entering school as they would normally do on any other occasion. We hope that our citizens will not respond to rumors, but seek to get factual information, and if necessary to call the following numbers to clear up doubtful reports

525-6468 MU. 8-6064

14k 1961

GEORGIA

AUGUST
ATLANTA- WED. AUG. 30, 1961
4 HIGH SCHOOLS SCHEDULED TO OPEN THEIR DOORS TO 10 11th and 12th GRADE NEGRO STUDENTS

Atlanta Desegregates Two Grades Wednesday

Atlanta Daily World

p. 1

Tues. 8-29-61

Ten Students To Enter Desegregated Schools

Atlanta Daily World

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

Tomorrow morning four Atlanta high schools with a total enrollment of more than 5,000 students will open their doors to ten 11th and 12th grade Negro students and thereby comply with a 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in America's public schools.

When the students enter their respective class rooms and settle down to the orderly procedure of obtaining an education, they will mark history by becoming the first of their race to break the traditionally segregated form of learning in Atlanta.

The students chosen to take this giant step were among 134 Negro 10th and 11th graders who applied for transfer last May under the federal court approved pupil placement plan.

After numerous tests and interviews ten Negro students of the original transfer applicants were adjudged qualified f o r trapsfer to four previously all-white high schools this fall.

The schools to be desegregated include: Brown High School located at 765 Peeples St., S. W. Two girls and one boy will attend school in this area popularly known as West End. According to facts prepared by the Atlanta Department of Education, there are about 1,200 students and 50 teachers in the school.

Murphy High School will enroll two Negro girls and the school is situated at 256 Clifton St., S. E., adjacent to Memorial Drive. Of the 205 graduating this year, about 50 per cent continued in college.

Henry Grady High School will accept one girl and one boy. The school is named for Henry W. Grady, orator and newspaperman whose statue stands in downtown Atlanta.

Northside High School will enroll two girls and one boy. More than 80 per cent of the graduates this year will continue in college. The school has anenrollment of approximately 1,100 and there are amout 45 teachers.

Atlanta, described by Mayor William B. Hartsfield as a city too busy building for progress to hate, will receive its acid test, come Wednesday.

To be sure, the city and state officials are to be commended for their public appeals for peaceful integration, unlike Little Rock and New Orleans. Having learned from mistakes made by other southern cities in the implementation of integration, authorities here have seen fit to profit by others errors.

The mayor, police chief, city judges, chamber of commerce president and numerous other civic and business persons along with church leaders have made public statements to the populace in a direct appeal for human behavior worthy of favorable world comment in the forthcoming integration of public schools.

On Monday evening, the first open action against school integration was seen as segregationists marched around the city hall carrying banners in protest to Atlanta's historic integration.

Tomorrow's integration was set in motion with meaning back in 1959 when U. S. District Judge Frank Hooper ruled in favor of Negro plaintiffs suit against the Atlanta School Board. Judge Hooper ordered the Atlanta Board to submit a plan for desegregation by the following December of 1960.

However, in 1960 Judge Hooper stayed integration for another year to give the Georgia Legislature one last chance to prevent school closing.

Atlanta with all the legal trickery that she could muster, has been unable to halt the school integration, so, she has joined ranks with the U. S. Supreme Court decision, and is determined to comply in an orderly fashion.

SKETCHES ON NEGRO TRANSFER STUDENTS

Demaris Allen, 16 years old. Accepted for the 12th grade, Brown High School. Composite test score: 94.6. Median in 12th grade at Brown is 66.4. Asked for transfer in order to receive special training in social studies, science and mathematics. Special interest: Archaeology. Previous extra-curricular activities: dramatics and dance clubs, Junior Red Cross honor society.

Willie Jean Black, 15 years old Accepted for 11th grade, Northside High School. Composite test score 93.8. Median in 11th grade at Northside: 82.8. Asked for transfer because of superior curriculum offered in science and mathematics Special interest includes a medical career. Previous extra-curricular activities: Laboratory assistant, Honor Society, science program at Morris Brown College.

Donita Gaines, 16 year old. Accepted for 11th grade, Northside High School. Composite test score: 92. Median in 11th grade at Northside is 82.8. Asked for transfer because of superior curriculum. Special interests: Engineering. Previous extra-curricula activities: Honor Society, Library Assistant, Student Government, Y-Teens.

Martha Ann Holmes, 17 years old. Accepted for 12th grade. Murphy High School. Composite score: 72.2. Median for 12th grade at Murphy: 65.6. Asked for transfer because of crowded conditions at Howard High School. Special interests: Chemistry and mathematics. Previous extra-curricular activities: Band, business-office assistant, English club, Honor Society, Student Government.

Lawrence Jefferson, 17 years old. Accepted for 12th grade, Grady High School. Composite test score: 85.8. Median in 12th grade at Grady: 79. Asked for transfer because of overcrowding at Howard High School. Special interests: Mathematics and English. Previous extra-curricular activities: Honor Society, Student Government, City-wide Student Council.

Mary James McMullen, 16 years old. Accepted for 12th grade, Grady High School. Composite test score: 69.6. Median in 12th grade at Grady is 79. Asked for transfer because of overcrowding at Howard High School. Special interests: Social Sience teaching. Previous extra-curricular activities: Basketball, Choir, Cheerleading.

Madelyn Nix, 15 years old. Accepted for 11th grade, Brown High School. Composite test score: 83.6. Median in 11th grade at Brown is 65.8. Asked for transfer because of superior curriculum in mathematics and physics. Special interests: Medical career. Previous extra-curricular activities: Honor Society, Orchestra, Student Government.

Arthur C. Simmons, 16 years old. Accepted for the 12th grade at Northside High School. Composite test score: 84.4. Median in 12th grade at Northside: 84. Asked for transfer because of superior curriculum, particlarly mechanical drawing. Special interest: Engineering. Previous extra-curriclar activities include: Choir, Honor Society.

Rosalyn Walton, 16 years old. Accepted for 11th grade, Murphy High School. Composite test score: 56.8. Median in 11th grade at Murphy is 67.8. Asked for transfer because of proximity to home. Special interest includes elementary school teaching. Previous extra-curricular activities include: Choir, Honor Society.

Thomas E. Welch, 16 years old. Accepted for 11th grade, Brown High School. Composite test score: 89.2. Median in 11th grade at Brown is 65.8. Asked for transfer in order to take ROTC, unavailable at Washington High School. Special interest: Admission to Annapolis and future Naval officer. Previous extra-curriclar activities: Chorus.

14k 1961

GEORGIA

SEPT,
ATLANTA

School Needs Arise With Integration

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

Letson Praises Orderly Transition, Urges Look at Other Programs

Sept 9-3-61

BY MARGARET SHANNON

City School Supt. John W. Letson said Saturday the orderly beginning of desegregation opens the way for officials to get busy on "needed improvements in the entire school system."

Assessing the events of the week of change, which saw nine Negro students enter four formerly all-white high schools, Dr. Letson said:

Atlanta, Ga.

"It was an example of what cooperation can do. When the city administration, police department, school system, the religious and professional elements and the business community of a city pull together, they can accomplish almost anything."

* * *

THE SUPERINTENDENT reserved special praise for the students at Brown, Grady, Murphy and Northside High schools and their parents.

"I feel that the students and the parents in the community are, in the last analysis, due the real credit for conducting themselves in accordance with the law," he said.

"Certainly, it required a lot of understanding on their part, an understanding of the problems we faced and of the steps we were taking to avoid any incident."

The steps he mentioned will continue in effect Tuesday, when students return to school after the Labor Day holiday.

They include the barring of all persons, except adults and school personnel, from the buildings and grounds of the four schools and keeping cars and pedestrians on the move on streets and sidewalks around the schools.

The rules mean that not even parents of students in the four schools are able to visit the schools. But officials said the restriction brought only "one or two" complaints last week from parents, though the schools have some 4,600 students.

DR. LETSON SAID there was some misunderstanding about the presence of a school detective and a police department detective in each school.

"They were not there to watch the students," he said. "They were there to guard against the chance of any unauthorized persons getting into the buildings."

Police security details, described by Chief Herbert Jenkins as "adequate," were keeping watch over the schools day and night during the long holiday weekend.

Atlanta had three days of school desegregation last week, and they were quieter than similar occasions have ever been in any other Deep South city. The city won accolades from many sources, topped by President Kennedy's press conference statement of congratulations Wednesday afternoon.

The first break in Georgia's tradition of segregation in the common schools came Wednesday when six Negro girls and three Negro boys reported for classes at Northside, Murphy, Grady and Brown. It was not a voluntary break; a federal court had ordered it.

Police made six arrests that day and hustled several other questionable bystanders away from the vicinity of the schools. The six were in the city prison farm within a few hours after arrest, beginning 30- or 60-day sentences.

* * *

FOUR OF THEM, teen-age boys taken into custody at Murphy, were released Friday, a few hours before a scheduled hearing in DeKalb Superior Court on habeas corpus writs filed in behalf of two

DR. J. W. LETSON
Praises School Students

of them.

Bill Gene Cody, 24, of Arlington, Va., a self-styled member of the American Nazi Party, who was arrested at Grady High, and James Edward Satterfield, 19, of 1038 Oak St., SW, who was taken into custody at Brown, were not released.

Satterfield was the only Atlanta resident among the six. The teenagers were from neighboring Avondale Estates and Decatur.

A. E. Thomaston, assistant superintendent at the city stockade, said Saturday that Cody has been a "model prisoner" so far. He is on the barracks detail, cleaning up the men's dormitory. The other prisoners, especially the old-timers, seem to be keeping Cody "sort of at arm's length," said Mr. Thomaston.

Inside the schools, all went well last week. There was what one official described as "muffled excitement" the first day, then a relaxation as the newness of the situation wore off on Thursday and Friday.

* * *

DR. LETSON SAID Saturday that even after the need for special security measures has passed and the four desegregated schools settle down to the usual routine, he expects various questions and problems to arise about the presence of the nine Negro students among the 4,600 whites.

"We will meet each one with the same basic premise that has governed our actions so far — that is, that all students are entitled to participate fully in the school program," Dr. Letson said. "We have practiced and encouraged discretion in a potentially explosive situation, and we will continue to do so."

Stiffen Security To Foil Trouble In Atlanta

The Sun
Sept 5-61

ATLANTA. — (UPI) — Atlanta police Tuesday stiffened security measures following appearance of segregationist pickets protesting the city's plan to integrate four white high schools.

The picketing came as one of the 10 Negroes slated to enter white schools decided to skip 12th grade and accept a college scholarship rather than take part in the integration.

Police Chief Herbert Jenkins announced that his officers would arrest pickets if they repeat the demonstrations. While police officers watched, segregationist pickets marched briefly Monday at City hall and Murphy High school, slated for integration along with Northside, Brown and Grady High schools.

Keep Eye On Racists

Mayor William Hartsfield said the segregationist activity was to be expected and called it "just a bid for publicity."

Police also disclosed Tuesday they were watching a home which appeared to be a distribution point for letters urging white parents to boycott the four schools Wednesday, when desegregation was slated to begin.

The letters, sent out by Separate Schools, Inc., urged parents to keep their children at home because conditions at the four schools "may not be safe."

Sept 5-61

However, School Supt. John Leston predicted the integration would be peaceful. He told Atlanta Chamber of Commerce leaders Monday that he does not expect the city to become "a Little Rock or a New Orleans." The city has made elaborate plans to avoid violence and police have announced they will operate on a "jail now, ask questions later basis."

The 11th and 12th grades at the four high schools were scheduled for integration, Demaris Allen, a 16-year-old girl who scored the highest grades on the tests given Negroes before the integration, announced Monday she would skip 12th grade and take a scholarship at Spelman college in Atlanta rather than take part in the integration.

Mrs. Robert Allen, the girl's mother, said "no outside influences or pressures" caused her daughter's decision. "We've had no trouble except for a few anonymous phone calls."

Atlanta's school system is the first in the state to desegregate, although Negroes entered the University of Georgia last winter. The 10 Negroes originally selected to attend the four white high schools here were chosen from 134 who applied for transfers from Negro schools.

Atlanta's Story To Be Carried In Fortune

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution
Sept 9-3-61

By PHIL SMITH

Atlanta's story is being told by still another national magazine.

This time it is the 304,000-circulation (mostly businessmen) Fortune Magazine, which features Atlanta in a 5,000-word article in its September issue, available at newsstands Tuesday.

Sun 9-3-61

The article, written by Seymour Freedgood, is entitled "Life in Buckhead," but the greater portion of the article is devoted to Atlanta in general.

The article discusses the business and social habits of 44 top Atlanta businessmen, which the magazine prefers to call "Big Mules." But the article also delves into Atlanta's racial situation or what the magazine says is referred to as "The Topic" in club circles.

Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, the magazine says, "has enjoyed what its Negroes and whites believe are the best race relations in the South." It lays much of credit to Atlanta businessmen and to Mayor William B. Hartsfield.

The magazine points out that Atlanta is the biggest manufacturing center in the South; that is the greatest depository of Negro capital in the world, that the new Atlanta airport is one of the finest in the country; and on the race issue, again, Atlanta has "avoided the hysterics that seized other Southern cities."

There is a pause to refresh in that Asa Candler's purchase of a "hangover remedy from a druggist at the turn of the century" was Atlanta's "greatest contribution to the American way of life, Coca-Cola." There also is a reminder that golfer Bobby Jones is Atlanta's "most famous living inhabitant"; that Atlanta business is conducted in a "relaxed air"; that the businessmen take a drink, but not many, at either the Capital City Club or Piedmont Driving; and that the present businessmen with whole families along make football a social occasion at Grant Field.

* * *

IN A SURVEY of the 44 "top" Atlanta businessmen, Fortune said it found all but six of the 44 were at least second-generation Georgians, born in or near Atlanta. Their salaries as a group averaged upwards of $70,000.

Another aspect of the 44 top Atlanta "Big Mules," according to Fortune, was that nearly all of them attended local educational institutions, mostly Tech or Emory.

This was because the men wanted to make greater local contacts, rather than in the interest of pure education, according to Fortune: "You had to decide whether you wanted to go East to the Ivy Leagues and get a better education and maybe a job in New York or stay where you were and build up your contacts and friends."

Pictures of Coca-Cola's Robert Woodruff, banker John A. Sibley, builder Ben Massell, Ivan Allen Jr., banker Mills B. Lane Jr. and Mayor Hartsfield accompany the article. Another accompanying article, entitled "I Believe in Human Dignity," discusses the role of 14 top Atlanta Negro businessmen, which the magazine calls

"well-to-do" even by their white counterparts' standards.

The Fortune article follows similar stories on Atlanta earlier this year in issues of Look, Holiday and Saturday Evening Post magazines. There is one distinct difference in the Fortune story: Though Tara is mentioned, this was the first article on Atlanta so far this year in the national magazines in which Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind" is not once mentioned.

Returning to Her Old School, Negro at Northside Decides

The Atlanta Constitution

A Negro coed attending desegregated Northside High definitely has decided to return to her old school, Superintendent John Letson said Sunday.

Mon. 12-4-61

Letson revealed that he has written letters to officials at Northside and Turner High clearing the way for 16-year-old Donita Gaines to make the change. The superintendent said the decision was final.

Atlanta, Ga

The transfer apparently puts to an end at least to the immediate object of the controversy which arose last week when Letson first announced the transfer.

The following day the Atlanta NAACP issued a statement saying Miss Gaines and her parent were reconsidering the decision The statement included criticism of the pupil-placement plan, which the NAACP said placed pressure on the transfer students by making them isolated "guinea pigs."

Gov. Ernest Vandiver called the NAACP's intervention in the matter "shocking," but the Negro organization denied trying to influence the girl in either direction.

After several days of reconsideration. Donita's father, William C. Gaines, apparently was still convinced that the return to Turner High was in the girl's best interest. The father met with Dr. Letson Saturday.

Miss Gaines' father cited health as the principal reason for asking the transfer. He said she was studying 8-to-10 hours a night and was having difficulty sleeping.

School officials said Miss Gaines was making excellent grades and her transfer request was not the result of any unpleasantness on the part of white students.

Miss Gaines was taking a full course load of 5 subjects—some of them in accelerated classes—as a Northside junior. She has expressed interest in a career in engineering.

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Negro asks transfer delay

p-2 The Birmingham News

ATLANTA, Nov. 30—(AP)—A Negro girl who asked to transfer from a desegregated high school now has asked Atlanta school officials for a temporary delay.

The girl, 16-year-old Donita Gaines, who first said she wanted to return to the Negro school she formerly attended, did not go to classes Wednesday.

Birmingham, Ala 11-30-61

Her father, William C. Gaines, told school officials Tuesday that Donita had impaired her health by spending so much time studying to maintain her "A" and "B" grades.

School officials suggested the girl may have taken on too heavy a workload. They agreed with her parents that her reception by white pupils was not a major factor in the matter.

girl's stepmother said Donita is under the care of the family physician who counseled the family to get her transferred back to her old school.

School Supt. John W. Letson already had authorized the transfer but it had not been effected.

Atlanta, Ga. 11-30-61

School officials suggested Donita probably encountered trouble because she had loaded herself with five academic courses, one more than the number required.

Her parents and school officials said her acceptance or lack of acceptance by white pupils had not been a major factor in her desire to return to her former school.

"There definitely were no unkindnesses involved," her stepmother said

Negro Student Asked Transfer Due To Strain

Birmingham News p-53

ATLANTA, Nov. 29.—(AP)—A Negro agency said Wednesday one of nine Negroes admitted to Atlanta white high schools is suffering from an emotional crisis from her experiences as a transfer student.

Atlanta, Ga.

James Gibson, executive secretary of the Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the case of Donita Gaines, transferred back to her old school, is an indictment of the pupil placement plan.

He said only "across-the-board" desegregation could "realistically attack evils inherent in putting a few talented Negro children among many white children."

Donita's father, William C. Gaines, told school officials Tuesday that his 16-year-old daughter had expended so much time and effort sustaining her level of school work that she had impaired her health. The

14k 1961 GEORGIA DEC.
ATLANTA- DONITA GAINES

'Strain,' Pressure Threaten 'A-B' Atlanta School Pupil

The Afro American 1-16 Sat. 12-9-61 Baltimore, Md.

May drop out of integrated school

ATLANTA, Ga. — "No one really knows what Donita has to face. Therefore, she must make her decision herself."

In a soft voice showing the strain she and her family have been under, the mother of Miss Donita Gaines, 16, spoke to the AFRO late last week. Earlier, it had been reported that Donita, one of the few colored pupils at Northside High School, was ready to transfer back to Turner High, an all-colored school.

Her father, William C. Gaines, had reported that his daughter was studying eight and ten hours daily in order to keep up her record at Northside of making all "A's" and "B's."

"She's a perfectionist," he was quoted as saying. He was also reported as saying that the family doctor had advised her against making a hasty decision.

* * *

THE INCIDENT stirred up a tempest in a teapot here. The NAACP was accused of "pressuring" Miss Gaines into withdrawing her request for transfer back to Turner.

James Gibson, NAACP executive secretary, denied this. He said the matter is entirely up to Miss Gaines and her parents.

Mr. Gibson, however, attacked the state pupil placement plan which limits school desegregation and makes "guinea pigs" of the few colored pupils in integrated schools. He said:

"Only across-the-board desegregation of the city's public schools can realistically attack the evils inherent in our segregated school system and at the same time remove unreasonable emotional strain from the shoulders of a few talented colored children."

He said further: "Miss Gaines, who is an excellent student and doing excellent work in all of her classes, has been under tremendous emotional and psychological strain.

Her parents in genuine concern are anxious to relieve the tensions on their daughter before permanent damage might result.

"However, they are not fully convinced that transferring back to Turner would be a satisfactory solution."

* * *

NEITHER MISS GAINES, her parents nor the NAACP made any accusation of pressure being put on her by her fellow pupils.

Her mother told the AFRO that the transfer request is temporarily suspended.

"At present, Donita is undecided," she concluded.

* * *

MISSISSIPPI even when in Missouri, can be difficult. Mississippi is the name of a Missouri County of which Charleston is the county seat.

A school reorganization issue failed to be resolved at the polls and 18 colored pupils found themselves schoolless. The had attended jimcrow school in Charleston but the system barred them and all others, white or colored, from the southern part of the country.

Other communities took in the other white and colored pupils but the 18, last week, had undergone two months without school. An effort to enroll them in nearby New Madrid failed when the parents of the children decided against it.

They said the distance was too far to travel daily and that they did not want their children to have to attend another jimcrow school.

Meanwhile, Clyde Cahill chairman of the NAACP legal redress committee, said that if Charleston did not admit the children, a federal suit would follow. Thomas F. Eagleton, attorney general, also warned Charleston to admit the children or face court action.

* * *

VIRGINIA DENIED last week that Prince Edward County has an obligation to obey the state law. The denial came after the state Supreme Court ruled that the state Constitution requires the maintenance of a public school system.

Prince Edward County, which closed its schools in 1959 to avoid court-ordered desegregation, is still without public education. White pupils are schooled under a private school plan. Colored pupils are without schools.

This month, argument will be heard in State Supreme Court on an NAACP suit asking that Prince Edward County be ordered to reopen public schools. In briefs filed last week, the state said the county is not obligated.

The supreme court made its ruling on compulsory schools in an unrelated case. Many observes feel, however, that last week's ruling is an indication of what the courts will say in the Prince Edward case.

* * *

IN ATLANTA, Eugene Cook, attorney general, refused to say whether or not Emory University, a privately-owned college, would lose tax exemption if it desegregated.

Dr. R. C. Bell, a dentist, said he wanted to enter Emory for a post-graduate dental course. School officials said he could if he could get a ruling that the school would retain its tax-exempt status.

Cook refused to give Dr. Bell such a ruling saying that it would place him in the position as acting as a private attorney.

* * *

A PRIVATE SCHOOL for white New Orleans children opens this week. Attending will be the pupils who have boycotted McDonough and Frantz Elementary Schools since they were desegregated last year.

Parents of the boycotting pupils have built a 10-classroom, concrete block structure to accomodate 350 pupils.

NEW JERSEY's 30 NAACP branches will make a statewide survey of public schools. They seek to discover the extent of deliberate and defacto educational policies and practices and teacher integration.

In Hempstead, N.Y., the NAACP asked James Allen, state education commissioner, to delay approval of additions to two elementary school. David Adams, NAACP president, said that such a move would extend segregation

President Kennedy Speaks for Us All

Atlanta Constitution

8-4

All of Georgia's people have a share in Atlanta's pride that the President of the United States was able Wednesday to point with pride to this place before the world.

Thurs 8-31-61

School desegregation here could not have been accomplished peacefully if the governor and the General Assembly had not acted with responsibility and courage to enable Atlanta to handle its own problem.

Atlanta, Ga.

And Atlanta handled it well, as President Kennedy told the world. More than the city and the state have gained honor. So has the nation.

Credit goes to the people of Atlanta and Georgia.

And in particular, on this day, it goes to the parents of Atlanta's school children for their guidance, and to the children who proved themselves worthy of their parents' pride and confidence.

14k 1961 GEORGIA AUGUST ATLANTA

Orderly Desegregation

More Va. schools dropping color bar

Sat 9-2-61
Baltimore, Md
Afro American

ATLANTA — When four Atlanta high schools open on an integrated basis next month, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins has promised full protection.

He said that 10 policemen, with K-9 dogs, will be assigned to guard each of the schools around-the-clock.

"Under no circumstances will objections, discussions or disturbances be permitted at any of the schools," a spokesman said, adding that the school grounds and buildings will even be off limits to newsmen.

Supt. John Leston, however, noted that newsmen will be permitted to watch from the sidewalks on the opposite side of the street.

* * *

MAYOR WILLIAM B. HARTSFIELD, who earlier announced the get-tough policy, said that several hundred newsmen are expected to be in town when the 10 carefully screened colored pupils began studies at the schools.

And to help make their tasks easier, a press center is being set up in the City Council chamber on the second floor of City Hall.

At least 50 additional telephones, 50 typewriters, three television receivers, three or four radio receivers, a police radio and telegraph accommodations are being installed the mayor said.

* * *

IN OTHER SCHOOL news around the country, three colored pupils — two of them sons of the local NAACP president—will enter desegregated Front Royal Elementary School when it opens Friday.

The school is preceeding under a plan submitted by the board of education to District Judge John Paul last May.

And in Richmond, the State Pupil Placement Board reversed itself Friday and ordered two more pupils assigned to schools in Prince Williams County.

At the appeals hearing, the board okeyed the transfer applications of Cameron Russell to Occoquan Elementary and Joyce Russell of Garfield High School. The two had been turned down earlier for academic reasons.

* * *

IN OTHER action on the desegregation front, the Norfolk (Va.) School board has been hauled into court by 41 pupils who seek to get the court to order the board to throw out the assignment practices.

Through their attorneys—J. Hugo Madison, James A. Overton and Victor Ashe, — the pupils asked District Judge Walter E. Hoffman to require the board to set a time table for ending the court-sanctioned "transition period."

And farther south, a major step in desegregating Florida public schools will be made this fall when 227 children enroll at previously all-white schools.

Of this number, some 225 will enroll in Dade County schools in September. Most of the children in the change will attend Earlington Height Elemenary School in Miami.

* * *

THE PRESIDENT of the Dallas Hotel Association announced last week that integration of local hotel will depend a lot upon the Texas city's efforts to desegregate its schools this fall.

If school integration "goes smoothly," he said hotels will begin a "gradual integration" program later in the fall.

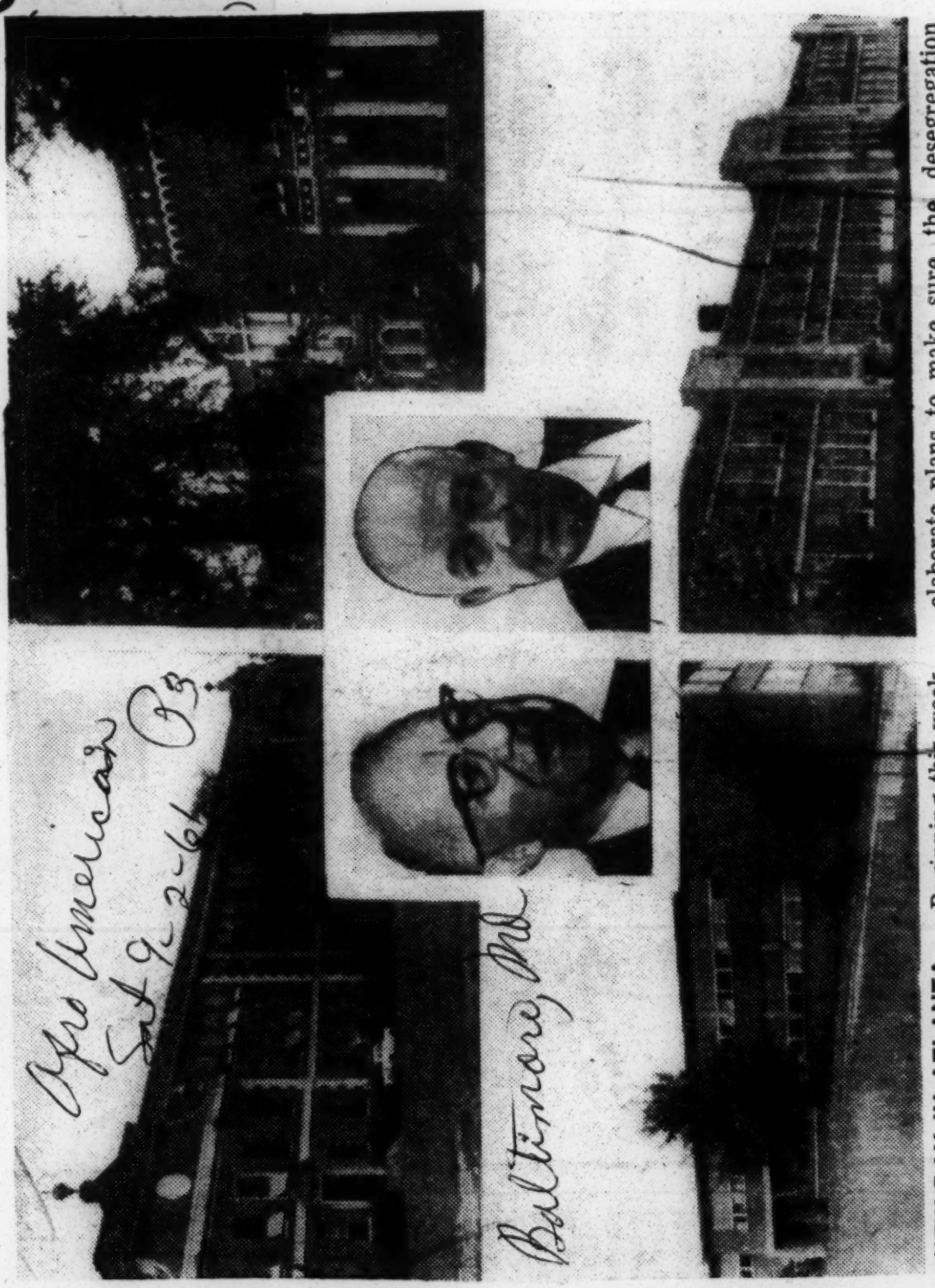
In Nashville, Tenn., Judge William E. Miller of the Federal District Court issued an order formally desegregating rest room facilities in Memphis public libraries. With the exception of lavatories, the libraries voluntarily integrated some time ago.

* * *

ACCORDING TO a report filed with U. S. Judge Edwin M. Stanley, Durham (N.C.) is desegregating an elementary school this fall and has assigned five more pupils to already integrated Durham High School.

The new pupils at the high school are Gloria Jean Morris, Harriet Lou Prince, Marva Maxine Bullock, Brenda Joyce Gunn and Anita Louise Brame.

And in New Rochelle, N.Y., the board of education has asked the U. S. Supreme Court for permission to delay desegregation of Lincoln Elementary School. The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals voted 2-1 recently against putting off integration.



Afro American
Sat 9-2-61
Baltimore, Md

NEW DAY IN ATLANTA — Beginning this week (August 30) desegregation is scheduled to begin at these four previously all-white high schools in Atlanta, Georgia. Mayor William B. Hartsfield (left) and school superintendent John Leston have made elaborate plans to make sure the desegregation takes place smoothly. The schools are Henry Grady (upper left); Brown (upper right); Northside (lower left) and Murphy (lower right).

Hartsfield Welcomes U. S. - Foreign Press

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

Approximately 200 press representatives from America and foreign countries gathered at City Hall Tuesday night in a press briefing and received a welcome from Mayor William B. Hartsfield as a prelude to the integration of the city's previously all-white high schools today.

Mayor Hartsfield told the press delegation, "All that we ask is that you tell the story fairly and impartially to the world. You have come to a great southern city," he said, "you have come to a city that wants to do the right thing — that has striven so hard to be a part of America."

In pointing to the fine facilities that have been provided for the visiting press at City Hall, the mayor said, "Everything that Police Chief Jenkins knows, you will know here from the police radio boxes assembled in this room." He stated "we did this because we have faith in Atlanta. As I have said before we are on trial as well as the press and news media to report this thing fairly."

Retiring at the end of this year after having served as Atlanta's mayor for 24 years, Hartsfield told the press "one thing that we will ask you — if the integration goes off all right give the fine people of Atlanta credit."

The mayor said that all of us have a very solemn responsibility in seeing the desegregation come off calmly.

"Men whose skins are black, brown, African and Asian will be watching us throughout the world," the mayor said.

In referring to Atlanta as a city too busy to hate anybody, the mayor said, "we have the best race relations in the south because of intelligent Negroes as well as whites" in roles of leadership.

Superintendent of Schools, Dr. John W. Letson, issued the following policies "as a step in contributing substantially to our goal of serving the best interests of the students and of the public welfare:"

1. School buildings, grounds and premises, and adjacent sidewalks at Brown, Murphy, Henry Grady, and Northside High Schools are off limits to all persons except students of the school and professional and maintenance personnel.

2. News representatives carrying special cards issued by the Chief of Police will be permitted to assembled across the street from school premises. No one will be permitted to congregate or assemble in the streets adjacent to these schools. Cars may stop to discharge passengers but will be required to move on

3. News representatives are requested to respect the fact that students are under the legal responsibility of the school from the time they leave home until their return home at the conclusion of the school day. It is requested that students be contacted only at their homes. Students will not be permitted to talk with news representatives while at school.

4. It is requested that principals and teachers not be contacted during the school day. Official contacts will be made at the City Hall news room at intervals throughout the day.

5. The official opening hour of the schools is 8:30. Negro students transferring to the high schools have been requested to report to school a few minutes after the opening hour. The closing hour is 3:10 p. m. Transfer students will be permitted to leave a few minutes before the closing hour.

6. Complete and accurate news will be provided throughout the day from the news center at the City Hall.

14k 1961

GEORGIA

AUGUST
ATLANTA

Atlanta Pickets Protest Desegregation Of School

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Pickets protesting school desegregation paraded briefly at City Hall and one empty high school Monday and police ordered school security measures into effect a day ahead of schedule.

Original plans called for the security measures to start Wednesday when 10 Negroes are slated to become the first members of their race ever to attend public white high schools in Georgia.

Police Chief Herbert Jenkins said the decision was taken because of the picketing and the distribution of literature calling for a boycott of the four high schools to be desegregated.

Detective Capt. R. E. Little said if the pickets show up Tuesday they will be arrested.

The police chief said some of the racist literature being distributed in some sections of the city carried names, addresses and photographs of the 10 Negroes.

Meanwhile, School Supt. John Letson predicted the schools will be desegregated peacefully Wednesday.

In another development, two southern Georgia lawyers started a legal maneuver in Waycross designed to cut off state funds to desegregated schools, but too late to prevent Wednesday's desegregation.

Attorneys Walter Cowart of Savannah and Robert L. Cork of Valdosta began the effort to obtain an injunction that would bar the State Board of Education from spending money in violation of a state consitutional provision calling for segregated schools.

Atlanta Set To Integrate Four Schools

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — Special police security measures went into effect today just 24 hours before nine Negroes planned to attend white public high schools for the first time in Georgia history.

Originally 10 Negroes were entered with about 4,400 white pupils at four widely separated city schools.

Damaris Jeannette Allen, 16, announced Monday that she had decided to accept a full-tuition scholarship at Negro Spelman College in Atlanta and would not attend Brown High as planned.

Her mother, said no outside influences or pressures of any kind were involved in the decision. "It was too good an offer to turn down," she said.

Two other Negroes still are enrolled at Brown. The others are slated to go to Murphy, Grady and Northside.

Police Chief Herbert Jenkins said literature was being distributed calling for a boycott of the four high schools. He said some of the literature carried names, addresses and photographs of the Negroes being admitted to the schools under a federal court order.

Jenkins said special security measures were being taken to prevent any incidents in the wake of Monday's brief picketing at Murphy High, empty at the time, and before City Hall.

Five pickets paraded for a short time at city hall. Mayor William B. Hartsfield, attending a convention at Seattle, Wash., said by telephone the picketing was to be expected. "This is just a bid for publicity," he said.

School Supt. John Letson predicted the schools would be desegregated peacefully. He told Chamber of Commerce leaders from many parts of the state he did not expect Atlanta to be "a Little Rock or a New Orleans."

In another development, two south Georgia lawyers started a legal maneuver in Waycross designed to cut off funds to desegregated schools.

Walter Cowart of Savannah and Robert L. Cork of Valdosta sought an injunction that would bar the State Board of Education from spending money in violation of a state constitutional provision calling for segregated schools.

At a pre-trial conference the attorneys agreed to postpone the hearing on a proposed restraining order until Sept. 11. The request was made by State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook.

14k 1961

GEORGIA

AUGUST
ATLANTA- ANGRY SWITCH-TOTING FATHER RUN OFF

Angry at Girl for Going to Grady, Switch-Toting Father Is Run Off

Atlanta Constitution - 8/9
Thurs 8-31-61

An angry father showed up at Grady High School Wednesday afternoon carrying a yard-long switch he said he would use on his 13-year-old daughter because she disobeyed his order not to attend the integrated school.

Atlanta, Ga

The man was prevented from entering the school, however, by Atlanta police, and he left shortly after they advised him to "go on home."

It was the only instance reported Wednesday of a white parent attempting to withdraw a child from Grady, Northside, Brown or Murphy—the high schools involved in desegregation of Atlanta's public schools.

Grady High Principal Roger Derthick said he was told the man had threatened "to cut the blood from her with a switch" when his daughter returned home from school.

Police said they couldn't take the initiative in restraining him from punishing her at home.

"But if the neighbors complain that he is beating her unmercifully, we will have to intervene," said Police Chief Herbert Jenkins.

The father strode purposefully down Charles Allen Drive shortly after 1 p.m. Wednesday and told officers that he'd come to get his daughter.

He informed Sgt. C. H. Faulkner and School Detective J. E. Ratledge that his daughter had "slipped off" from home Wednesday morning and gone to school against his specific orders not to.

He told the officers he didn't have anything against Negroes "but I do against the federal government."

14k 1961

GEORGIA

NOV.

1. DONITA GAINES (16) GRANTED PERMISSION TO RETURN TO TURNER HIGH
2. DONITA GAINES..REQUEST TO HOLD UP TRANSFER FOR FAMILY TO RECONSIDER

Negro Pupil Shifts Back to Ease Work

The Atlanta Constitution

p. 1

By BRUCE GALPHIN

One of nine Negroes who transferred to desegregated schools this fall has been granted permission to return to her old school, Supt. John Letson announced Tuesday.

He said he gave Donita Gaines, 16, permission to return to Turner High from Northside High after conferring with the girl and her father.

11-29-61

The superintendent said Miss Gaines was making good grades at Northside and that there was "no evidence" of any difficulties between her and the white students.

But the girl's father, William C. Gaines, told Letson that Donita was a "perfectionist" and had been working eight to 10 hours a night to keep her grades up. Gaines added that his daughter was finding it difficult to sleep at night.

Atlanta Ga

Letson said he first learned of Miss Gaines' request in a letter from her father on Monday.

The superintendent called both the girl and her father in for a conference Tuesday afternoon. He said they discussed the matter at length, including the possibility of reducing her course load at Northside.

The Atlanta Constitution

He said that later Gaines called back and said that after careful consideration, he and his daughter had decided the wisest course would be for her to return to Turner.

Wed. 11-29-61

"It was the pressure of the academic work more than anything else," Letson stated. "There was no evidence of any relationship problem with any of the other students. She was taking five difficult subjects."

Miss Gaines, a junior, was one of the highest scorers on the screening examinations taking by all transfer applicants. She was granted permission to transfer to Northside because of the special advanced work there which would help prepare her for college work in engineering.

Letson said she would probably be able to take the same courses at Turner but that they might not be as advanced as the work at Northside.

Miss Gaines' withdrawal leaves two other Negro students at Northside: Arthur Simmons Jr., a senior, and Willie Jean Black, a junior.

One other student accepted for a desegregation transfer, Damaris Allen, decided before school opened to accept a college scholarship rather than attend Brown High as a senior.

Negro Coed Puts Off Transfer to Old School

The Atlanta Constitution

p. 1

The family of a Negro girl who had asked for her transfer from an integrated high school asked up the request for a few days while they reconsider.

The request concerning 16-year-old Northside junior Donita Gaines was being held up anyway by the absence of School Superintendent John W. Letson, who alone can make the decision, said Dr. Raul W. Stephens, deputy superintendent.

11-29-61

Stephens said that Dr. Letson's decision on whether the Gaines girl will be transferred back to all-Negro Turner High School will be binding.

There can be no appeal of Dr. Letson's decision because the Board of Education has said it will hear no transfer appeals unless the transfer application was made under provisions of the Pupil Placement Plan, Stephens said.

Asked about a NAACP statement that said the girl was withdrawing her request, Dr. Stephens said, "To such extent that outside organizations attempt to influence this family, there is an interference that is not fair to the family or to their daughter.

"This decision is a matter that concerns alone the family involved and the superintendent who is charged with rendering a decision in this matter."

Constitution

The Atlanta NAACP issued a statement contending that the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan was in part responsible for Miss Gaine's emotional crisis.

By sharply limiting the number of Negroes transferring to desegregated schools, the NAACP argued, the placement plan makes the few transfer students "display pieces and guinea pigs."

11-30-61

"Only across-the-board desegregation of the city's public schools can realistically attack the evils inherent in our segregated school system and at the same time remove unreasonable emotional strain from the shoulders of a few talented Negro children," the statement said.

Miss Gaines was making all As and Bs at Northside, but her father, William C. Gaines, said she was a "perfectionist" and spent 8-10 hours a night studying. Gaines said she was having difficulty sleeping.

There was no evidence of unkindness on the part of other Northside students.

The decision of the girl and her parents to reconsider the transfer request apparently came after talks with NAACP officials Wednesday. The request had been granted by Supt. John Letson Tuesday after a conference with the girl and her father.

The NAACP declared that "Miss Gaines, who is an excellent student and doing excellent work in all of her classes, has been under tremendous emotional and psychological strain.

"Her parents in genuine concern are anxious to relieve the tensions on their daughter before permanent damage might result. However, they are not fully convinced that transferring back to Turner would be a satisfactory solution.

EMOTIONAL CRISIS

"That young Miss Gaines, who is an attractive, keenly intelligent and out-going teen-ager, should be in an emotional crisis because of her experiences as a transfer student in Atlanta's token desegregation of its public schools is an indictment of the Pupil Placement Plan. . . ."

DESPITE NAACP

Negro Will Return To Segregation

Jackson Daily News

p. 1

ATLANTA (AP)—A 16 - year - old Negro girl has decided to leave a desegregated Atlanta high school and return to a Negro school after nearly a week of considering the change.

School officials cited the pressure of academic work as the major reason for the transfer and said Donita Gaines had been taking five difficult subjects. There was no evidence of trouble with white pupils.

Wash. 12-4-61

School Supt. John Letson said Sunday he had written letters to officials at desegregated Northside High and Turner High clearing the way for the Gains girl to make the change.

The decision reduced to eight the number of Negroes attending classes with white pupils in four high schools which started desegregation Aug. 30.

The girl originally asked permission to return to Turner Nov. 27. The next day the Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issued a statement saying she was reconsidering.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver told a news conference he was shocked at what he described as NAACP intervention, but the organization denied it was trying to influence the Negro girl.

Her father, William C. Gaines, a letter carrier, said she was studying 8 to 10 hours a night and this was impairing her health. She was maintaining high grades but finding it difficult to sleep, he said.

Negro Girl To Return To Old School

p. 1

Birmingham

ATLANTA, Dec. 4 (AP)—A Negro girl attending a desegregated high school has definitely decided to return to her old school, Supt. John Letson said today.

Post Herald

The decision reduced to eight the number of Negroes attending classes with white pupils in four Atlanta public high schools.

Letson said he has written letters to officials at desegregated Northside High and Turner High for Negroes clearing the way for 16-year-old Donita Gaines to make the change. He said the decision was final.

Atlanta, 12-5-61

The girl originally asked permission to return to Turner Nov. 27. The next day the Atlanta chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People issued a statement saying she was reconsidering.

Birmingham News

Gov. Ernest Vandiver told a news conference he was shocked at what he described as NAACP intervention but the organization denied it was trying to influence the girl.

Atlanta

Her father, William C. Gaines, a letter carrier, cited health as the main reason for seeking a transfer. He said she was studying 8 to 10 hours a night and was having difficulty sleeping.

School officials said the student was taking five subjects as a junior at Northside and was making excellent grades. They said there was no evidence of any trouble with white pupils.

SEPTEMBER
ATLANTA- TRANSFER CASE

14k 1961 GEORGIA

Negroes Inferior, State Tells Court in Coed Transfer Brief

The state sought Friday to reverse the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision by arguin that Negroes are innately inferior to whites.

It asked for a jurv trial on the matter.

The state's argument is contained in a response to a federal court order enjoining the State Board of Education from interfering with operation of the Atlanta schools. The argument was filed in federal district court here.

The federal court order was issued after the state board held that a white girl, Sandra Melkild, had a right to be transferred from desegregated Northside to segregated Dykes High School.

Meanwhile, 38 Negroes rejected for desegregation transfers by the Atlanta Board of Education formally appealed for a hearing before the State Board of Education to reverse the decision.

In its argument Friday, the state was challenging the foundation upon which the 1959 school decision was based.

It said the Supreme Court's apparent assumption in its anti-segregation ruling—that all races have equal capacity for education—was "untrue."

". . . there are inherent disparities and inequalities between the white and colored races as to culture, general intelligence and educability," the state's petition argued.

"Defendants allege that objective evidence and factual knowledge, bereft of appeals to beliefs, morals, ethics and philosophy, establish such inequality between the races as demands segregation . . ." it continued.

The state further argued that where there is no segregation, there is intermarriage. ". . . there has never been a stable free society which has been either Negro or mulatto, and the only explanation therefore is genetics, not environment," it said.

The state petition said the Supreme Court heard no actual evidence to support the premise that segregated schools are inherently unequal.

In another defense, the state argued that there was evidence "without contradiction" that Miss Melkild would suffer "intolerable psychological damage" if she attended a desegregated school.

It argued that the Atlanta board had the "power and right" to grant transfer requests as long as they do "not have the effect of maintaining segregated schools."

Among the attorneys signing the petition for the state was R. Carter Pittman of Dalton, who frequently has publicly expressed the views contained in the document.

Also representing the state was Charles Bloch of Macon. Additionally, the petition was signed by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, special assistant Freeman Leverett of Elberton and Holcombe Perry of Albany.

$250,000 Suit Is Filed In School Transfer Arrest

(By United Press International)

A $250,000 lawsuit was filed Friday against three Atlanta officials in connection with the arrest of a teenager last week during desegregation of Atlanta schools.

Attorney James Venable filed the suit before DeKalb County Superior Judge Frank Guess on behalf of George Obear III, 18.

The suit names Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins and Police Capt. R. E. Little as defendants.

Obear was one of four teenagers arrested last Wednesday morning when found in the vicinity of one of four high schools being integrated by nine Negro students. Obear and Ronald Farmer were sentenced to 60 days in jail after a quick trial and the other two youths got 30 day sentences. The four were released two days later.

Obear allegedly is a diabetic and claimed he became ill after being jailed. He was transferred to a hospital.

The suit alleges the three city officials conspired to arrest the youth without a warrant and without due process of law at a time when he was not violating any law.

X 14k 1961

GEORGIA SEPTEMBER

First School Week Ends With Normal Attendance

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta's first week of school desegregation ended quietly Friday.

The nine Negro transfer students attended their four high schools without incident either inside or outside the school buildings.

Enrollment continued to inch up at the schools, in accordance with the normal pattern, and much as anticipated.

The first academic week was a short one, starting Wednesday, and will be followed by the three-day Labor Day weekend. Classes will resume Tuesday.

School Supt. John Letson, who had stuck close to the City Hall special press center during the first two days, took a personal tour of the four desegregated schools Friday.

Letson said he saw no evidence of tensions within the schools.

Atlanta Ga.

At Grady and Murphy Friday the transfer students arrived in time for the first bell. Previously they had been coming about 15 minutes late. The Grady students also left at the normal time.

The transfer students at Northside had been scheduled to come at the same time as their classmates, but one of the three had mixed his signals, and the group arrived some 12 minutes after the morning bell.

At Brown, the Negroes continued to arrive 15 minutes late and leave 10 minutes early. The procedure will remain in effect at least through Tuesday.

JOINED PEP RALLIES

At Grady and Northside, the transfer pupils took part in pep rallies which are regularly held in advance of football games.

The two Negro girls at Murphy elected to skip the pep rally there, since it was held in the last period. They left at 2:10 p.m. Brown has no game this week.

Enrollment at Grady rose 35 more Friday, to a total of 1440. Area superintendent Warren Jackson said the high enrollment at Grady may be credited in part to the return of former students who had been attending private schools in fear of public school closures.

Brown's enrollment was 1,225, six more than Thursday. Murphy's was up five, to 1,053, and Northside's up four, to 936.

CRANK THREATS

Officials received crank bomb threats at Brown and Murphy. Although the buildings are constantly guarded and specifically searched each morning, police made an additional check.

Students were not evacuated.

ATLANTA EXAMPLE

Atlanta's handling of school desegregation was pictured as an "encouraging" example to other Dixie cities Friday night on a Special NBC-TV and WSB-TV program titled "Atlanta: 1961."

NBC's Bill Ryan pointed out that "violence so far has been dramatically absent" in Atlanta and other NBC staffers reported that reaction from school and police officials in other Dixie cities include:

New Orleans—"The people of New Orleans can be just as law-abiding as the people of Atlanta."

Dallas—"If Atlanta can do it, we can, too."

Prince Edward County, Va.—"Big cities like Atlanta can do it, but small rural counties like ours can't."

Mayor Hartsfield said on the program that Atlantans "have shown the world we are a city where the law is respected."

—Associated Press Wirephoto

2 Negroes Arrive at Integrated Class
... Madelyn Nix, left, and Thomas Welch

Atlanta Schools Integrate Quietly

Miami Herald 8-2A

Thurs 8-31-61

ATLANTA — (UPI) — This proud, Deep South city calmly set aside its 100-year-old tradition of public school segregation Wednesday and accepted nine Negro students into four of its previous all-white high schools.

The integration was carried out with military precision under the watchful eye of a specially trained police force.

In contrast to the disorders that accompanied school desegregation in New Orleans and Little Rock, there was not so much as an abusive shout when the nine students showed up for classes at the Atlanta schools.

The historic break with the tradition of segregated public schools in Georgia came just seven years, three months and 15 days after the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision.

This leaves Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina as the only remaining "hard core" states where no school integration has taken place.

Rumblings had been heard around Atlanta that picketing protests against the integration was planned.

But police stuck firmly by their announced policy of "no nonsense." No hint of opposition was tolerated and six persons, scattered among the four schools, were arrested when they failed to respond quickly enough to orders to move on.

The four high schools integrated were Northside High, in the fashionable Northwest side, and Brown, Murphy and Henry Grady High Schools, all in low or middle-income neighborhoods.

A total of 10 Negro students had been accepted into the four schools, but one decided against transferring in order to take advantage of a scholarship offer she had from a Negro college.

The pattern was the same at all four schools Wednesday. Police detachments that had practiced the whole sequence of events before, arrived at the schools about 7 a.m. and took complete charge.

They stationed themselves at school entrances and main adjacent intersections. No one except persons on official business was permitted on the sidewalk on the side of the street of the schools. FBI agents also watched the schools.

The Negro students and the schools they entered were:

Madelyn Nix, 15, 11th grade and Thomas E. Welch, 16, 11th grade Brown High; Martha Ann Holmes, 17, 12th grade and Rosalyn Walton, 16, 12th grade, Murphy High; Lawrence Jefferson 17, 12th grade and Mary James McMullen, 16, 12th grade, Grady High; Willie Jean Black, 15, 11th grade, Donita Gaines, 16, 11th grade and Arthur C. Simmon, 16, 12th grade, Northside High.

Third Day Of Atlanta Mixing Quiet

The Montgomery Advertiser 9-5-61

ATLANTA (AP)—Atlanta ended three days of school desegregation quietly Friday and the calm prompted an order for release of four teenagers jailed the first day Negroes were admitted.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield said he was ordering release of the four high school youths because of the calmness with which desegregation had been accepted.

A 24-year-old man, William Cody of Arlington, Va., arrested along with the boys on charges of disorderly conduct, remained in jail. He was given a 30-day sentence.

Five of the nine Negroes enrolled in four high schools attended football rallies at two of the schools Friday without incident.

Montgomery Ala

There was no relaxation in police measures but the quiet acceptance of the transferred pupils led to a slight change in precautions taken by school officials. At two of the schools the Negroes arrived on the same schedule as white pupils. They had been coming some 15 minutes after the morning bell and leaving 10 minutes before the final bell.

Dr. John W. Letson, school superintendent, said his office had received threats that bombs had been placed at Brown and Murphy High Schools. Police stationed at the schools day and night made immediate investigations but no bombs were found.

The superintendent visited the four desegregated schools for the first time Friday. He said special security measures would continue in effect through Tuesday. Definite plans beyond that time have not been worked out but police will be stationed at the schools in varying numbers, probably throughout September.

Schools Stay Quiet; 4 Freed by Mayor

Mayor William B. Hartsfield signed an order Friday releasing four teen-agers arrested during the first day of school desegregation.

The order allowed the city to avoid a showdown on legal action brought by an attorney for two of the boys to force their release.

It was expected that a fifth teenager, arrested at another school Wednesday, might be released Saturday.

A 24-year-old self-styled Nazi, Bill Gene Cody of Arlington, Va., remained in jail on a 30-day sentence.

Hartsfield said he was ordering the release "in view of the fact that the situation is now quiet and in view of the youth of these boys."

Judge Luke Arnold, who had sentenced the four boys arrested at Murphy High School Wednesday morning, earlier had indicated a willingness to, release them from 30- and 60-day sentences, but the mayor's approval was also necessary.

The four are Jerry Q. Dutton, 18; Ronald Thomas Farmer, 18, and Ronnie Edward Mashburn, 17, all of Decatur, and George S. Obear IV, 17, of Avondale Estates.

DeKalb Superior Court Judge Frank Guess had scheduled a Friday afternoon hearing on the habeas corpus proceedings brought on behalf of Obear and Farmer, who had received sentences of 60 days. The other two were serving 30 days each.

After the release, Guess signed an order dismissing the petition "with prejudice" and assessing costs against the city prison warden.

A court official explained that "with prejudice" meant the plaintiffs were not satisfied and expected to pursue the matter in civil action.

Dutton, Farmer and Mashburn were brought from the city prison to the police station. Obear, who said he was diabetic, had previously been transferred to Grady Hospital.

Police Lt. J. C. Barnes said that Farmer at first hesitated about leaving because he said his lawyer had advised him to go to the DeKalb courthouse.

Farmer, Attorney James R. Venable and Farmer's mother, Mrs. Evelyn Evans, issued a statement later charging that Farmer was "bodily dragged and forced" into a police patrol wagon.

Farmer said in the statement that he chose not to leave because his attorney had advised him to remain in jail until a court could pass on his petition that his constitutional rights had been violated.

Police Chief Herbert Jenkins was not available for comment on the accusations.

A fifth teenager, James Edward Satterfield, who was arrested Wednesday after refusing to leave the Brown High area, was sentenced to 30 days by Municipal Court Judge James Webb. Webb may reopen the case Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS PAPER LAUDS ATLANTA

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2 (UPI)—The New Orleans States-Item, making editorial comment on public school desegregation in Atlanta, titled its remarks, "Atlanta's Image Is One of Peace."

The editorial read, in part:

"Atlanta justly deserves the praise and respect it is receiving for preserving peace and order during its initial experience with school integration.

"The national image it has achieved by the success of its thorough, well-planned effort to avoid tension and discard makes it the envy of other Southern cities.

"We in New Orleans—painfully aware of the unfavorable picture of our city which loomed in the public mind across the nation this time last year when we faced a similar crisis—can speak with authority on the subject."

No U.S. Marshals Needed in Atlanta

Even before the schools of New Orleans open, 60 federal marshals have been ordered to the city at the request of a federal court.

Atlanta believed in handling its own affairs.

And nobody here felt unsafe or uncertain, or even thought of needing outside help when schools opened.

In great part this was a tribute to Police Chief Herbert Jenkins and his department.

Calmly, firmly, decisively, the Atlanta police conveyed to the community a sense of their readiness to meet the responsibility for preserving order and protecting our children.

Nobody doubted that they would. And they did. This sense of certainty contributed to the absence of disorder.

Pickets were unhampered at City Hall. The few troublemakers who did show up at the schools were expected, met and whisked away. The teen-agers who were arrested were spoken to in fatherly tones, and called "son," by police in the line-up. Now, quite properly, they have been released because of their youth, and cautioned not to challenge the law again.

Thus the police have concluded their initial job of sternly protecting our children at school opening, while later tempering justice with mercy. Jenkins and his men did the job superbly. As the community relaxes now, they do not. Day and night, vigilance is their duty to Atlanta's people.

Because they do their duty, we need no federal marshals here.

More Press Plaudits Go To Atlanta

ATLANTA, Sept. 2 (UPI) — Some more Southern newspapers added their plaudits for Atlanta's peaceful desegregation of the schools.

Winston-Salem, N.C. Journal: "It was no accident that Atlanta was able to break a century-old tradition and admit nine Negro students to four previously all-white schools without fanfare or disorder. Things were planned that way and responsible citizens in the city were resolute in their determination to make law and order prevail . . . the South put its best foot forward in Atlanta this week."

Tampa, Fla., Tribune: "The victory for the Negro school child in Atlanta is . . . strictly symbolic. But the victory for the community is very real. In carrying out a disagreeable task with grace and wisdom, Atlanta has demonstrated to a skeptical world its own maturity and, indirectly, that of the South."

14k 1961 GEORGIA

AUGUST
ATLANTA- TRAINED DOGS GUARD ATLANTA HIGH SCHOOLS

Trained Dogs Guard Atlanta High Schools

ATLANTA Ga., (AP) — Police dogs, trained to attack on command, stood guard Tuesday night at four Atlanta high schools scheduled for desegregation.

From recent experience, observers considered sneak night bombings more a threat than open violence when the doors of the hitherto white schools are thrown open Wednesday to nine hand-picked Negro pupils.

Use of the dogs emphasized the expressed determination of Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, School Supt John Letson and others to see the schools desegregated without interference.

All have expressed optimism that school integration will be thus accomplished in Georgia — one of the last four segregation citadels in the Deep South. Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina still are without public school integration in any degree.

Jenkins disclosed Tuesday that the police dogs and their masters have been on patrol for several nights at the four schools marked for integration: Brown, Murphy, Grady and Northside.

The Negro pupils, their number reduced to nine by the decision of a 16-year-old girl to attend a Negro college instead, are being admitted to the 11th and 12th grades of the white schools by federal court decree. They will join about 4,400 white pupils at the widely separated city schools in areas ranging from the lower to upper economic levels.

Scattered picketing of one of the vacant schools and of City Hall occurred Monday. Officials attached little significance to it, although they did tighten up safeguards.

The police chief reported literature has been distributed calling for a boycott of the four schools by white pupils. He said some of it carried names, addresses and photographs of the Negroes being admitted.

14k 1961

GEORGIA

AUGUST
ATLANTA-NAZI and 4 YOUTHS
SENTENCED TO JAIL

4 Teens And Nazi Sentenced

Atlanta Constitution
Thurs 8-31-61
Atlanta Ga
816

BY BILL SHIPP

A heel-clicking "American Nazo" and five teen-agers were convicted Wednesday of interfering with Atlanta's school desegregation.

The "Nazo" and four DeKalb County teen-agers were apprehended, charged, tried, convicted and sentenced within 3½ hours Wednesday morning.

These five protested that their rights were being violated when they appeared before Municipal Judge Luke A. Arnold. All five received sentences of from 30 to 60 days at the city stockade.

GIVES SALUTE

Bill Gene Cody, 24, of Arlington, Va., who said he was a member of the "American Nazi Party," clicked his heels, gave a Hitler salute and shouted "Sieg Heil" at Judge Arnold when he was sentenced to 30 days for disorderly conduct (disturbing a public school.)

The four DeKalb youths and their sentences were:

Jerry Quillan Dutton, 18, of 410 East Howard Ave., Decatur, who said he was president of the "Knights of the Confederacy," 30 days for disorderly conduct (disturbing a public school.)

Ronald Thomas Farmer, 18, of 1855 Long Dr., Decatur, sentenced to two 30-day terms to run consecutively, one for disorderly conduct (disturbing a public school), the other for violating the city's knife ordinance by carrying a "hawk-billed knife."

PISTOL AND HAMMER

George Smith Obear IV, 17, of 3347 Mountain Drive, Avondale, 60 days for disorderly conduct. Detective Captain R. E. Little testified a loaded pistol and a claw hammer were found in Obear's car.

Ronnie Edward Mashburn, 17, of 3130 Santa Monica Dr., Decatur, 30 days for disorderly conduct (disturbing a public school).

The fifth teen-ager, James Edward Satterfield of 1038 Oak St., SW, was taken into custody after Supt. J. L. Tuggle said he ignored an order to move on from a point near Brown High School.

Satterfield was arraigned before Municipal Judge James Webb and sentenced to serve 30 days in the city prison farm.

The DeKalb teen-agers were arrested in the vicinity of Murphy High School after they failed to obey a police order to leave the area. Two of the youths, at first, refused to give their names, police said.

Thurs 8-31-61

Farmer took off his shoes and attempted to run across a field when police started to arrest him, Capt. Little said.

ARRESTED AT GRADY

Cody, who told officers he was a "storm trooper sent here by Commander (Lincoln) Rockwell," was arrested at Grady High School when he failed to obey an officer's order to leave the area.

Cody argued with officers and attempted to make a speech when he and the others were run through a police lineup.

During the lineup, Capt. Little asked Cody, "Who do you work for?"

"The American Nazi Party," Cody said.

"What is the business of the American Nazi Party?"

"It's Nazi business," Cody replied.

Before leaving the lineup stage, Cody clicked his heels, saluted and yelled, "Sieg Heil" at newsmen. The reporters laughed and so did Cody.

"BIGGEST CHAPTER"

Dutton said in court that as president of the "Knights of the Confederacy" he went to Murphy High School to "stop racial violence. . . . We have our biggest chapter at Murphy."

Dutton protested that he had "cooperated fully" with officers' orders to leave the scene. He said he started in one direction, away from the school, and decided it was too far to walk. When he started to walk back toward the school, he was arrested.

Dutton said in court that the police "laughed at us" when the youths asked to call a lawyer.

LITERATURE FOUND

Obear, in whose car was found a loaded pistol and a stack of anti-integration literature, said in the police lineup that he hadn't planned "to use the pistol right now."

Obear said he carried the pistol in his car "for protection . . . because I play in a band and have to stay out late at night."

Farmer, found in possession of a hook-bladed knife, said he went to Murphy High School out of curiosity when "I saw a bunch of photographers standing around like buzzards."

Farmer said he didn't know he had the knife in his pocket. "I can't stick nobody with it," he protested to the judge. He said it was a roofing knife.

WAS HITCHHIKING

Mashburn said he was hitchhiking to Atlanta to buy a car when he was picked up by the other boys.

"We wasn't saying nothing to nobody," when arrested, Mashburn said.

School records show that Obear and Mashburn were students at Avondale High School last year, but hadn't registered at the school during regularly scheduled registration Wednesday. The records also show that Dutton graduated from Avondale last June and that Farmer is a student at Southwest DeKalb High School.

Capt. Little told the court that he had received information that Dutton and Obear planned to lead a march of the Knights of the Confederacy to Murphy High.

COULDN'T MAKE IT

The captain also told newsmen that he understood that Lincoln Rockwell of Arlington, Va., leader of the American Nazi Party, had planned to bring his other "storm troopers" to Atlanta to protest desegregation. But Rockwell couldn't make it, Captain Little said, because his "hate bus" broke down at the last minute.

Judge Arnold lectured the defendants and said he wanted "these boys straightened out." He pointed out that it was his duty to see that the "law of the land" is upheld.

The DeKalb teen-agers were fidgety while before the judge and Obear appeared to be in tears as he left the courtroom. But Cody, who had stripped off his khaki shirt before appearing in court, stood at parade rest before Judge Arnold. He wore a white t-shirt, emblazoned with the words, "Whites Have Rights Too."

Judge Arnold said he anticipates no appeals in the case.

"After this thing blows over I will give the cases reconsideration," Judge Arnold said. "What I'm trying to do now is protect these young fellows as well as other children at the schools. Tension is pretty high now but it will be over in a few days."

Mayor William B. Hartsfield hailed the lightning-fast justice and commented, "That's the end of those rabble rousers."

Staff Photo—Billy Down

YOUNG MEN STAND BEFORE JUDGE IN MUNICIPAL COURT

L-R: Ronald T. Farmer, Ronnie E. Mashburn, George S. Obear, Jerry Q. Dutton

Staff Photo—Billy Down

'AMERICAN NAZI'

Bill G. Cody

Judge Asks Release of 4 Youths

By BILL SHIPP

Municipal Judge Luke A. Arnold asked Thursday for the immediate release of four teen-agers whom he sentenced to the city stockade for interfering with Atlanta's school desegregation.

But Mayor William B. Hartsfield declined to approve the judge's request, saying that he wanted to "consider it for a little while. . . . The emergency is not over."

Meanwhile, an Atlanta attorney, James Venable, filed writs of habeas corpus against E. H. Gibson, superintendent of the city stockade, charging that two of the youths were being illegally detained and had been illegally arrested at Murphy High School Wednesday.

The two writs of habeas corpus were filed in DeKalb Superior Court Thursday morning in behalf of Ronald Thomas Farmer, 18, of 1855 Long Dr., Decatur, and George Smith Obear IV, 17, of 3347 Mountain Dr., Avondale.

A hearing on the suits is scheduled for 4 p.m. Friday before DeKalb Superior Judge Frank Guess.

Farmer is under two consecutive 30-day sentences, one for disorderly conduct (disturbing a public school), the other for violating the city's knife ordinance by carrying a "hawk-billed" knife.

Obear is under a 60-day sentence for disorderly conduct. Detective Capt. R. E. Little testified that a loaded pistol and claw hammer were found in Obear's car shortly after the youth was arrested in the area of Murphy High School.

In his requests for their release, Judge Arnold said he believed Obear, who was taken to Grady Hospital instead of the prison farm, should be released "because he is a diabetic."

The judge said he felt he could not ask for Obear's release without also requesting freedom for the others.

Besides asking for releases for Obear and Farmer, Judge Arnold also asked the mayor to approve releases for Jerry Quillan Dutton, 18, of 410 E. Howard Ave., Decatur, and Ronnie Edward Mashburn, 17, of 3130 Santa Monica Dr., Decatur, both sentenced to 30 days for disorderly conduct (interfering with a public school.)

NOT REGISTERED

A DeKalb school official said that Obear and Mashburn were students at Avondale High School last year, but hadn't registered at the school during regularly scheduled registration Tuesday. The official said Dutton graduated from Avondale last June and that Farmer was a student at Southwest DeKalb High School.

The judge said he wrote in the requests for remittals that "I believe these boys have learned a lesson. The emergency is over for them."

Judge Arnold said he handed down the stiff sentences swiftly Wednesday to prevent trouble at the schools.

FORESTALLED TROUBLE

"If I had not acted in that manner," the judge said, "there would have been a riot at 8 o'clock this morning at the schools. Now I believe the emergency is over."

The mayor said, however, that he disagreed that "the emergency is over" and wants "to hold up to study this more carefully." Hartsfield was obviously incensed at one of the writs filed by Venable.

The writ, filed in behalf of Farmer, charged that the "cause of his (Farmer's) illegal detention is to further the cynical political position of Mayor William B. Hartsfield, the NAACP, the Rev. Martin Luther King and his Freedom Riders and Police Chief Herbert Jenkins. . . ."

A. E. Thompson, assistant prison farm superintendent, said the teen-age prisoners and Bill Gene Cody, 24, of Arlington, Va., the "American Nazi," were being treated just like other prisoners "except the boys can use the telephone any time they want to."

Judge Arnold said he did not ask for the release of Cody because he had received information that the American Nazi said he was having "the time of his life" in the stockade.

The judge said Cody has also promised to bring all the "storm troopers" to Atlanta when he is released. Cody, who was arrested at Grady High School, is serving 30 days for disorderly conduct (disturbing a public school).

RECEIVES CALLS

Arnold said he had received numerous phone calls concerning Wednesday's court actions. Some protested the swiftness of the trial, others had congratulations for the action, Judge Arnold said.

One other youth, James Edward Satterfield, 19, of 1038 Oak St., SW, also began a 30-day term at the city farm Thursday. He was convicted by Judge James Webb of failing to heed a police order to move on from a point near Brown High School.

14k 1961 GEORGIA AUGUST

ATLANTA- COLUMNIST CELESTINE SIBLEY

Press 'Feasts' at City Hall

Atlanta Constitution

By CELESTINE SIBLEY

The phalanx of out-of-town and out-of-state reporters, come to cover school desegregatin, got all-out assistance from the home-folks Wednesday.

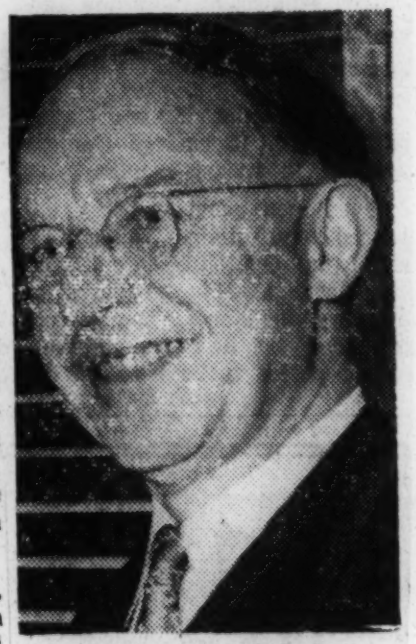
They were given, in the following order: (1) the News. (2) Telephones, teletypes and typewriters on which to transmit it. (3) Side servings of Smithfield ham and hot biscuits, to wash down with coffee and the ubiquitous Atlanta beverage, Coke, and other soft drinks and fruit juices. (4) An artful selling job on the charms of Atlanta, including a sightseeing trip and a party.

The center of this hospitality, which one visitor likened to a wedding feast, was the City Hall itself—the stately council chamber, converted for the nonce into clattering newsroom with 50 typewriters going at once, a police radio spouting routine signals, four direct telephones to the desegregated schools going intermittently, and radio and television men speaking richly and mellifluously into microphones.

Mayor Hartsfield, who cheerfully took credit for "brain-childing" the press center, and School Supt. John W. Letson and his deputy administrator, Dr. Rual W. Stephens, took turns presiding over the day-long party. They were in telephone communication with the principals of the four schools at the key points of the day—when the Negro transfer students arrived, after lunch and when school ended.

The telephone conversations were broadcast over a loudspeaker and before each one ended Dr. Letson invited reporters to ask any questions they wanted to ask.

"There was some suspicion about this center when it was first mentioned," chuckled its instigator, Mayor Hartsfield. "Some of the press seemed to think we were planning to give them a snow job instead of the news. Now that they see it's working they're full of compliments."



GENIAL HOST
Mayor Hartsfield

The mayor said he conceived the idea of a gigantic press center, patterned roughly on the facilities set up for covering a big political convention or campaign. Charles Rawson, the advertising executive, helped him with the details. The Coca-Cola Company set up the snack bar, the Chamber of Commerce provided members to assist the visitors, Atlanta merchants financed a cocktail party at the Biltmore hotel, the Atlanta Transit Co. provided buses for the tour and Southern Bell and Western Union moved in the communications equipment.

"Altogether," said the Mayor, "this will cost the city about $2,000 and save all these visitors a lot of confusion and inconvenience of trying to cover four widely separated schools and track down a lot of rumors."

Good Pickings

Alert reporters eager for "souf' in the mouf' " quotes had pretty good pickings off and on through the day.

Mayor Hartsfield was good for several. He repeatedly referred to the Biltmore cocktail party for the press as "what we in Georgia call a buttermilk party." He called would-be troublemakers "the outhouse gang" and "the two-hole toilet crowd," pegging them as "visitors" from rural areas.

In midafternoon he took the microphone in the City Hall press headquarters to intone: "We told you we'd give you the news. Listen. Stop the press. The City Hall is being picketed."

A few reporters got up and the mayor laughingly sent them scooting for the front door by flapping his arms and crying, "Shoo!"

At police headquarters, Judge Luke Arnold began the trial of the five young would-be pickets by banning smoking in the courtroom. But, he added to the amusement of visitors, "If any of you care to chew tobacco, that will be all right."

Most reporters considered the best quote of the day came from H. W. Kelley, principal of Northside High, who announced shortly after school opened that as opening days went Wednesday was a "bit more normal than usual."

McGill Saluted

Constitution Publisher Ralph McGill got a round of applause from the newspaper fraternity when he visited the press center briefly during the morning. Mayor Hartsfield said in other places the press "has been blamed for agitating" racial strife but he said if Atlanta comes through without trouble it will be "due to the magnificent cooperation of the press."

The mayor introduced McGill as a long-time fighter for "decency and law enforcement" who "knows what it is to be criticized." He said McGill "emerges today the great man of the South."

The publisher acknowledged the applause with a quick wave and smile and one sentence. "This," he said, "is what you get when you vote for Hartsfield every time he runs."

Charlayne Here

Charlayne Hunter, the young Negro girl whose admission to the University of Georgia with another Negro student, Hamilton Holmes, resulted in a short show of violence last winter, said Wednesday she was "not sorry it went that way—now that it's over."

The knowledge that desegregation could erupt into fights and strife contributed to Atlanta's long-range preparation for a peaceful changeover, Miss Hunter said.

The Negro journalism major, who plans to return to the University of Georgia this fall, is covering the Atlanta desegregation story for the Negro paper, the Atlanta Inquirer. She has been in closer touch than other reporters with the nine Negro transfer students, lunching with them and visiting in their homes at night.

"All our talks have been in a light key," she said. "There's not much I can tell them. But when they walked up the walks to those schools this morning my heart was with them."

Celestine Sibley

Atlanta Constitution

Teachers Today Have It Good

Thurs 8-31-61

---In Comparison With 1872

Atlanta, Ga.

It's not my nature to belittle the demands made on the school teacher, any more than I would have the temerity to accuse astronauts of easy living. Both jobs are mysteries to me and seem routinely fraught with complications and peril. But it occurs to me that the job must be challenging, exciting and more taxing than usual for Atlanta school teachers during these days when integration is beginning. I mean how can you concentrate on TEACHING history when all about you they're MAKING the stuff?

It must take an old hand of unshakable calm to bend all energies to the ancient and classic when newspaper reporters and photographers and policemen are making their appointed rounds out there at the edge of the school ground.

But then things have always been tough for teachers, I suppose, and a sense of being in the news, of steering young minds that are, as the spiritual has it, prone to wander, Lawd, may even enhance the job.

At least it's not as tough as some of the things which have been required of teachers in the past. Bernice McCullar, of the State Department of Education, has dug up a set of specific rules, which were laid down for teachers in a New York school in 1872.

Here's a sample:

1. Teachers each day will fill lamps, clean chimneys, and trim wicks.

2. Each teacher will bring a bucket of water and a scuttle of coal for the day's session.

3. Make your pens carefully. You may whittle nibs to the individual taste of the pupil.

4. Men teachers may take one evening each week for courting purposes, or two evenings a week if they go to church regularly.

5. After 10 hours in school, the teachers spend the remaining time reading the Bible or other good books.

6. Every teacher should lay aside from each pay a goodly sum of his earnings for his benefit during his declining years so that he will not become a burden to society.

7. Women teachers who marry or engage in unseemly conduct will be dismissed.

8. Any teacher who smokes, uses liquor in any form, frequents pool or public halls, or gets shaved in a barber shop will give good reason to suspect his worth, intentions, integrity and honesty.

9. The teacher who performs his labors faithfully and without fault for five years will be given an increase of 25 cents per week in pay, providing the Board of Education approves.

By these standards today's teachers lead rich, free and untrammelled lives. (I've heard of men teachers courting as many as seven nights a week and then having the temerity to be seen in the barber shop!) So I guess they may be expected to muster the stamina to see them through these days.

Celestine Sibley

Atlanta Constitution

Day Began Pleasantly Enough

Fri 9-1-61

But to Some Its Jollity Faded

Atlanta, Ga.

The way the day started was sort of jolly. Three of us met for breakfast and went to Henry Grady high school to join our colleagues in covering the arrival of the school's first Negro students. The scene was so tranquil that after a brisk turn up the front sidewalk (across the street from the school, of course) we settled down to reunioning with old newspaper friends who had come from far places to cover the story, too. The police officers were good friends, and what with one thing and another we were having a pleasant social hour.

The only noteworthy thing to strike my attention was that all the mothers driving their children to school looked better than I remembered. Not a pin curl or a house coat in the crowd for the reason, of course, that they expected to run the gamut of television cameras.

Then I went to the big press center at the city hall and although the activity here was livelier it was agreeable activity. Everything was going well and an air of self-congratulation pervaded the place. The only smudge on the city's fair escutcheon that day had been the arrest of one ridiculous young itinerant trouble-maker who gives the Nazi salute and says, "Sieg heil!" and four local youths found to be loitering around Murphy High School.

We could, if we chose, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins said, look them over in the police line-up at 11 a.m.

A lot of us chose and after that the day wasn't so jolly. Shortly after they appeard in the line-up they were taken to court to be tried and some of us trailed along to see the thing through. Except for the poor silly fellow from Arlington, Va. with his Hitler airs and one skinny, crew cut boy in a red T-shirt and bluejeans who trembled now and then and jabbered defensively about "not going to school with niggers" they looked like average high school youngsters, clean and intelligent and not of the young punk mold.

The sight of young people standing before a judge is probably always particularly wrenching to a woman. You keep wondering what fool thing turned a child in this direction. What made these boys collect hate literature and set out for a school with a gun under the seat of their car, one of those hook-bladed roofing knives in the pocket of one? Who set them on the path that caused them to run afoul of the law and end up in police court?

One boy, a slim, handsome, tense young fellow, looked as if he might cry and he spoke jerkily when he denied his guilt and avowed his intention of cooperating with the police. But the boy who distressed me most of all was the one who devoted more of his testimony to a typically teen-age interest—car swapping—than to his guilt or innocence.

He was there, he said, not to create disorder but because at a drive-in frequented by Murphy students he saw a car for sale. "It was a '46 Mercury, black, got a floor shift," he assured the judge earnestly. "I was going to see this boy about it. I know where I can get a '46 Ford but he wants too much for it."

The court, unimpressed by these irrelevancies, adjudged this boy guilty along with the others and they all departed to start serving 30 to 60 days in the city stockade. Justice was probably served and order maintained but the jollity went out of the day for some of us.

14k 1961

GEORGIA

AUGUST
ATLANTA- POLICE CHIEF HERBERT TURNER JENKINS

IT'S A FAMILY TRADITION

Atlanta Constitution

Chief Jenkins Does His Job, Putting Duty First Always

C18 Thurs 8-31-61 Atlanta, Ga

By CLAUDE SITTON

(Copyright 1961 by The New York Times Co.)

To the man largely responsible for preventing violence during the desegregation of Atlanta's schools "the highest value of the law is the keeping of the peace."

Herbert Turner Jenkins emphasized this principle Aug. 1, when as chief of police he issued special orders for Wednesday's activity.

PREPARED TRANSITION

He went to great lengths in preparing for the peaceful transition to desegregated classrooms, even though he does not approve of the change.

When he opened a training course last year to acquaint policemen with the problems they might face, he told them:

"Personally, I favor the status quo. I am sure that you do. But the U.S. Supreme Court has held that the status quo is illegal.

YIELDS TO COURT

"I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? As law enforcement officers, there is no other position we can honestly take."

Friends of the tall, erect, gray-haired man of 54 said devotion to the law and its enforcement is a family tradition.

His father, a motorcycle officer, was killed in a tragedy while on duty in the heart of downtown Atlanta. His grandfather died from the effects of gunshot wounds received in capturing a prisoner while serving as a deputy sheriff in adjacent DeKalb County.

A brother retired recently as a motorcycle-squad lieutenant. Another brother once served on the detective force, but is now an assistant city attorney. A sister works in the department's clerical division.

One of the chief's two sons, Herbert T. Jenkins Jr., is an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The other, James S., was graduated recently from Duke University.

Chief Jenkins cannot remember the time when he did not want to become a policeman. But after leaving the farm at Lithonia, the town near Atlanta where he was born Jan. 7, 1907, he serviced and sold cars before joining the Atlanta force as a patrolman in 1931.

CHOSEN BY KEY

In the late thirties, Mayor William L. Key chose him to serve as personal aide and driver.

But it was under the administration of one of Key's political enemies, Mayor William B. Hartsfield, that Chief Jenkins made his most rapid climb up the promotion ladder. He made lieutenant in 1942, captain the next year and was elected chief by the Board of Aldermen in 1947.

When he took over the force, a number of policemen reportedly were members of the Ku Klux Klan. The department also was criticized for failing to crack down on lottery racketeers and a police theft ring was uncovered.

The department underwent some drastic shake-ups under Chief Jenkins, but today is generally conceded to be one of the best in the region.

DEMANDS OBEDIENCE

He is regarded as a disciplinarian who demands obedience and thoroughness. Nevertheless, he has a ready smile and a dry sense of humor.

He has had some close brushes with danger, but the one he likes to tell about is the time he was put to rout by a female elephant. The elephant had escaped from a circus.

She was cornered in a back yard and subdued by the chief and two handlers.

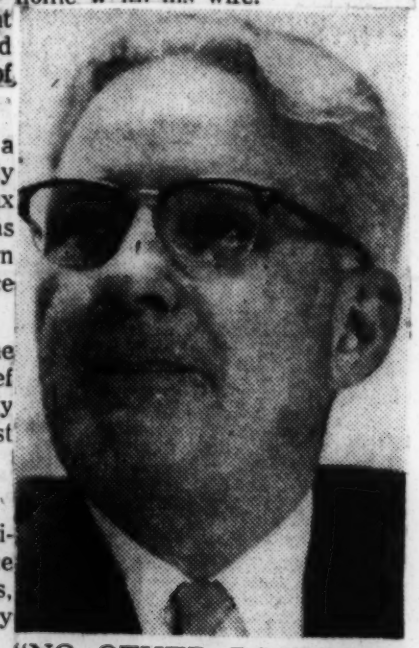
ELEPHANT BROKE AWAY

She broke away and charged the officer. Chief Jenkins ducked into a narrow passageway behind a garage but fell over a doghouse as he fled.

The elephant crashed through in pursuit, but she became temporarily wedged between the garage and a wall, allowing Chief Jenkins to make his escape.

Chief Jenkins and his wife, the former Margaret Mason, live in the quiet, tree-shaded Morningside section of Atlanta.

The chief is a vice president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and a past worshipful master of the Atlanta Masonic Lodge. While he likes to hunt and fish occasionally, he spends most of his free time at home w ith his wife.



"NO OTHER POSITION"
Police Chief Jenkins

Pre-desegregation briefings planned for Atlanta parents

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA — Briefing sessions on desegregation are planned for parents at all Atlanta high schools before the end of the current school year, Dr. John Letson, city school superintendent, said last week.

Present plans call for additional meetings of parents before the beginning of the next school year and after it is known which high schools will be desegregated, Letson added.

Atlanta schools are under court order to begin desegregation with the 11th and 12th grades next fall.

Dr. Letson stressed that plans for the meetings call for inviting parents to join in the meetings "and let us have the opportunity to present facts" about desegregation.

HE SAID plans are being made to approach Parent - Teacher Associations and other adult groups to discuss the court's desegregation order.

The school superintendent said briefing sessions for teachers are underway and some "informal" meetings of student leaders planned.

Meanwhile a national official of the NAACP urged colored college students here to wage a campaign to encourage colored transfers when schools are desegregated here next fall.

"School desegregation does not proceed of its own volition," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, told a Spelman College lecture series audience.

DR. LETSON said that school officials are emphasizing "preserving the good name of our school system and our city regardless of personal feelings about segregation."

Sam A. Moss, assistant superintendent of DeKalb County Schools, said that DeKalb will proceed along some of the same lines outlined by Dr. Letson "when the time comes."

Mrs. Thomas Breeden, chairman of HOPE, an Atlanta organization for the preservation of the public school system, said desegregation has occurred without trouble in communities that prepared for it, but resulted in violence in those communities where no planning was done.

Empire Board Lists Offices For Applicants

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
5-4-61

The Empire Real Estate Board has announced that their member offices would be available to notarize transfer application forms for:

Applications for transfer must be: (1) filled in; (2) signed by parents (if living) or guardian; (3) notarized, and (4) given to the principal of the high school now attending. Questions or further information may be referred to the Atlanta Branch, NAACP, 236 Auburn Ave., N. E., MU. 8-6664.

Forms may also be notarized at the Atlanta Branch NAACP office open until 8 p. m., each evening.

The cooperating offices and their addresses are as follows:

Alexander-Hollis Associates, 208 Auburn Ave., N. E.

B. M. C. Realty Co., 158 1-2 Auburn Ave., N. E.

Bell Realty Co., 179 Auburn Ave., N. E.

J. T. Bickers Realty Co., 187 Auburn Ave., N. E.

Calloway Realty Co., 197 Auburn Ave., N. E.

Fuller Realty Co., 5 Chestnut St., N. W.

Glass Realty Co., 166 Elm St., S. W.

Henderson Realty Co., 176 Auburn Ave., N. E.

B. F. Hurt Realty Co., 347 Angier Ave., N. E.

J. C. Johnson Realty Co., 953 Hunter St., N. W.

Cornelius King and Son, 200 Auburn Ave., N. E.

Jones & Leonard, 886 Hunter St., N. W.

K. C. Marks Realty Co., 886 Simpson St., N. W.

Robie Real Estate Co., 765 Hunter St., N. W.

Thornton Real Estate Inv. Co., 864 1-2 Hunter St., N. W.

Williamson and Company, 855 Hunter St., N. W.

Wilson Realty Co., 905 Hunter St., N. W.

Wright and Wright, 574 Mitchell St., S. W.

22 Applicants Return Forms To Principals

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

At last report Monday evening, a total of 22 Negro 10th and 11th grade students had returned their notarized applications to principals of their respective schools for reassignment this fall to previously all-white high schools.

By 4:15 yesterday afternoon two additional Negro students received applications for transfer under the pupil-placement plan, bringing the total to 268 having received the forms since May 1.

The school superintendent's office at city hall indicated that the returned forms came from 21 Howard High School students and one Washington High School pupil.

A statement released by the Atlanta school system office late on Monday showed the following distribution of students from various schools seeking transfer:

Howard High School, 49 from 10th grade and 67 11th graders; Washington High School, 45 10th graders and 44 11th graders, and one night school student; Turner High School, 23 10th graders, and 17 11th graders; Price High School, 13 10th graders and no 11th graders; Archer High School, 9 10th graders and no 11th graders.

STUDENTS REPORT PHONE CALL THREATS

Howard High students that returned their completed forms to Principal F. W. Sullivan reported having received "several" threatening phone calls.

Students seeking to transfer to other high schools of their choice have until the May 15 deadline to pick up applications at city hall, in the school superintendents office on the 11th floor.

"We have a lot of planning to do as these applications are requested," Letson said.

In another development a leaflet opposing "this integration brainwashing" was reported placed in student lockers at Avondale High School in adjoining Dekalb County. The leaflet bore a heading attributing it to an organization calling itself the Knights of the Confederacy, purportedly a group organized by students.

Meeting set to explain mixing plan

The Birmingham Reg.
Birmingham Ala.

ATLANTA, April 29—(AP)—Negro leaders plan a mass meeting Sunday night to answer questions about applications for transferring pupils to white Atlanta public schools.

Journal 4-30-61

The session is scheduled on the eve of the application period. Under a federal court ordered school desegregation plan, applications must be made between May 1 and May 15. The 11th and 12th grades are to be desegregated in the Fall.

The Rev. Samuel W. Williams, president of the Atlanta chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said Friday a number of inquiries had been received from Negro parents.

For that reason, he said, consultants have agreed to be present at Sunday's meeting to answer questions about the transfer applications.

MEANWHILE, School Superintendent John Letson said Negroes who pick up transfer application forms will be given numbered copies and must sign receipts for them.

He said the control on forms was designed simply to check the number who might apply and was not intended as a deterrent to applicants.

JFK WRITES MAYOR ON ATLANTA SCHOOL PLAN

The Atlanta Daily World P1

Atlanta Ga

By JOEL W. SMITH

Mayor William B. Hartsfield told the Atlanta Board of Education Monday night that President John F. Kennedy has congratulated Atlanta on the fine and intelligent plans being made to comply with the law of the land.

During a brief visit to the Board, in regular session, the Mayor said he had just received the letter from the President, indicating that he had heard about the plans being made in Atlanta and wanted to congratulate city officials, the school board and all of the citizens. Mon 5-8-61

Before turning to routine business, the Board elected Attorney Elmo Holt to finish the unexpired term of Board Member Oby T. Brewer from the Sixth Ward. Mr. Brewer was elected board member-at-large at the April meeting.

CALHOUN SPEAKS FOR PARENTS

John H. Calhoun, Atlanta businessman, spoke to the Board on behalf of the parents of the children, who filed the original suit to desegregate the city schools and also the parents of students now seeking transfers to white schools under Atlanta's Pupil Placement Law.

Mr. Calhoun told the Board that while the body has shown an attitude of good faith, certain phases of the administrative procedure are difficult to explain.

He asked the Board to reconsider its policy regarding the release of names, addresses of children and parents, particularly information on where the parents are employed.

Board President L. J. O'Callaghan assured all present that the Board desires to serve the city to the best of its ability in an honorable and decent manner.

The Board approved several recommendations by Dr. John W. Letson, superintendent, including a proposed policy and administrative regulations relating to staffing of schools and transfer of teachers.

At a subsequent meeting, the Board will consider another recommendation by the superintendent, to eliminate the terms of the administrative assistants, including the deputy, assistant and area superintendents.

He pointed out the disadvantages in frequent changes in key personnel and added: "We will have a more stable operation if the administrative officials serve on a continuing basis — at the pleasure of the Board."

111 Negroes Pick Up Forms To Apply to White Schools

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

A total of 111 Negro high school students picked up applications Monday to transfer to white Atlanta schools this fall.

Mon. 5-2-61

Because of the large crowd of students at the Atlanta Board of Education offices during the afternoon, officials were forced to transfer activities to the aldermanic meeting room at City Hall. About 70 students were waiting in the hallway of the education office before the meeting room was pressed into service. P. 1

Dr. Rual W. Stephens, deputy school superintendent, supervised as students filled out receipts for transfer applications.

These applications will be

By BARBARA MILZ

filled out by parents or guardians, notarized, and returned to the principal of the student's school.

Tempers flared briefly when Jesse Hill, a Negro accompanying the students, refused to allow students to talk to news reporters and demanded that education officials withhold names of students receiving the application blanks.

Hill denied membership in any sponsoring group or organization and said, "the majority of parents asked me to come with them (the students.)"

Harry Boyte, executive director of the Greater Atlanta Council of Human Relations, an interracial agency, later said, "Hill is a member of our group."

Dr. John W. Letson, superintendent, agreed to withhold names until conferring with the school board president and board attorney.

He said, however, "It is a part of our policy to be open and above board with relation to this whole question."

Letson told Hill, Boyte, and E. E. Moore Jr., Negro attorney, "If you attempt to carry out any degree of secrecy in this matter, you are going to compound the problems for the pupils, their parents, the teachers, the board of education and the entire community." P. 8

Hill charged, "You have no regard for the Negroes and their parents." Accompanying Hill was the Rev. Otis Moss Jr., pastor of Providence Baptist Church and vice president of the Atlanta branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Atlanta Ga.

Boyte said he was accompanying the Negro students "to give counseling to the applicants. There has been an obvious emotional strain placed on these children. We want to give an indication that the community is not against what they are trying to do today."

None of the students asked Boyte for advice or counsel, but he said the applications "afford an opportunity for intimidation."

The same forms will be used by white students wishing to change schools within the Atlanta system.

The applications, which must be returned to the Board of Education on or before May 15, are a part of the integration program approved by the Federal Court on Jan. 20, 1960.

The applications will be screened by the Board of Education and Negro students accepted for white high schools will be assigned under placement procedures approved by the federal court.

The court-approved criteria include available room and teaching capacity, academic preparation, scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence, and other factors including, "the possibility of threat or friction or disorder among pupils or others: the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will."

Only two students were refused applications Monday. They were two ninth graders who were not eligible for the program.

Only Negro students entering the 11th or 12th grade this fall will be considered for entry into white schools at the opening of the fall term.

School Boycott Backed By 700 Negro Parents

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Constitution State News Service

SAVANNAH—A mass metting of some Negro parents Sunday afternoon voted to continue to support the 1,000-student boycott of the Sol C. Johnson High School here.

But the parents, meeting under the sponsorship of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, postponed considering a proposal to extend the boycott to all Negro schools in the country.

W. W. Law, president of the NAACP here, said the Sol Johnson High School boycott will have the "full support of the NAACP."

Law said he hoped some of the parents of students at other schools would continue "consideration of the boycott."

The boycott started last Monday in protest of the dismissal of Alflorence Cheatham, Negro principal of Sol Johnson High School.

Nearly 1,000 students at Johnson High failed to show up for class last week after 23 students were arrested for marching on the board of education in protest of Cheatham's dismissal.

Sunday's mass meeting was held after Edward Bartlett, president of the Chatham County School Board, declared that Cheatham "will not now or in the future be either reinstated or reemployed in any capacity by the board of education."

The school board has declined to give any reason for refusing to renew Cheatham's contract. The NAACP has charged the 32-year-old principal was fired because of "progressive ideas about improving Negro education" and for encouraging Negroes to vote.

An observer at Sunday's meeting said the Negroes appeared to be sharply divided over whether to continue the school boycott.

The boycott began to sag Friday after two NAACP attorneys, E. H. Gadsen and B. Clarence Mayfield, said they "completely disagreed with the boycott."

Gadsen labled the boycott a "criminal act."

And Sol. Gen. Andrew J. Ryan Jr. has warned that parents of boycotters may be prosecuted under Georgia's compulsory school attendance laws. Ryan said the penalty for violating the law would be 30 days in jail or a $100 fine.

Ryan will meet Monday with the education committee of the Chatham County grand jury to investigate the school boycott. Also scheduled to appear before the grand jury is School Board President Bartlett.

A spokesman for the committee said it was not interested in the board's action in dismissing Cheatham, but "who and what" is behind the boycott.

Students Protest Principal's Firing

The Commercial Appeal

Boycott One School, Hike Absenteeism At Others

Memphis, Tenn.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 22. —(AP)— Negro pupils boycotted one high school Wednesday and hiked absenteeism at two others in a dispute involving dismissal of a principal who reportedly supported a drive for Negro voter registration.

Nearly 1,000 pupils remained absent from the Sol C. Johnson High School in suburban Thunderbolt following the ouster of Alflorance Cheatham, the principal.

Thurs. 3-23-61

About 200 pickets assembled in front of Thompkins High School and Beach High School in an effort to spread the boycott. Police dispersed the pickets and ordered that picketing be confined to pairs of students who woul d not block school entrances.

Thompkins High reported normal attendance. At Beach High School, however, 103 of the 1,000 students enrolled were absent. At Beach Junior High School nearby, 239 of the 692 enrolled were absent.

Supt. of Education E. Leon McCormack said Cheatham had been notified that his contract would not be renewed for the term starting in September. He said the principal then requested his immediate release and this was granted. No reason was given for failure to renew Cheatham's contract.

Student leaders at Johnson High School said they believed Cheatham wa s dismissed because he had supported a Negro voter registration drive.

Boycotters Breaking Up In Savannah

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Constitution State News Service

SAVANNAH — A battle over "policy matters" cropped up Friday among Savannah Negro leaders as the week-long student boycott of three Negro schools began to fall apart.

The apparent end of the boycott marked the close of seven days of racial strife, boycotting and sit-in demonstrations protesting the dismissal of Alflorence Cheatham, a Negro high school principal.

Two Negro attorneys, who have represented clients in "equal rights" cases here, announced at a mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that they "completely disagreed" with the school boycott action.

The attorneys, E. H. Gadsen and B. Clarence Mayfield, said "legal channels" should have been used to resolve the differences between the Negro protesters and the county school board.

Gadsen told hundreds of Negro parents at the meeting of the NAACP that he considered the boycott a "criminal act."

"It's no problem allowing 14-year-old children to fight your battles," he declared. "School children are fighting for the adults.

"The boycott is ill advised and irresponsible," Gadsen told Hosea Williams, NAACP president here.

Negro Pupils Skip Classes In Savannah

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 22 (AP) Negro pupils boycotted one high school today and hiked absenteeism at two others in a dispute involving dismissal of a principal who reportedly supported a drive for Negro voter registration.

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Student leaders at Johnson High said they believed Cheatham was dismissed because he had supported a Negro voter registration drive.

More Students Back In School

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga. (UPI) — A Negro school protest which had been expected to include 3,500 by Friday dropped off to barely half that many instead as threats of fines and jail sentences apparently convinced many parents to send their children back to classes.

A survey of the five Negro schools involved in the boycott showed Friday that only 1,773 students were still out and school officials said part of these were absent for other reasons.

But the protest still was almost complete at Sol C. Johnson High School, the school where the walkout began when popular, Harvard educated Principal Al Cheatham, 33, was fired by the Chatham County Board of Education.

Oficials warned that unless students returned to classes their parents would be liable for $100 fines and 30 - day jail terms. This warning appeared to take effect at Tompkins and Beach Senior high schools, Beach Junior High School and in part at Sol C. Johnson Elementary School.

But at Sol C. Johnson High School, only 45 students were present Friday out of an enrollment of 1,046. There were 104 present at the 400 - pupil Johnson Elementary School.

At Tompkins, where 542 students were absent Thursday, only 191 were out Friday. Beach Senior had 232 missing out of 1,075 and Beach Junior had 123 absentees from an enrollment of 692.

School officials said it appeared the situation was gradually returning to normal and predicted that considerably more students would return Monday.

But students and their parents at Johnson Senior insisted they would maintain their boycott until Cheatham, whom NAACP leaders said the board of education "considered too progressive," is reinstated.

Student leader Benjamin Clark 17-year -old Johnson High junior, said that although the protest would continue no pressure would be used to keep individual students out of school. "It's up to each student - he can go to school or join our boycott, but we will not bother him if he goes to school," Clark said.

Sol C. Johnson's new Principal, Arthur Dwight, requested and got a detachment of police Friday to back his promse that those students who did return would be protected. Police patrolled the grounds, the surrounding area and the school corridors. There was no trouble reported.

The Talladega Daily Home

Parents Of 2,000 Negro Children Face Arrests

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Talladega Ala
Dec 3-23-61

Authorities warned parents of 2,000 striking Negro school pupils they could go to jail if their children continue boycotting class at Savannah, Ga., today.

The protesting students demand the return of a principal whom the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says was removed for urging Negroes to vote.

Parents can be fined $100 or jailed for 30 days for every day their children refuse to attend school, Solicitor General Andrew J. Ryan said after three days of boycotting.

In another racial development at Savannah, State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said Armstrong College could not accept the application of a 26-year-old Negro under Georgia's age limit law.

The anti-integration measure limits entering undergraduates to 21 and graduate students to the age of 25. The Legislature has authorized repeal of the law but Gov. Ernest Vandiver has not signed it.

New York City authorities said the license of a cab driver was revoked because he refused service to a Negro, Henry Wheatley, who is administrative assistant to Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

A judge at Little Rock, Ark., suspended trials of all Negroes in his court until the outcome of an appeal of a federal court ruling charging racial discrimination in choosing jury panels.

Trials of nine Negroes and a white man in disturbances growing out of a theater stand-in were postponed at Chattanooga, Tenn., until Monday after the white man was arrested again on a drunkenness charge and reported unable to testify.

South Carolina's Gov. Ernest F. Hollings said the National Civil War Centennial Commission was wise in refusing to move the site of its April meeting out of segregated Charleston.

"It is our intention to commemorate the Civil War, not fight it all over again," the governor said, referring to demands from New Jersey to change the site of the meeting.

Frank P. Graham, United Nations representative to India and Pakistan, told a meeting of elementary school principals at Atlantic City, N. J., that Negro sit-in demonstrations are an expression of the ideals of the American Revolution. Graham is from North Carolina.

14k 1961

GEORGIA

AUGUST
ATLANTA-PUPIL PLACEMENT
TRANSFERS

Girl Voted Transfer To Duck Integration

Atlanta Journal 8-8-61

(By United Press International)

The Georgia State Board of Education voted Monday, despite warnings about dangerous precedents, to allow a white girl to transfer away from a school because it will become integrated.

Atlanta, Ga

The board voted 7-2 to overrule Atlanta school officials who are permitting 10 Negroes to transfer to white schools out of 133 who applied and underwent complex screening approved by a federal district court.

Sandra Melkild, a 16 -year -old "top- notch" student, according to her father, was the only white student to apply. She went through the same screening as the Negroes but was turned down.

William Melkild, a telephone company engineer, read before the state board a brief saying his daughter wanted to transfer because attending an integrated school would have a bad "psychological effect" on her.

SHURLING AGAINST RULING

Francis Shurling, board member from Wrightsville, argued that overruling the local school officials would set a dangerous precedent that might lead to wholesale school integration.

"We have made some bad decisions," Shurling said later. "We made the worst one today that we have ever made."

Melkild, asked for comment on the state board vote said, "I'm very happy - words fail me."

"I don't see that the Atlanta board had abused its discretion," chairman James S. Peters declared. As chairman, he did not vote in Monday's 7-2 decision.

Any attack on the placement plan itself appeared to be delayed until after school opening, however, with the announcement of Negro attorney E. E. Moore Jr. that 38 Negro applicants will appeal to the State Board of Education.

The state board does not meet again until September, after Atlanta schools open.

Moore indicated that if the state board rejects the Negroes, he will then ask the federal court to rule that the pupil placement plan is being unconstitutionally administered.

Wed 8-9-61

On one hand, an attorney for 38 Negroes appealing for desegregation transfers outlined a plan of action which eventually could lead to a federal court challenge of the placement plan itself.

On the other, Atlanta School Supt. John Letson said the city board was caught between apparently conflicting orders of the federal court and the State Board of Education about whether to consider racial factors in granting transfers.

The state board reversed the city board Monday and ordered it to grant a transfer to a 17-year-old white girl who objected to attending desegregated Northside High.

The placement plan approved by the U.S. District Court here, however, bars the city board from considering race when passing on transfers.

The state board's action meanwhile came in for some withering criticism.

The Atlanta Constitution

Frank Hughes, executive secretary of the Georgia Education Association, contended that the reversal had "tossed the pupil placement (plan) .... out the window."

"To me, this was an invitation for federal intervention," he continued. "It could be a means of spreading desegregation to parts of Georgia where it was not expected for years."

Wed 8-9-61

State Sen. Erwin Mitchell labeled the reversal an invitation to the federal courts to "declare wholesale integration" and demanded that Gov. Ernest Vandiver ask the board to change its decision.

The chairman of the state board himself took issue with the decision.

Negro Suit On Schools Is Held Up

The Atlanta Constitution P. 1

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Further legal challenges to the Atlanta School Board's pupil placement plan of desegregation appeared Tuesday to be postponed until after school opens Aug. 30.

Atlanta, Ga

But the board's problems in

Atlanta's Judgment Can Assure Order

The Atlanta Constitution

The mischief done to Atlanta's pupil placement plan by the State Board of Education Monday can be minimized by the good sense of Atlanta parents. The city has an orderly program to meet and control desegregation of schools later this month and parents can assure its workability if all will calmly abide by it.

Wed 8-9-61

The state board's intervention in the Melkild case demands that Atlanta violate federal court orders and subjects the city to the danger of massive integration by Negro pupils who might demand transfer by the same illegal reasoning that the state board applied to a white child. The Negro community has shown restraint on such agitation, however, and surely white parents will do no less. A stampede by either race, set off by the irresponsible state action, would be a calamity for Atlanta and its children.

The Atlanta Constitution

As the wise chairman of the state board, James S. Peters, has pointed out, his board did not act wisely. And Atlanta cannot in wisdom follow an unwise lead in deciding the future of its children.

Wed 8-9-61

If there is any humor in this sobering miscarriage of state responsibility, Gov. Vandiver supplied it. On the one hand he says he supported the state board's action. On the other he authorizes tuition grants for private schooling to children caught in "intolerable" circumstances in the future. And who is tapped to judge the circumstances? Why, the State Board of Education itself, which seemed ready to sit in judgment on Atlanta. And where will the grant money come from? From the board's own regular appropriation.

14k 1961

GEORGIA

Transfer Hearing Breaks Up in Row

The Atlanta Constitution

Sat. 7-1-61

By BRUCE GALPHIN

A hearing on 38 school desegregation appeals broke down almost before it started Friday after the Atlanta Board of Education blocked testimony by school department personnel.

Negro attorneys, charging they were denied administrative relief, asked for a recess to give them time to carry the matter to federal court.

14K Ga

But School Board Chairman Jim O'Callaghan adjourned the meeting, declared that the Negroes had had their hearing and promised a ruling on the appeal within 10 days.

Atlanta, Ga.

The hearing, which had been scheduled to last one and one-half days, bogged down on procedure before any of the individual cases was argued on its merits.

After introducing routine documents, Negro attorney E. E. Moore Jr. called assistant school superintendent Warren Findley to the stand. Findley administered tests to transfer applicants.

O'Callaghan interrupted and ruled that administrative personnel of the school department would not be allowed to testify at the hearing.

Moore and attorney Don Holloway argued that without such testimony, the appellants could not continue. They asked for a recess.

After a brief executive session, the board voted instead to adjourn for good on the question of the 38 appeals.

It will convene again Saturday to hear the appeal of a white girl who had asked to be transferred from Northside, which is scheduled to be desegregated, to Dykes, which will have only white pupils next fall.

Only one witness, James Oliver Gibson, was called.

Gibson, a graduate student and English Department assistant at Temple University, identified a compilation he had prepared of standardized achievement test results of Atlanta's white 10th and 11th graders.

Sat. 7-1-61

Previously, school board attorneys had admitted without objection the original transfer applications of the 38 appellants.

Board President O'Callaghan urged Negro attorneys to abandon what he called a court-like formality of submitting evidence.

"We feel like we're dealing back and forth like neighbors. This is an administrative appeal. . . I'm not a judge and these (board members) are not a jury," he declared.

14K

Attorney Moore said he would attempt to be more informal but insisted that under a 1961 law the board was sitting "as a tribunal."

The school board agreed that the hearing was "quasi judicial" to support their argument that school department personnel could not be quizzed.

Attorney Newell Edenfield contended that School Supt. John Letson's original decision also was made in a "quasi judicial" capacity.

"You know in court when a trial judge rules against you, he doesn't explain," Edenfield told the Negroes.

Hollowell asserted that the rejections of the 38 appellants gave no explanation. "So we need to ascertain what procedures were used," he stated.

Hollowell then laid the groundwork for possibly moving the whole appeal into federal court by adding: "The ruling renders the administrative remedy which the appellants are entitled to before this board inadequate."

38 OF 123

Before the final adjournment boardman Obey Brewer Jr. moved that the board go into a five-minute executive session. The time apparently was used for attorneys to brief the school board.

The 38 appellants were among 123 Negroes rejected by Letson for transfer to previously all-white schools next fall. Ten Negroes were approved for transfer.

Under court-approved pupil placement regulations, the next administrative step in the appeals procedure was the hearing before the school board.

14k 1961

GEORGIA

School Board Rejects 38 Negro Appellants

Atlanta Daily Record

P. 1

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

14K

The Atlanta Board of Education met in executive session for one hour and forty-five minutes Thursday evening and unanimously sustained the decision of School Superintendent John Letson in admitting only ten of 134 Negro high school students to previously all-white schools in September.

Ex. 7-7-61

Purpose of the meeting was to give final consideration to the appeals by students made from the decision of the superintendent denying their transfer.

In denying a reversal of their decision to accept 38 Negro tenth and eleventh grade applicants for transfer this fall under the court approved Pupil Placement plan, the board stated, "the Board has felt that the burden of proof should be upon the appellants and the Board has therefore carefully examined all the evidence and testimony submitted in the hearing."

"The Board has found insufficient evidence to cause it to override the decision of the superintendent and his decision therefore has been sustained," L. J. O'Callaghan, president of the Atlanta Board of Education told reporters.

ATTORNEYS ABSENT

Negro attorneys E. E. Moore and D. L. Hollowell, representing the Negro appellants were not present at the hearing Thursday and have indicated that possibly they will resort to federal court action, after having been denied a chance to question school personnel who administered tests.

A ruling by city school board president O'Callaghan at city hall last week ended a brief session that was held for individual students or their parents who were contesting school transfer rejections by the Atlanta school board.

Attorneys Moore and Hollowell declared that a ruling by O'Callaghan did not satisfy a fair hearing set forth in the due process clause of the U. S. constitution.

After an unsuccessful effort by Attorney Moore to get school officials to take the stand, O'Callaghan ruled that, "the appellants were not entitled to place upon the witness stand administrative officials of the board or the superintendent's office personnel."

Counsel for the 38 Negro pupils argued that it was necessary to elicit information from such officials for the purpose of proving and establishing the contentions of the appellants that the school superintendant erred in rejecting the appellants for reassignment to formerly all-white schools this fall.

Dr. Letson stated that the ruling Thursday was in accordance with Pupil Placement laws which require that his office render a decision within ten days of the start of rejection hearings.

38 Negroes Lose Appeal for Transfer

P. 12 The Atlanta Constitution

Ex. 7-7-61

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The Atlanta Board of Education in an executive session Thursday night unanimously turned down appeals by 38 Negro students seeking school desegregation transfers.

It also rejected the appeal of a white girl who had sought to move from a school slated to be desegregated next fall.

Attorneys for the Negro appellants were absent when the board announced its decision.

Atlanta

APPEAL PLANNED

But one of the attorneys, D. L. Hollowell, commented later that "it is safe to say that we will appeal in some manner."

To satisfy technicalities in the pupil placement regulations, Hollowell explained, the next step probably will be motion for reconsideration before the board.

If that should fail, then the case would be taken either to the State Board of Education or U. S. District Court.

William E. Melkild, father of the white appellant, Sandra Welkild, stoutly vowed to appeal his case to the State Board of Education.

WHITE GIRL TO APPEAL

"I do intend to fight Sandra's case to the very last ditch, and I don't think we'll lose," Melkild declared.

The girl had listed her reason for wanting transfer as "freedom of association."

The Melkild girl's rejection already has had state political repercussions. Speaker George Smith demanded a ruling from Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook on the issue. Cook later replied that free transfer procedures would increase the likelihood of massive integration.

STATEMENT ISSUED

The board met for one hour and 40 minutes Thursday night before issuing a brief formal statement, which said:

"The Board of Education met in executive session at 7 o'clock Thursday evening, July 6, 1961. The purpose of the meeting was to give final consideration to the appeal made by students from the decision of the superintendent denying their requests for transfer.

"The board has felt that the burden of proof should be upon the appellants, and the board has therefore carefully examined all of the evidence and testimony submitted in the hearing. The board has found insufficient evidence to override the decision of the superintendent, and his decision has been unanimously sustained."

NO "GLARING" ERROR

Board President Jim O'Callaghan said the board had considered each case individually and had heard a complete report from Superintendent John Letson about how he had reached his decision on each case.

In the absence of any "glaring" mistake in the superintendent's judgment, O'Callaghan explained, the board had allowed Letson's decision stand.

Negro attorneys walked out of the appeals hearing last Friday after the board refused to let them examine school officials who had tested the students. The attorneys said that without such testimony, they could not proceed with the case before the school board. No specific cases were presented.

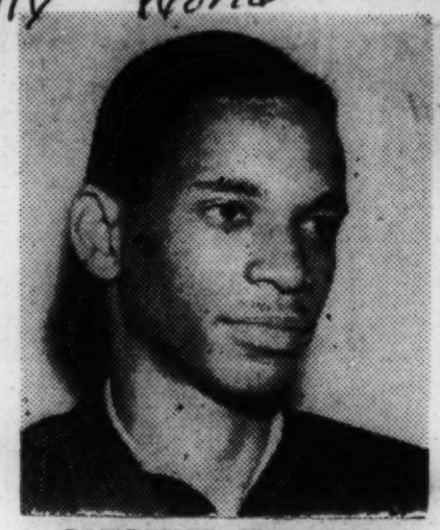
Miss Melkild's case was presented by her father on Saturday.

Letson, after reviewing applications from 133 Negro applicants and Miss Melkild, turned down all except 10 Negroes. These 10 will launch Atlanta's historic desegregation next fall.

ATLANTA'S DESIGNATED TRANSFER STUDENTS

Atlanta Daily World

ARTHUR SIMMONS
From Turner To Northside



LAWRENCE JEFFERSON
From Howard To Grady

ROSALYN WALTON
From Howard To Murphy

MARTHA HOLMES
From Howard To Murphy

DOMARIS ALLEN
From Turner To Brown

THOMAS WELCH
From Washington To Brown

WILLIE SEAN BLACK
From Washington To Northside

MADELYN NIX
From Washington To Brown

MARY McMULLEN
From Howard To Grady

DONITA GAINES
From Turner To Northside

14k 1961

GEORGIA

ATLANTA TRANSFER STUDENTS

Chatham Jury to Investigate Boycott in Negro Schools

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mar 26 1961

Interested in Who's Behind Action, Not Firing of Principal, Ryan Says

By MARGARET SHANNON
Atlanta Journal-Constitution Staff Writer

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 25—A Chatham County grand jury committee Monday will begin looking into a week-old Negro school boycott which has caused mass truancy.

Sol. Gen. Andrew Joe Ryan Jr. said Saturday that Grand Jury Foreman Al Griffeth and the public education committee of the grand jury will meet with Chatham School Board President Edward J. Bartlett Monday.

Ryan said the grand jury group was interested only in what and who are behind the boycott. He said it was not concerned with going into the board's dismissal of a Negro school principal—an action which touched off the protest movement.

Bartlett Saturday declined to say whether the school board intends to enforce the compulsory school attendance law if the boycott continues. "We'll see what develops," he said.

* * *

IN MIDWEEK, at the height of the boycott, Sol. Ryan called attention to the state law which makes parents liable for a fine of up to $100 and 30 days in jail for each day they deliberately keep a child out of school without good cause.

* * *

MOST OF the 1,300 pupils at Johnson School, which lost its popular principal, Alflorence Cheatham, have been out four days. Hundreds of pupils at two other schools, Beach and Tompkins, have missed a day or two or three.

The Savannah branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been spearheading the boycott, which, it says, originated spontaneously with unhappy parents.

One NAACP leader claimed Saturday that a meeting Friday night at the NAACP office resulted in a definite decision to keep the boycott going.

But another participant said it was agreed to explore the possibility of getting the board of education to hold a hearing, pulbic or private, over Cheatham's dismissal.

* * *

THE NEGRO principal, who resigned after being notified his contract would not be renewed next fall, has not personally applied for reinstatement, though a faculty petition is asking the board to take him back.

Board President Bartlett has consistently declined to comment on the Cheatham dismissal or the boycott.

Cheatham resigned once before in October, 1959, and was reinstated. Present indications are that the board will let the new dismissal-resignation stick.

Negro leaders plan to ask for a total boycott of Chatham County Negro schools in support of a movement protesting the dismissal of a popular principal, State NAACP President W. W. Law said late Saturday.

(Law said the call will go out Sunday afternoon at a mass meeting for all Negro parents to keep their children out of school for a set period, possibly one day. There are 14,500 Negro pupils in the Chatham school system, which includes Savannah.)

Negro Pupils Boycott Georgia School

The Atlanta Constitution
Mar 27 1961

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP) — Negro pupils boycotted one high school Wednesday and hiked absenteeism at two others in a dispute involving dismissal of a principal who reportedly supported a drive for Negro voter registration.

Nearly 1,900 pupils remained absent from the Sol C. Johnson High School in suburban Thunderbolt following the ouster of Alflorance Cheatham, the principal.

About 200 pickets assembled in front of Thompkins High School and Beach High School in an effort to spread the boycott. Police dispersed the pickets and ordered that picketing be confined to pairs of students, who would not block school entrances.

Thompkins high reported normal attendance. At Beach High School, however, 103 of the 1,000 students enrolled were absent. At Beach Junior High School nearby, 239 of the 692 enrolled were absent.

Supt. of Education E. Leon McCormack said Cheatham had been notifed that his contract would not be renewed for the term starting in September. He said the principal then requested his immediate release and this was granted. No reason was given for failure to renew Cheatham's contract.

Student leaders at Johnson High said they believed Cheatham was dismissed because he had supported a Negro voter registration drive.

Racial Controversy Continues

The Tallahassee Daily Democrat

Parents Of 2,000 Negro Children Face Arrests

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tallahassee Fla.

Authorities warned parents of 2,000 striking Negro school pupils they could go to jail if their children continue boycotting class at Savannah, Ga., today.

The protesting students demand the return of a principal whom the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says was removed for urging Negroes to vote.

Parents can be fined $100 or jailed for 30 days for every day their children refuse to attend school, Solicitor General Andrew J. Ryan said after three days of boycotting.

3-23-61

In another racial development at Savannah, State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said Armstrong College could not accept the application of a 26-year-old Negro under Georgia's age limit.

The anti-integration measure limits entering undergraduates to 21 and graduate students to the age of 25. The Legislature has authorized repeal of the law but Gov. Ernest Vandiver has not signed it.

New York City authorities said the license of a cab driver was revoked because he refused service to a Negro, Henry Wheatley, who is administrative assistant to Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

A judge at Little Rock, Ark., suspended trials of all Negroes in his court until the outcome of an appeal of a federal court ruling charging racial discrimination in choosing jury panels.

Trials of nine Negroes and a white man in disturbances growing out of a theater stand-in were postponed at Chattanooga, Tenn., until Monday after the white man was arrested again on a drunkenness charge and reported unable to testify.

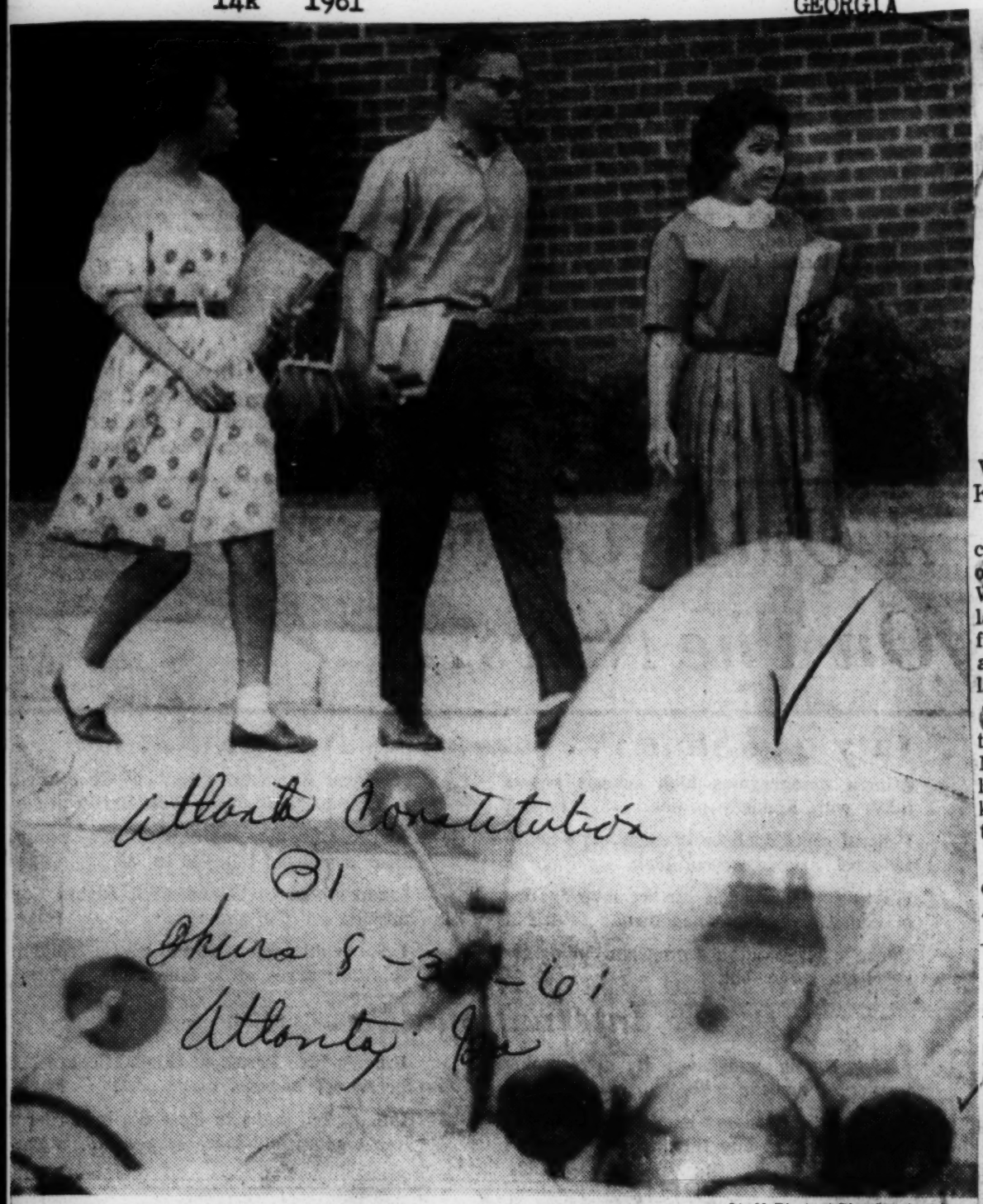
South Carolina's Gov. Ernest F. Hollings said the National Civil War Centennial Commission was wise in refusing to move the site of its April meeting out of segregated Charleston.

"It is our intention to commemorate the Civil War, not fight it all over again," the governor said, referring to demands from New Jersey to change the site of the meeting.

Frank P. Graham, United Nations representative to India and Pakistan, told a meeting of elementary school principals at Atlantic City, N. J., that Negro sit-in demonstrations are an expression of the ideals of the American Revolution. Graham is from North Carolina.

14k 1961 GEORGIA

AUGUST
ATLANTA-9 STUDENTS ADMITTED



Staff Photo—Charles Jackson

LEAVE NORTHSIDE HIGH SCHOOL AFTER FIRST DAY OF CLASSES
L-R: Willie Jean Black, Arthur Simmons and Donita Gaines

City's Calm Saluted by President

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Atlanta desegregated public schools in good order Wednesday and won the praise of President John F. Kennedy and his brother, Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy.

About the time schools were closing in Atlanta, the President opened his news conference in Washington with a salute to Atlanta and Georgia citizens and officials for their "courage, tolerance and above all, respect for the law."

The President specifically paid tribute to Gov. Ernest Vandiver, Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins and Dr. John Letson, superintendent of schools.

"This was the result of vigorous efforts for months by officials of Atlanta and by groups of citizens throughout the community," the President said.

Other school desegregation stories on Page 18.

Atty. Gen. Kennedy personally telephoned his congratulations to Hartsfield, Jenkins and Letson.

As nine Negro children attended four formerly all-white high schools, there were no mobs, no disorders—not even any shouts.

Armed with the experience of Little Rock, New Orleans and other crisis spots, police quickly whisked away a few potential trouble-makers who turned up at the schools.

Principals reported that the day passed almost normally, and that there were no incidents inside the schools. Attendance met or exceeded predictions.

In a comment at the end of the day, Mayor Hartsfield declared, "Atlanta is proud to demonstrate to the whole world that we believe in upholding the law.

"We hope that the example set here will be followed in the rest of the South," Hartsfield asserted.

Dr. Letson called the events "a terrific demonstration that Atlanta really is a great city."

Gov. Ernest Vandiver reiterated his opposition to desegregation but said, "I am grateful there has been no violence. Our fight will continue in the courts, not on the school grounds."

Vandiver's executive secretary, Peter Zack Geer, said he expected no major disorder but predicted desegregation would prove "a grotesque monster."

The pattern of desegregation was much the same at each of the four schools—Northside, Brown, Murphy and Grady.

Under prearranged procedures, the Negro students arrived about 10 to 15 minutes after the first bell in private cars driven by plainclothes city police officers.

They went directly to their home rooms and from there followed a normal class schedule until about 10 minutes before the 3:10 p.m. final bell, when they left by the same method.

Principals reported that the Negroes were treated much like other new students — their classmates were neither hostile nor openly friendly.

At lunch, the Negroes ate by themselves, although at Brown several students stopped to introduce themselves.

Although a battery of photographers and other newsmen turned out for school opening, most of the large press corps following the story spent the majority of the day at the elaborate City Hall special press center.

REPORTS FROM PRINCIPALS

At the press center, they heard reports from principals and other school officials by conference-type telephones.

Police reports also were flashed to the center. Hartsfield, Jenkins and Letson were available for comment.

These were the only "incidents" reported during the day:

Four teen-agers from Decatur and Avondale Estates were arrested at Murphy for failure to move on as ordered. One youth carried a knife, and police found a pistol in the car of another. They also found racist literature. The teen-agers were tried quickly and received sentences ranging from 30 to 60 days.

'NAZI' JAILED

Self-styled "Nazi" Bill Gene Cody of Arlington, Va., showed up at Grady High and said he intended to picket. He was jailed, tried and sentenced to 30 days by Municipal Court Judge Luke Arnold.

Two men leaning against a private fence across the street from Brown were removed by police after refusing to move on, but they were not arrested. They did not return.

About a dozen youths, some identifying themselves as former students and two as Harvard students, were moved on by police at Northside. They apparently were only curiosity-seekers.

After the schools had closed, four men picketed City Hall with signs alleging "Jewish Communist" conspiracy. Two of the men were identified as brothers Robert and Richard Bowling, who have been involved in other recent picketing. The other two were not immediately identified.

Police made no effort to stop them.

Despite sporadic attempts by extremist groups in the past week to organize school boycotts, attendance was normal or better Wednesday.

Integrated Schools Remain Peaceful

The Atlanta Constitution

School officials Thursday announced the first relaxation of security measures as the second day of desegregation proceeded without incident.

Beginning Friday, Negro students will arrive at the same time as other children at three of the four desegregated schools, Supt. John Letson reported.

POLICE TO STAY

But extensive police protection will continue unchanged at least until after Labor Day, he added.

"We are moving as rapidly as possible to see that these students are treated the same as anyone else," Letson explained.

The nine Negro transfer students have been coming to school by private automobile some 15 minutes after the morning bell and leaving some 10 minutes before the final bell.

ARRIVING AT SAME TIME

At Northside, Murphy and Grady Friday, the Negroes will come at the same time as other pupils. At Murphy and Grady they also will follow normal departure bells.

At Northside, where all three transfer students have study hall in the final period, they will continue to leave early.

Letson said the decision to put the Negroes on a normal schedule was left at the discretion of individual principals.

TO GUARD SCHOOLS

The superintendent said policemen will guard the schools during the Labor Day weekend.

"After Labor Day, there will be a reassessment and a possible gradual relaxation of security measures," he stated.

Thursday was even quieter than the first day.

There were no arrests. Police superintendents reported they didn't even have to ask anyone to move on Thursday. Nor were there any pickets at City Hall.

A white girl whose father had come for her with a three-foot switch Wednesday returned to school Thursday. The father had wanted to remove the girl from Grady Wednesday, but a policeman sent him away. Wednesday night the father insisted that she leave Grady, but the mother insisted that she return.

Attendance at each school rose Thursday, as is normal, and pretty closely matched advance estimates.

932 AT NORTHSIDE

At Northside, there were 932 in school; at Grady 1,405; at Brown 1,219, and Murphy 1,048. Comparable figures Wednesday were 925, 1,358, 1,178 and 1,027.

At Murphy, principal George McCord reported that one of the Negro girls was somewhat upset by a couple of unfriendly remarks by white students. The other girl, he added, seemed happier than Wednesday.

The two girls at Murphy ate by themselves.

OBSERVING OPENING

On hand at opening time at Murphy as observers were Chattanooga Police Commissioner H. P. Dunlap and other police officials from the Tennessee city.

At Grady, principal Roger Derthick reported that the Negro girl sat between two white girls and the Negro boy between white boys at lunch.

Derthick indicated that conditions were more relaxed at Grady Thursday than the day before.

REPORTS ON NORTHSIDE

A similar report came from Northside Principal W. H. Kelley.

The three Negro students ate their lunch by themselves, but Kelley said that during the day "quite a few of the white students have talked freely with the transfer students."

Brown Principal Max Ivey also reported that there was less tenseness at his school Thursday. The transfer students sat at tables with white students at lunch but not next to them. he said.

When the two Negroes left at the end of the day, they walked out of school without detectives, Ivey added.

As Atlanta continued to be peaceful, a large portion of the out-of-town press began leaving.

There was a noticeable drop-off of newsmen at the City Hall press center, but the center will remain open one more day, Supt. Letson said.

HIGHER THAN EXPECTED

At Murphy, principal George McCord reported registration of 1,027. A total of 1,051 is expected at the fall peak, and he said Wednesday's figure was "higher than we expected."

Grady principal Roger Derthick said predicted enrollment had been 1,360. In the morning 1,354 had registered and 60 more registrations were being processed.

The 925 enrollment at Northside was far in excess of the anticipated first-day figure of 795, principal W. H. Kelley said.

Brown's 1,187 was 91 per cent of the estimated peak of 1,350 and four more than the 1,183 first-day figure expected, principal Max Ivey reported.

At Murphy, the only outward notice taken of tradition-shattering step of desegregation was an announcement over the public address system by Student Council President Danny Tate.

"Today," he said, "we have two new students at Murphy High. Let's treat them with politeness and respect as we would any other persons."

Senior Martha Ann Holmes and junior Rosalyn Walton arrived in an old black sedan and went immediately to their home rooms. From there, they followed their class schedules.

They went through the "cold" (sandwiches and cold plates) lunch line and sat at a table by themselves but in the midst of other tables.

SAT BY CHOICE

At Murphy and the other schools, students sat by choice, and the Negro students usually were adjacent to whites.

The day began at Brown with the traditional bugle call and ROTC cadets raising the American and state flags.

About 10 minutes later Thomas Franklin Welch and Madelyn Patricia Nix, both juniors, were driven up in a late model black hardtop.

TOOK TAG NUMBERS

During the day, police moved on several bystanders and took tag numbers of a couple of trucks.

Others driving by were two NAACP representatives and Board of Education chairman Jim O'Callaghan.

At lunch, Welch walked across a courtyard to the cafeteria by himself. He returned after lunch with Miss Nix, walking amid other students without incident.

Juniors Willie Jean Black and Donita Gaines, and senior Arthur Simmons likewise arrived at Northside by private car.

The school is largely hidden from the street, which formed the off-limits boundary to outsiders.

TEARS IN EYES

Watching the entrance with tears in her eyes was Mrs. Harold Friedman, one of the handful of Atlanta housewives who founded the open-schools organization HOPE (Help Out Public Education) when state law would have shut down desegregated schools.

Also on hand was Mrs. Judy Neiman, information director of HOPE and later of OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September).

A private car also brought seniors Lawrence Jefferson and Mary James McMullen to Grady.

Principal Derthick and several teachers reported the day moved normally.

Jefferson and Miss McMullen ate together at a long table with perhaps 50 other students. But Derthick said he observed no conversation between the white and Negro students.

14k 1961

DEC. (SUPREME COURT)

GEORGIA

WHITE ATLANTA GIRL WINS TRANSFER
FROM NORTHSIDE TO DYKES HIGH SCHOOL
(REVERSED BY ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION)

White Coed Wins Transfer

The Atlanta Constitution

P. 1 Tues. 8-8-61

By BRUCE GALPHIN

A white Atlanta girl has the right to transfer from a desegregated school, the State Board of Education ruled in a 7-to-2 decision Monday.

The state board thereby reversed the Atlanta Board of Education in the case of Sandra Melkild, 17, who asked to be transferred from Northside to Dykes High School.

A. C. (Pete) Latimer, attorney for the Atlanta schools, contended the federal courts have enjoined the city board from basing transfers on "race, creed or color."

He further warned that a reversal by the state board would

City School Board turns down transfer appeals from 38 Negroes. Page 8.

Atlanta Ga

destroy the protection against massive integration now afforded by neighborhood school zoning.

State board member Francis Shurling, Wrightsville, who voted with Mrs. Bruce Schaefer, Toccoa, in the minority, attacked the reversal even more strongly:

"I guarantee," he asserted, "that a decision of this kind will speed up the integration of Georgia schools."

Tues. 8-8-61

Shurling explained that such a decision could prompt the federal courts to make "blanket" integration orders rather than leave some discretion with local boards.

D. L. Hollowell, attorney for 38 Atlanta Negroes who are also appealing transfer rejections, said the state board decision makes his case "easier in many respects."

Atlanta school officials were undecided Monday what step to take next. They reportedly were considering an appeal either to federal court or state court, however.

PRESIDENT SURPRISED

L. Jim O'Callaghan, president of the Atlanta Board of Education, said, "The state board's decision not only caught us by surprise, but leaves us in a quandary. We find ourselves again in the middle with a conflict between state and federal directives."

William E. Melkild, who argued the case before the state board for his daughter, Sandra, said he did not expect the Atlanta board to appeal. He said he was "very pleased" with the decision. Mrs. Melkild, who also attended the hearing, had a tear in her eye.

The motion to reverse the Atlanta board was made by Paul Stone, Waynesboro.

"I would not force any white child to go to an integrated school," Stone asserted. He called Shurling's contentions "completely absurd."

STONE CHARGES ABUSE

Stone argued that the Atlanta board "has grossly abused its discretion."

The Melkild case was the first desegregation transfer appeal heard by the State Board of Education. The appeals of 38 Negroes were still before the local board at the time.

Miss Melkild from the beginning had relied on a "freedom of association" argument to support her appeal.

Latimer explained to the state board Monday that no "freedom of association" statute was on the books. The "freedom of association" package of laws passed by the 1961 legislature provided for tuition grants to pupils dissatisfied with their assignments but Gov. Ernest Vandiver has provided no funds for tuition grants, he said.

ARGUMENT CONTINUES

Stone retorted that Miss Melkild had "human law" on her side in any case.

Melkild argued that although his daughter would have to go four miles farther to attend Dykes, one of the Negroes assigned to Northside had to travel 7½ miles and another nine miles.

Latimer explained there were "overriding educational reasons" in the cases of the Negroes—courses offered at Northside which are not offered at their former schools.

DAMAGE FEARED

In his statement to the state board, Melkild specifically stated that Sandra's request was not made for educational reasons. ". . . Dykes High does not offer a more varied or advanced curriculum than Northside High," he stated.

But the father contended that forcing the girl into "compulsory attendance at an integrated school . . . (would cause) intolerable psychological damage to her person."

The 7-to-2 vote of the state board represented a shift in opinion of some of the board members. A month ago, six board members told a Constitution reporter that they saw no course for them to follow but to support the city board.

Voting with Stone to reverse the Atlanta board were David Rice, Atlanta; Tom Nesbit, Cordele; Henry Stewart, Cedartown; Zack Daniel, Lavonia; Lonnie Sweat, Waycross, and Bob Wright, Moultrie.

Staff Photo—Bill Wilson

SCHOOLGIRL AND FAMILY LEAVE BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETING

L-R: Sandra Melkild With Parents and Sister Kathy Melkild

Georgia Board Upholds Girl's School Transfer

ATLANTA (AP) — The state board of education voted 7-2 Monday to allow an Atlanta white girl to transfer from a high school which will be integrated Aug. 30 to one which will remain segregated for at least another year.

The vote reversed the Atlanta school board and Supt. John W. Letson, who had rejected the application of 17-year-old Sandra K. Melkild to switch from Northside High School to Dykes High.

The segregation-minded state board members ignored warnings that if such action were taken the federal courts would step in quickly and that mass integration throughout Georgia might result.

The case was the first to come before the board since the federal courts ordered Atlanta schools desegregated.

SPOKE IN VAIN

Board member Francis Shurling spoke in vain against setting aside the Atlanta board decision.

"If we sustain the appeal of this young lady," he said, "we are going to set a most dangerous precedent in school placement. We migh be accelerating integration in Georgia and none of us wants that.

"If you permit all white students at Northside who don't want to go to school with Negroes to transfer away from there, you might end up with all colored students at Northside High. I can assure you that the federal courts will step in quickly in this case."

But Henry Stewart, vice chairman, said he couldn't see that the board was trying segregation or integration, that there was ample room at Dykes High for Sandra and no reason she should not transfer.

ABUSED DISCRETION

Member Paul Stone charged that the Atlanta board had abused it discretion.

"I wouldn't force any white child in Georgia to go to an integrated school against his will," he added.

Stewart interposed just before the vote:

"The record in this case shows the Atlanta board let one Negro transfer to a school 9 miles from his home and another 7½ miles.

SANDRA MELKILD
Atlanta Board Upset

Are we going to say that this can be done and then tell the parents of a young white girl that she can't transfer 4 miles to another school? Let's put the cards on the table — that's all that's involved here."

Sandra, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Melkild, was the only white child to file a transfer application after integration of four Atlanta High schools was ordered. Her request was based on the freedom of association theme in Gov. Ernest Vandiver's open schools legislative package.

U.S. Court Supports Atlanta, Refuses Melkild Transfer

Federal Judge Frank A. Hooper Tuesday upheld the right of the Atlanta Board of Education to deny Sandra Melkild's request for transfer from integrated Northside High School because of alleged "intolerable psychological damage."

The judge's order states that the State Board of Education's reversal of the Atlanta Board's decision "is without foundation in law or in fact," and directs the Atlanta School Board to submit a proposed summary judgment setting aside the State Board's order within 10 days.

". . . It is also clear that the overruling of the action of the

By ACHSAH POSEY

Atlanta School Board by the State School Board was based upon a discriminatory basis, and that such ruling if allowed to stand would nullify the Pupil Placement Plan heretofore adopted by the Atlanta School Board and approved by this court," the order given in U.S. District Court said in part.

Miss Melkild's parents sought to have her transferred from Northside to Dykes High School after applications for transfer to Northside were received from Negroes by the Atlanta School Board. The order Tuesday resulted from a request by the state board for summary judgment on how to proceed in carrying out the original court order to integrate schools in light of the Melkild case.

Judge Hooper's decision said: "If the Atlanta Board of Education was compelled (as sought by the State Board of Education) to allow a transfer from Northside High School of all of the white students (as the parents of Sandra Melkild insist should be done), the practical effect would be to vacate the school as to all white students desiring to transfer and perhaps leave this valuable school property for the most part unused unless in some manner it could be filled with Negroes brought in from other sections of the city."

He pointed out in the order that Northside "is one of the leading high schools of the Atlanta School System" and is located in a "choice" residential section containing very few Negroes, and that only three Negroes were admitted under the Pupil Placement Plan. One Negro girl has recently been granted a request to return to her old high school.

The order says that the state board accepts the parent's claim that Sandra Melkild would suffer psychological damage or allowed to remain at Northside after integration as "prima facie case for her transfer."

"This court does not agree that the Atlanta Board of Education was bound to accept the opinion of Sandra's father" that she would suffer psychological damage if she were one of 956 white students in a school with two Negroes, the decision states.

Judge Hooper's order refers to the decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia that the 1961 Pupil Placement Act gives a right of appeal to either party in such a decision by a school board but requires that "in such a review the action of the local body should be given great weight, and not set aside unless it 'has grossly abused it's wide discretion.'"

RACIAL OVERTONES CHARGE SAVANNAH SCHOOL STRIKE

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
3-26-61

By MARGARET SHANNON
Atlanta Journal-Constitution Staff Writer

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 25—The student strike here might have been written off as just a show of support for a popular principal, but the students involved are Negroes.

So, instead, it became a racial controversy. Negroes argued among themselves, but mainly they argued at the Chatham County Board of Education, whose 12 members are white, and at the county superintendent, Leon McCormac, a white man.

The Savannah branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People got into the act, and that pretty well branded the matter as more than a school fight.

* * *

BUT IT didn't involve the most common of all racial school questions these days—integration. It was almost as if the spirit of African nationalism crying for self-determination had popped out. One leader, in fact, mentioned events in Africa as having a profound effect on Savannah Negroes.

The school boycott served as an outlet for emotions. It was a way of nonviolent revolt against alleged wrongs. As is often true with causes of many sorts, it furnished an opportunity for fringe causes and their leaders to benefit.

Negro leaders claim there is no relation between the St. Patrick's Day racial disorder and the school boycott. The violence of the holiday, however, may well have produced a mood of uneasiness, though the two events involved different elements in the Negro community.

* * *

THE GENESIS of the boycott was the school board's notice to Alflorence Cheatham, principal of Johnson School at Thunderbolt, a Savannah suburb, telling him his contract would not be renewed for next year.

The first protest—picketing the school board office—led to the arrest Monday of 22 students, one mother and one minister. There was a mothers' march, too.

Nobody takes credit for the idea of keeping students out of school. But if this step—borrowed consciously or unconsciously, as were the earlier ones, from New Orleans segregationists—had a spontaneous origin, that was all that was spontaneous about it.

W. W. Law, a postal worker who is state and Savannah NAACP president, said the word of the stay-at-home movement was spread by the same means used in the NAACP-sponsored boycott of white merchants. It was mainly a job of telephoning and exhorting. It was little trouble, therefore, to keep all 1,300 pupils away from Johnson Tuesday and Wednesday. Hundreds of students at Beach and Tompkins schools staged sympathy sit-outs.

Associated Press Wirephoto
STUDENT PICKETS
Protesting Dismissal

* * *

MR. CHEATHAM, meantime, had resigned and had fired off a hot letter to the school board. A well-dressed man of 33, who says his Harvard master's degree has proved an albatross, he asked to leave immediately instead of finishing out the year.

His resignation was accepted, and he was replaced at once.

If he really didn't mean it when he quit his $8,300-a-year job, Mr. Cheatham appears to have made a tactical error. Supt. McCormac says the matter is moot. In other words, Cheatham slammed the door in his own face.

He doesn't see it that way. "It was one of those you-can't-fire-me-I-quit things," he says. "Anyway, a resignation looks better on your record than being fired."

Now he says he would return to Johnson if reinstated. "I would be less than a dog if I didn't want to go back after those kids have stuck their neck out for me," Mr. Cheatham says. "I love my kids."

* * *

NEGRO leaders have concluded, variously, that Mr. Cheatham earned the board's disfavor by being a member of the NAACP, working in a Negro voter registration drive and fighting for the rights of Johnson school and his teachers.

Supt. McCormac will not tell why he did not choose to rehire Cheatham. (The superintendent, not the board, names principals.) He said such information isn't publicized.

He will, however, say what are not the reasons. "It was not his affiliations—we did not know what affiliations he has—and it was not any suggestions he made on behalf of the school or the teachers," he says.

* * *

WHEN Mr. Cheatham discusses his conception of what was held against him, he leaves the matters pertaining to integrationist and political activity for others to say and becomes the educationist.

He says, for instance, that he took issue with Mr. McCormac on the question of five versus six periods a day and wrote an open letter to the school board to promote his point of view.

There are other instances, but the main point that occurs to the noneducator is that Mr. Cheatham seems not to like Mr. McCormac. Mr. McCormac expresses no opinion on Mr. Cheatham.

Johnson school is a practical teaching laboratory for Savannah State College education students. College President W. K. Payne works with the school board on hiring and firing of the school faculty.

He says he was not bypassed on the decision to let Mr. Cheatham go.

This was Mr. Cheatham's third year as principal at Johnson and his third in the Chatham system. Supt. McCormac said the board has a policy of three years of probation before giving teachers tenure, or job security. Mr. Cheatham didn't make the grade.

Mr. Cheatham resigned once before in October, 1959, but was reinstated after asking to be. He professes now not to remember what he quit about.

* * *

THE SCHOOL boycott evidently widened an already existing split in the Negro leadership in Savannah. An organization of business and professional men known as the Hub opposed the boycott. One of them is Rev. O. W. Holmes, uncle of Hamilton Holmes of Atlanta, one of the first two Negro students at the University of Georgia.

A couple of HUB members are NAACP officers and others are members. But generally they believe in negotiation and gradualism as the surest way to progress.

The Savannah NAACP is action-minded. It has led, not followed, in the sit-in movement and the economic boycott.

* * *

THE CRUSADE for Voters, an organization headed by Hosea Williams, a chemist for a federal agricultural research agency, terms itself nonpartisan. It is doubtful, however, that the message is lost on candidates visited for questioning in the interest of informing voters on their stand on issues.

Chatham's population is about 40 per cent Negro. Mr. Williams' goal is to bring voter registration up to that figure; it is, with recent registrations, around 20 per cent now.

Mr. Williams has used the excitement of the school strike to promote voter registration, admonishing idle students to round up prospects.

School Board President Ed Bartlett has stayed out of the boycott controversy publicly. Supt. McCormac has said little and Mayor Malcom Maclean issued one statement calling for law and order and a return to school.

So in order to fuss, Negroes have had a fuss mostly among themselves.

persons. PA-5

A dozen youths suffered cuts and bruises in scattered melees but none was hurt seriously. A city bus and several cars filled with white persons were pelted with rocks and bricks.

An 11-year-old white boy, who said he was kicked in the abdomen by a Negro man and woman, was treated by a physician. A white man who was carrying his year-old daughter, reported he was knocked down by fighting. He suffered bruises but the baby was unhurt.

Police said the Negro marchers paraded along the sidewalk in the downtown area. At one point a group of white youths and the Negroes started calling each other names and fighting broke out.

Officers on motorized tricycles drove into the crowd and dispersed the battlers. Other scuffles developed and were broken up. Police said five white youths were arrested for carrying lengths of pipe.

Similar racial disturbances took place last year on St. Patrick's Day in Savannnah but police said this year's disorders were "much worse."

Negroes and Whites Fight in Savannah

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Sat. 3-18-61

SAVANNAH, Ga., Mar. 18 (AP).—A series of fist fights between groups of Negroes and white youths erupted at Savannah shortly after 150 Negroes marched two abreast on the sidewalk behind spectators watching a St. Patrick's Day parade.

Most of the city's 200-man police force was called into action to quell the two and one-half hour disturbance. Officers arrested 32 Negroes and 8 white

Negro Sidewalk March Stirs Savannah Melee, Injuring 12

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
3-18-61
p. 5

SAVANNAH — Fist fights between gangs of white and Negro youths broke out Friday after some 150 Negroes staged a sidewalk parade in competition with the city's mammoth St. Patrick's Day parade.

At least 12 persons were injured. Savannah police said Friday night about 45 persons were arrested—"about half and half."

Thousands cheer as river runs green. Story on Page 3.

The first fight started shortly after noon, and for two and a half hours fist fights occurred sporadically in several sections of the downtown area.

A city bus was pelted with rocks and bricks. Some of its passengers suffered minor cuts from flying glass.

Melvin Rushing, a white man carrying a 1½-year-old baby in his arms, was knocked down.

An 11-year-old boy, Johnny Hutchinson, was taken to a hospital after, he said, a Negro man and woman kicked him in the abdomen.

A television newsman, Ralph Penza, was struck on the back of the neck with a "hard object," and shoved when he tried to take pictures of the fighting.

Savannah's entire 200-man police force was called out to quell the disturbance.

An estimated 200 white and Negro youths participated in the fighting. But a crowd of more than 1,000 persons gathered at the scene of one outbreak on Broughton Street.

Policemen staged pitched hand-to-hand fights with the youthful Negroes and whites.

Five white youths were arrested for carrying lengths of pipe.

Most of the others arrested were Negroes, who were charged with disorderly conduct and failing to move when ordered by police.

Officers on motorized tricycles drove straight into the heart of the crowd, dispersing it.

The fighting broke out as the last units of the 90-unit St. Patrick's Day parade moved along Broughton Street.

While 10,000 spectators watched the parade, some 150 Negroes marching two abreast began to parade up the sidewalk behind the spectators.

Police broke up several scuffles and followed the Negro marchers, who made a circular trip in the downtown area.

However, at one point a group of white youths and the Negroes started calling each other names, and fighting broke out.

Police said the Negro marchers appeared to be "hoodlum gangs who banded themselves together." Officers said they did not know why gangs decided to hold a parade in the midst of what had been billed as this port city's "most festive occasion."

Similar racial disturbances broke out last year on St. Patrick's Day, but this year's disorders were "much worse," police said.

Although most of the fighting had been subdued after 2½ hours, police continued to patrol the streets in large numbers.

Police Chief Sydney Barnes commended officers for putting down the fighting.

"In the face of tremendous odds, our officers performed splendidly," he said.

Mayor Malcolm MacLean did not appear to be too disturbed by the street fighting

"It was just like every other St. Patrick's Day parade," Mayor MacLean said. "We had a little scuffling. It wasn't a big deal."

Police had expected more trouble at 4 p.m. when another large crowd gathered on the banks of the Savannah River to see it dyed green.

There were no racial incidents reported, although one man suffered a heart attack during the dyeing.

The street fighting somewhat marred the effect of the huge St. Patrick's Day celebration, which had been planned here weeks ago.

However, most of the city's large Irish population appeared to be enjoying itself, fight or no fight.

In the parade were 90 units, including 22 bands. The parade was followed by a traditional Mass at the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist. Military units, thousands of school children, horsemen and dog-drawn carts took part in the parade.

During the afternoon the Navy's precision team, the Blue Angels, staged an aerial show at the municipal airport.

Negro Parents May Face Jail for School Boycott

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs., 3-23-61
p. 1

Constitution State News Service

SAVANNAH—Sol. Gen. Andrew J. Ryan Jr. warned parents of 1,500 Negro students here Wednesday that they would be liable for $100 fines or 30-day jail sentences if their children continue to boycott Savannah schools.

"Something has got to be done. This thing is getting out of hand," Ryan said Wednesday as the boycott spread to three Negro schools.

Some 1,500 students have boycotted classes to protest the dismissal of Alflorence Cheatham, a Negro high school principal.

After conferring with a special grand jury committee on the disturbance, Ryan told newsmen that parents of the boycotters could be prosecuted for violating school truancy laws.

Savannah Mayor Malcolm MacLean called on the students to "cease and desist the boycott and return to school." "Duly constituted authority must be properly regarded," he said.

In a strongly worded declaration, Mayor MacLeon said the boycott "can only result in anarchy."

Meanwhile, Cheatham, the center of the controversy, announced he would "give out class assignments" to the boycotters at local Negro churches.

And a spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples charged that Cheatham was fired because he "had progressive ideas about improving Negro schools and education."

Cheatham declined comment on the boycott. The sit-out began Monday when 23 Negro students were arrested after they marched on the Savannah Board of Education in protest of the firing.

Cheatham said he would give class assignments so that the education of the boycotters would not be disrupted.

For the second day, every student at Sol C. Johnson High School stayed away from class and picketers marched in front of the school building.

About one-third of the 1,000 students of Beach High School were reported absent Wednesday. And 270 students at Beach Junior High School were absent. About 600 are enrolled in Beach Junior High.

Pickets from Sol Johnson High gathered at the Beach schools at lunch time Wednesday in an announced effort to get other students to join the boycott.

The boycott was extended to all Negro schools in the city Wednesday following a Tuesday night meeting of the NAACP.

An NAACP spokesman predicted the boycott would be "completely effective" by Thursday.

The boycott was the second racial disorder within several days. Some 150 Negroes Friday staged a sidewalk parade in competition with the St. Patrick's Day parade. Fist fights broke out, at least 12 persons were injured and 45 were arrested.

23 Negro Students Seized in Savannah

60 Picket Education Board To Protest Firing of Principal

SAVANNAH (AP) — Some 60 Negro high school students picketed the Board of Education Monday in protest of the firing of their principal and nearly half of them landed in jail on a charge of unlawful assembly.

Police reported that when the pickets ignored requests to move on they took 23 to headquarters for booking on unlawful assembly charges. They also took along the Rev. Curtis Jackson, Negro integration leader, on a charge of interfering with officers in the performance of their duty.

The new demonstration, which was not interracial in nature, came while the city police recorder was holding hearings for some of 41 persons arrested Friday for racial street fighting during a St. Patrick's Day parade. Warning against such violence the recorder gave those he deemed guilty the alternatives of $100 fines or 30 days in jail or trials later in City Court.

PICKETS CARRY PLACARDS

The student demonstrators carried placards charging that Principal Alflorence Cheatham of Sol Johnson High had been unjustly fired. Details were not immediately forthcoming from City-County School Superintendent D. I. McCormac or the school board. One of the students said the protest resulted from failure of the board to renew Cheatham's contract.

The placards charged McCormac with unfairness and proclaimed, "We Want Cheatham." One also demanded "Equal Education," although leaders said this was not the main complaint of this particular demonstration.

The picketing students carried signs saying, "Free Our Teachers" "We Want an Education," "100 Per Cent Behind Cheatham," and "We Want Cheatham."

They kept chanting to the tune of "That Old Time Religion," "If it's good enough for Cheatham, it's good enough for us."

Savannah Police Court Judge George Oliver dealt with the first 10 of Friday's demonstrators. He fined one Negro $100 and permitted seven other Negroes and two white men to be bound over at their own reqeusts to the City Court of Chatham County where they may obtain jury trials if de-

Other defendants are to appear before Judge Oliver, Tuesday. Nineteen of those involved in Friday's outbreak have been turned over to juvenile authorties.

Oliver warned Monday's defendants that "violence and disorder in Savannah will not be tolerated." His warning came only a short while before the new disorders at the board of education building.

The St. Patrick's Day trouble broke out at the close of the city's annual parade when gangs of whites and Negroes started fighting and throwing rocks.

Students Backing Sav. Principal Arrested Monday

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (UPI) — Savannah police arrested Negro teenagers in wholesale lots for the second time in three days Monday as the port city continued in an upheaval of racial disorder.

A total of 24 Negroes, 23 high school students and one adult, were arrested as they picketed in front of the Chatham County Board of Education in protest against the failure to renew the contract of popular Negro principal Al Cheatham.

Police, who arrested 44 Negroes and whites Friday as an aftermath of rioting that followed a St. Patrick's Day parade, wooped down on the more than 60 students and adults on Monday's picket line and ordered them to move on.

The 24 who refused to move or to quiet down were hustled off to jail. They were singing loudly when arrested, kept on singing in the patrol wagons and didn't let up even when they were behind bars.

All of them, including 10 boys, 13 girls and the Rev. Curtis J. Jackson, pastor of the First African Baptist Church and a leader in the Savannah NAACP, were charged with unlawful assembly and interfering wit hpolice officers in performance of their duties.

It was the first publicized notice that Cheatham, principal of all-Negro Sol C. Johnson High School was not being retained in his job. School officials were un-available for comment on the matter

St. Patrick's Parade Ends In Race Row

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP) — White and Negro youths engaged in fist fights in downtown Savannah Friday following a St. Patrick's Day parade and 30 Negroes and eight white men were arrested.

A dozen youths suffered cuts and bruises in scattered melees but none was seriously hurt. An 11-year-old white boy who said he was kicked in the abdomen by a Negro man and woman, was treated by a physician.

The disturbances started when 100 or more Negroes, marching two abreast along a sidewalk, passed a group of white youths. Police broke up several scuffles and followed the Negro marchers who made a circular trip in the downtown area.

Police received a call on a near riot at a downtown corner shortly after 12:30 p.m. A crowd of Negroes was reported throwing rocks at cars filled with white passengers.

Sidewalks were packed immediately after the parade and officers attempted to keep the crowds moving. At one spot a Negro broke through a line of five policemen and was stopped by a flying tackle by an officer.

Melvin Rushing, a white man who was carrying his 1-year-old daughter, was knocked down by fighting on Broughton street, the main thoroughfare. He suffered bruises but the baby was not hurt.

Students Attempt To Get Principal Back In Savannah

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (UPI) — More than 900 students refused to attend all-Negro Sol. C. Johnson High School here Tuesday in their continued fight to win back the job of fired principal Al Cheatham who reportedly was considered "too progressive" by the Chatham County board of education.

The student body boycotted the school so completely that only the faculty and newly-appointed Principal Arthur Dwight were inside at classtime.

A small band of students were out in the street, marching around the school with picket signs calling for the return of Cheatham and the ouster of Dwight.

Other groups clustered in restaurants across the street from the high school.

Benjamin Clark, a junior and spokesman for the teen-agers, told newsmen that unless Cheatham is rehired as principal "within a week" he will apply for admission to all-white Savannah High School. Others echoed his sentiments and indicated that the board of education might have a racial crisis on its hands.

RESIGNED MONDAY

Cheatham actually resigned on Monday night after learning that the board did not plan to renew his contract. Neither he nor board members would comment on either the board's action or his own.

However, W. W. Law, state president of the NAACP, said it was understood that the board wanted Cheatham out because he was "too progressive." Law said the racial issue also entered the matter, that there was opposition to Cheatham on the board because the former principal was a leader of the Crusade for Voters — an organization which encouraged Negro registration and voting, and influenced how the Negroes vote.

But the big thing, said Law, was that "they thought he was too progressive. He was always agitating for improvement and the school board didn't like this."

The issue broke into the limelight Monday when 60 of the high school students picketed the Board of Education building in protest against the non-renewal of Cheatham's contract.

That group apparently got out of hand and police arrested 14 — 23 teenagers and an adult minister on charges of unlawful assembly and interfering with the performance of policemen in their duties.

BOUND OVER

Twenty-one of these were bound over to Chatham County city court Tuesday, eight boys and 13 girls. Two other boys and the Rev. Curtis Jackson were freed on the charges and released.

The NAACP called a mass meeting Tuesday night of all persons interested in supporting the high school students in their boycott of the school. Jackson and Law were expected to be among the speakers.

Meanwhile, Cheatham, Tuesday afternoon, released a letter written to school administrators and Savannah and Chatham County officials in which the parents of the students "vehemently" protested the action of Chatham County School Supt. D. Leon McCormack in dismissing Cheatham as principal.

The letter said the Negro parents "are thoroughly convinced that if there is a competent high school principal in Chatham county — it is Cheatham."

The letter quoted an earlier letter from State School Supt. Claude Purcell dated Aug. 5 which congratulated Cheatham "on the fine record that made it possible for you to receive your six-year certificate."

Cheatham holds a master's degree from Harvard University.

Demonstrate for principal—

23 Negro youths held in Savannah

By The Associated Press

Savannah, Ga., police have arrested 65 persons during demonstrations the past four days.

Officers booked 23 Negro high school students on unlawful assembly charges yesterday during picketing of two board of education offices protesting the firing of a high school principal.

The Rev. Curtis J. Jackson, pastor of the First African Baptist Church, was arrested on a charge of interfering with officers.

The demonstration was not interracial in nature. Student spokesmen said it was designed to call attention to what they called the unfair firing of Alflorence Cheatham, principal of Sol C. Johnson High School.

Details of the dismissal were not revealed.

The picketing occurred while a city judge was holding hearings for some of the 41 persons arrested Friday for racial street fighting during a St. Patrick's Day parade.

Judge George E. Oliver told 19 defendants that Savannah authorities would not tolerate mob action and violence. He said those convicted would be given the choice of $100 fines or 30 days in jail or trial later in city court.

TWO WHITE YOUTHS and six Negroes were bound over to city court. Charges against five white youths were dismissed. Four cases were continued for a later hearing and other cases were not acted on.

In Athens, Negro co-ed Charlayne Hunter became the first member of her race ever to use the dining facilities at the 175-year-old state-supported University of Georgia.

The girl took advantage of a federal court ruling allowing use of such facilities by eating supper in a student cafeteria in Snelling Hall on the campus at Athens. She was accompanied by two other co-eds and a male student. No incidents were reported.

Earlier in the day the co-ed and Hamilton Holmes, the other Negro student attending the university, completed registration for the second quarter without incident.

The Rev. F. L. Griffin of Farmville, Va., a member of the NAACP, wrote the Civil Rights Commission that closing of public schools in Prince Edward County, Va., "represents a complete abdication of all that democracy stands for. It is very depressing, to say the least, to be constantly aware that we live in the only place in the United States that has no public schools."

PRINCE EDWARD public schools were closed two years ago rather than desegregate. White children now attend private segregated schools but no provision was made for Negroes. Griffin said 650 Negro children presently are attending training centers operated by the NAACP.

In New York, the U. S. Court of Appeals reserved decision on a move by the New Rochelle Board of Education to stay an order demanding that a plan for desegregating the town's Lincoln School be presented by April 14.

U. S. District Court Judge Irving R. Kaufman ruled Jan. 24 the board had deliberately maintained Lincoln School under segregation practices.

Return by Tomorrow, Savannah Students Told

Constitution State News Service

SAVANNAH—The Chatham County Board of Education demanded late Monday that Negro students who have been boycotting schools here "apply for readmission to the schools where they were formerly enrolled."

The board gave the students a deadline of 6 p.m. Wednesday to seek readmission.

A spokesman for the board declined to say what action would be taken if the students failed to comply with the order.

But Sol. Gen. Andrew J. Ryan Jr. warned again Monday that parents of boycotting students may be prosecuted under the state's compulsory school attendance laws.

A committee of the Chatham Grand Jury Monday was investigating possible conspiracy to violate the law in connection with the boycott.

Ed Bartlett, president of the Chatham school board, said some students may be "expelled for their actions" in taking part in the boycott.

The school board statement implied that it considered all boycotters as having dropped out of school. The statement read:

"The Board of Education hereby notifies all students, their parents, guardians and persons who may have their physical custody to see that such students reapply for admission to the schools where they were formerly enrolled on or before 6 p.m. Wednesday, March 29, subject to such disciplinary action as the school authorities may determine."

Sol. Ryan also said "It is our intention to join in the accusation of any person who has counseled, aided or abeted" parents whose child participated in the boycott.

Negro leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and at least one minister active in integration efforts have participated in rallies and other events linked with the week-long boycott.

The classroom "sit-out," which was losing ground steadily Monday, has centered around the Sol C. Johnson Negro High School whose principal, Alflorence Cheatham, resigned after learning that his contract would not be renewed. The NAACP charged that Cheatham, native of Philadelphia and Harvard University graduate, was dismissed because of integration views and activity.

Attendance was beginning to pick up Monday even at the Johnson school following indications that parents of absent pupils would be prosecuted. The school reported 262 pupils in class Monday, about 25 per cent of enrollment. Friday, only 77 pupils were in school.

Johnson Elementary had 292 pupils, or 61 per cent of its 330 children, back in class compared with only 62 Friday.

Negroes Boycott Savannah School

SAVANNAH (AP)—All 996 Negro pupils of Sol C. Johnson High School boycotted the school by failing to show up for classes Tuesday in protest of the dismissal of Principal Alflorence Cheatham.

Tuesday's boycott followed picketing Monday of two board of education offices in downtown Savannah, action which resulted in 24 arrests. Twenty-one of the students were bound over to city court for trial on charges of unlawful assembly.

About 25 pickets strolled the Johnson School grounds at Thunderbolt, about a mile from the Savannah city limits, Tuesday morning and a spokesman for the boycotters said the boycott would continue until Cheatham was reinstated.

Benjamin F. Clark, an 11th grader and vice president of the student body, said:

"We intend to continue this boycott until Mr. Cheatham returns as principal. The boycott will be complete. Every student in school is participating in it and we are ready to stay out of school as long as is necessary until Mr. Cheatham returns."

It was unofficially reported that the boycott plans were made at a meeting of about 300 parents of the pupils.

Present at the school Tuesday was Arthur Dwight, who was appointed Monday to succeed Cheatham as principal. The faculty also was present.

The pickets carried signs expressing the sentiments of the students. Some of them read:

"We want Mr. Cheatham for principal."

"Go home, Dwight. Not welcome."

"Go home Dwight, Chair does not fit you."

Meanwhile Tuesday a man, identifying himself as E. J. Johnston of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged that Cheatham was dismissed because he was active in the Crusade for Voters, a Negro organization.

School Crisis In Savannah Spreads

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
3-25-61

SAVANNAH, Ga. (UPI)—Negro students said Wednesday they would empty every Negro classroom in Chatham County and Savannah unless popular high school principal Al Cheatham is rehired by the county board of education.

Benjamin Clark, the 17-year-old leader of a protest that has already extended to three schools and included nearly 2,500 students, said Negro leaders did not want to include elementary schools in the protest but, "If necessary, we will extend our boycott to every Negro school in Chatham County if it takes that to reinstate Mr. Cheatham."

Cheatham, 33, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., holds a masters degree from Harvard University. In the last general election he was active in a Savannah group called the Crusade for Voters which encouraged Negroes to register and vote and supported candidates it felt would help Negroes the most.

School board members have steadfastly refused to comment on a decision to release Cheatham as principal of Sol C. Johnson High School at the end of the present school year and his subsequent immediate resignation from his $8,340-a-year post.

But Mayor Malcolm Maclean urged parents to "send the pupils back to schools." He said the walkout would result in "anarchy and loss of education."

The mayor said he advised police to "take immediate steps to curtail any disorders" arising out of the protest.

He said the city would "not tolerate lawlessness" comparable to that which occurred on St. Patrick's Day, when fighting broke out between whites and Negroes.

Maclean declared continued racial strife in Savannah "could be fatal to our city." He said the city was one of the nation's employment distress areas and could endanger its chances to secure new industry.

But W. W. Law of Savannah, state president of the NAACP, said Cheatham's contract was not renewed because he was "too progressive" and because he was active in an organization that encouraged and directed Negro voting.

'TOO PROGRESSIVE'

"They thought he was too progressive," Law said. "He was always agitating for improvements and the school board didn't like this." One example: Cheatham's demand for reserve officer candidate training for Negroes. Another NAACP official said, "ROTC training is something not a single Negro student in Savannah is given. Cheatham wanted to do something about it."

The protest, which started at Sol C. Johnson Tuesday, spread to Beach Senior and Beach Junior high schools Wednesday. Nearly 300 pickets marched around the adjoining Beach schools Wednesday morning and by noon more than a third of the students in the senior high school had walked out and 95 percent of those in the junior high school.

Beach Junior had a personal stake in the protest. That school's principal, Arthur Dwight, replaced Cheatham at Sol C. Johnson. The picketing students carried signs urging reinstatement of both principals to their original schools. As they marched, they chanted "Freedom, Freedom, We Want Cheatham," and "Bring Back Dwight."

The Chatham County grand jury was expected to be asked to investigate the protest and determine whether the students, their parents and NAACP officials had been involved in a conspiracy and if they violated the state's compulsory attendance laws.

NEW DEVELOPMENT

Anew development in the growing feud between the Negroes and school officials was revealed Wednesday when County School Supt. B. Leon McCormac said he had received an insulting letter from Cheatham soon after he informed the Negro principal that his contract would not be renewed.

Cheatham, who has refused to comment on the entire matter from the beginning, said he wrote the letter to McCormac "In anger" and didn't want to say anything about it.

Students from the three boycotted schools and from Tompkins High School, the only Negro high school here not affected by the boycott Wednesday, formed a Student Action Committee to direct the boycott.

James Alexander, a spokesman for the committee, said that 2,500 students were out by noon Wednesday and that when Tompkins' students joined the boycott Thursday morning, the number would swell to more than 3,500.

The situation was reported quiet Wednesday afternoon after a boisterous maroning. Police were stand by as hundreds of Negro students, directed by adults, kept marching around the two Beach schools. Two blocks away, at a city park, pep rallies were staged about 18 minutes apart.

PICKETING ENDS

The picketing ended before noon. The police force was cut to one patrol car and those students at Beach Senior High who had not walked out returned to their classes.

The controversy between the board of education and the Negro students over Cheatham's dismissal started Monday when about 60 students from Sol C. Johnson picketed the board of education building. Twenty-three of these and the Rev. Curtis J. Jackson were arrested. Jackson and two boys were later released but 13 girls and eight boys were bound over to the Chatham County city court for trial on charges of unlawful assembly and interfering with police in performance of their duties.

School Crisis In Savannah Spreads

B'ham World
B'ham, Ala.
3-25-61

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Savannah Negro Boycott Dying Out As Half of Students Attend School

Constitution State News Service

SAVANNAH—The student boycott of Savannah Negro schools appeared to be breaking up Thursday as more than half of the 2,000 "sit-out" students returned to class.

But as the school boycott lost momentum, Savannah was plagued with a recurrence of Negro sit-in demonstrations at four variety store lunch counters.

And police were called to break up crowds of boycotting and non-boycotting Negro students at the Sol Johnson High School. Five squad cars of police drove down the street between the two factions when they started calling each other names.

The school boycott started Monday in protest of the dismissal of Alflorence Cheatham, principal of Johnson High School.

The Chatham County School Board has declined comment on why Cheatham was dismissed. But the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged that Cheatham was fired because he was "too progressive in wanting to improve Negro schools."

Cheatham said Thursday that the boycott at three Negro schools in the city was a "movement of the parents."

The boycotters began filling classrooms again Thursday morning after Sol. Gen. Andrew J. Ryan Jr. warned that parents might face a fine of $100 or 30 days in jail for allowing their children to be absent.

Approximately 20 Negro high school and college students were involved in Thursday's sit-in demonstrations. They succeeded in forcing four lunch counters to close down.

Negro Pupils Boycott Georgia School

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP) — Negro pupils boycotted one high school Wednesday and inked absenteeism at two others in a dispute involving dismissal of a principal who reportedly supported a drive for Negro voter registration.

Nearly 1,000 pupils remained absent from the Sol C. Johnson High School in suburban Thunderbolt following the ouster of Alflorance Cheatham, the principal.

About 200 pickets assembled in front of Thompkins High School and Beach High School in an effort to spread the boycott. Police dispersed the pickets and ordered that picketing be confined to pairs of students who would not block school entrances.

Thompkins high reported normal attendance. At Beach High School, however, 103 of the 1,000 students enrolled were absent. At Beach Junior High School nearby, 239 of the 692 enrolled were absent.

Supt. of Education E. Leon McCormack said Cheatham had been notifed that his contract would not be renewed for the term starting in September. He said the principal then requested his immediate release and this was granted. No reason was given for failure to renew Cheatham's contract.

Student leaders at Johnson High said they believed Cheatham was dismissed because he had supported a Negro voter registration drive.

Pupil, 17, Phones JFK On Principal's Firing

1,000 in walkout return to Ga. school

SAVANNAH, Ga. (ANP)—A teen-aged boycotter here believes in the old saying "if at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

Benjamin Clark, 17, a leader of the Savannah school boycott said he tried twice to phone the President of the United States to protest the actions of the Chatham County Board of Education. But the President's secretary said Mr. Kennedy was "busy."

The second time Clark tried to call President Kennedy, the youth said, the President's secretary referred him to someone else, who referred him to someone else, who told him to write a letter. Clark said he placed a call to Kennedy one night and again on the following afternoon.

* * *

"I TRIED to call him and his secretary said he was busy," Clark said. "I tried again and his secretary said I should call the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"The man at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare — I believe it was Ribicoff because he said he was the Secretary —asked me what I wanted. I told him, and he said I should call the head of the Georgia Department of Education. So I called Dr. (Claude) Purcell in Atlanta, and he said for me to write him a letter and explain all the facts."

Clark said he sat down that afternoon and wrote a letter explaining "all the facts" to both President Kennedy and Dr. Purcell. "I sent it airmail, special delivery," he said.

* * *

CLARK SAID he protested in his letter the school board's firing of Alflorence Cheatham, principal of Sol C. Johnson High School. Cheatham's dismissal touched off the school boycott which at one point spread to three schools and caused 2,000 students to leave their classes.

The NAACP has charged that Cheatham was dismissed because he took part in integration activities. The school board has declined to say why it dismissed Cheatham.

More than 1,000 students sought re - admission to Sol C. Johnson high school as the boycott appeared to be coming to an end. But Clark predicted the walkout would start anew.

"Today we just went back so we would stay within the law," Clark said. "The boycott is not over."

THE CHATHAM school board recently gave the boycotters a deadline to seek readmission to the school. Gen. Andrew J. Ryan Jr. warned that parents of the boycotters may face prosecution for violating Georgia's compulsory school attendance laws.

As students "re - registered," Arthur Dwight, Johnson High's new principal, said some of the boycotters would find it harder to get back into school than it was to leave.

Dwight said the records of all the boycotters would be "carefully screened" for possible disciplinary action, which may include expulsion from school.

14k 1961 GEORGIA

APRIL 1961
ATLANTA, GA.
63 MORE NEGRO STUDENTS PICKED UP APPLICATIONS TO TRANSFER TO WHITE HIGH SCHOOLS

63 More Negroes Pick Up Transfers

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. p. 1
Wed. 5-3-61

Sixty-three Negro students Tuesday picked up applications to transfer to white high schools when the 1961-62 school year opens in September.

Dr. Rual Stephens, deputy superintendent, said the number of transfer blanks thus far issued totals 174. On Monday, 111 blanks were issued.

Jim O'Callaghan, president of the Atlanta Board of Education, issued a statement for the board late Tuesday setting out that names of those asking transfers would not be released before the filled-in transfer applications are filed with schools in which the students are now registered.

Applications were being received for transfers for the 11th and 12th grades only.

Dr. John W. Letson, superintendent, and Dr. Stephens conferred late in the day concerning distribution of the blanks.

Dr. Stephens said as a "generality" the same pattern was followed Tuesday as was followed Monday when blanks were first issued for the transfers.

Students in number came to the City Hall after classes ended for the day.

The transfer blanks will be available through Monday, May 15. All applications must be filled in and filed with the student's respective high school principal by that time.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

Text of the board statement released by O'Callaghan follows:

"It is the desire and intention of the Atlanta Board of Education to maintain a policy of candor and openness in releasing information about the implementation of the pupil placement procedures that went into effect on May 1.

Wed. 5-3-61

"Within the limits imposed by the board's primary concern for the best interests of all pupils, information will be released in accordance with this position of frankness.

NAMES WITHHELD

"1. Names of pupils who request application forms will be withheld until the application is completed and filed with the high school principal.

"2. At the time an application for transfer is actually submitted the information including the name of the applicant and the school requested will be released.

"3. Results of evaluation procedures which follow the receipt of application forms will not be public information except as placement decisions are reached by the board. Such decisions will be reported at the time pupils are notified. The information released will include the names of pupils and the schools to which assigned."

Previously, Mrs. Walter Paschall, chairman of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, a bi-racial group, issued a statement urging Dr. Letson to make the application blanks available without requiring students to sign receipts.

Members of her group also demanded on Monday that the names of students signing for application blanks not be made public by school officials.

In a statement issued Monday night, Mrs. Paschall said the procedure of requiring receipts "would certainly discourage many individuals from even securing a copy of the form."

111 Negroes begin school mixing steps

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Sun. 5-7-61

ATLANTA, May 2—(AP)—School officials were a bit surprised by the number of Negro pupils who sought applications to transfer to white Atlanta public schools the first day they were eligible to do so in this Deep South state.

A total of 111 picked up application blanks yesterday as the initial step in a federal-court directed desegregation plan scheduled to go into effect in the 11th and 12th grades this Fall.

The plan set May 1 to May 15 as the period for obtaining the necessary forms and filling them out.

SCHOOL SUPT. John W. Letson said the number who obtained application blanks the first day exceeded expectations.

He said there are about 3500 Negroes attending the 11th and 12th grades in segregated schools at present. Total school enrollment is estimated at 107,000 and includes 49,000 Negroes and 58,000 white pupils.

The desegregation plan was approved by U. S. District Court on Jan. 20, 1960. In addition to setting up an application period, it provided various criteria to be considered in judging applicants.

After the pupils fill out their applications and return them they will be given personal interviews and tests. Finally, a special school committee, drawing on available data, will pass on the applications.

17 Negroes Seek White School Entry

The Montgomery Advertiser

ATLANTA (AP) — Two Negro girls became the first of their race Monday to formally apply for a transfer to a previously all-white high school in Atlanta.

Fifteen other Negro pupils quickly followed with transfer applications during the day. They are now enrolled in Howard High for Negroes.

The girls filing the No. 1 and 2 applications were Erma Lee Williams and Annie Ruth Dennis. Principal F. W. Sullivan of Howard reported that both girls have received telephone calls of a threatening nature since they picked up their application forms at city hall a week ago.

Monday

The Howard high pupils submitted their completed application blanks to Sullivan, who will submit them to area superintendents who have charge of the white schools affected.

Tues. 5-2-61

Atlanta schools are under federal court orders to begin desegregation this fall.

265 Receive Applications For Transfers

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

After the first week of action on the part of Atlanta's School Board to comply with a Federal Court order to integrate the city's public schools by next fall, 265 Negro 10th and 11th graders have sought and received applications for transfer to high schools previously attended by whites only.

Sun. 5-7-61

Rual Stephens, Deputy School Superintendent, reported Friday that no completed forms, which must be turned into the principals in the pupil's present schools, have been turned into the department's office.

Fri.

The pupil placement plan approved by the city and federal courts began Monday, May 1, and ends May 15, allowing students interested in transferring to other schools, to do so doing this period by obtaining applications for transfer at the city hall.

According to official records, 111 students received applications Monday, 64, Tuesday, 30 Wednesday, 62 Thursday and eight Friday.

Most of the students seeking transfers have come from Howard High School and Washington High School, where overcrowded class rooms have existed for some time. It is expected that more students will seek reassignment applications before the May 15 deadline.

Negroes Protest Release Of Pupils' Family Data

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. p. 13

The Atlanta school board heard protests Monday night against the publication of parents' occupations and addresses of Negro students seeking transfers to all-white city high schools.

J. H. Calhoun, former president of the Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, contended that in some instances Negro parents and chidren already had been subjected to intimidation.

"I beg and plead that you reconsider" at least until the processing of the Negro students' applications has been completed, Calhoun said.

Tues. 5-2-61

Similar protests were registered by Mrs. Glenn Bridges, representing the Metropolitan Council for Gifted Children, and Harry Boyte, executive director of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations.

The school board said it would take the protests under advisement.

GOU

22 Negroes File For School Transfer

Most Ask to Attend Grady, Murphy and Northside

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The first 22 formal requests by Negroes to transfer to presently all-white schools were received by Atlanta school officials Monday.

Most of the requests asked transfer to Grady and Murphy high schools, both of which lie fairly close to Negro population centers in the eastern portion of Atlanta.

Twenty-one of the requests came from Howard High School.

270 GET BLANKS

A 22nd request came from Washington High School on the west side of the city.

Of the 17 Howard applications which had been tabulated late Monday afternoon, seven had requested Grady, six Murphy, three Northside and one either Murphy or Bass.

The first two applications were turned in by two girls who had been first in line to obtain the forms a week ago.

A total of 270 Negro students have picked up the blanks thus far. Only two of the requests were made Monday.

GIRLS THREATENED

Under court-approved pupil placement plans, the requests must be filed with the principals of the schools presently attended before they become official.

The first two applicants were Erma Lee Williams of 138 Stovall St. SE, and Annie Ruth Dennis of 1317 Boulevard Dr. SE. Both asked transfer to Murphy.

Howard High School principal F. W. Sullivan said both girls had received threatening telephone calls since picking up applications.

15 OTHER REQUESTS

The other 15 requests tabulated thus far are:

Ronald English, 97 Jackson St. SE, to attend Grady; Carrienne Reed, 542 Boulevard Pl. NE, Grady; Jean Tolbert, 546 Boulevard NE, Grady; Louise Reed, 147 Vannoy St. SE, Murphy; Jo Ann Little, 1612 Foote St. NE, Murphy; Mary Harris, 1644 Hardee Circle NE, Murphy.

Larry Ellis Robinson, 164 Hilliard St. NE, Grady; Norma Jean Sims, 148 Bell St. NE, Murphy; Jerry Everett, 590 Parkway Dr. NE, Grady; Harold Tyrone Dobbs, 658 Houston St. NE, Northside; Azalea Drake, 538 Auburn Ave. NE, Grady; Rosalyn Walton, 206 Wesley Ave. NE, Murphy or Bass; Nancy Dunn, 114 Holliday Ave. NE, Northside; Joseph LaVerne Martin, 503 Hunt St. NE, Northside.

Geography Expected to Bar Transfer for 10 of 31 Negroes

Approximately one-third of the first 31 requests by Negroes for school transfers could and possibly will be rejected on geographical grounds, an analysis showed Tuesday.

This group consists of students who have asked to go to presently white schools which are farther away than their own schools or other white schools.

Although geography is not an iron-clad bar to transfer, existing school regulations require extraordinary circumstances, such as special class offerings, to ignore geography.

So barring a special set of facts, some 10 or 11 of the first 31 requests appear to be in line for rejection on geography.

For example, three students in the general vicinity of Houston Street have asked to go to Northside High School, which is farther away than some seven or eight other schools.

Several requests come from pupils who live within a few blocks of Howard High School, presently all-Negro. They are expected to be rejected.

Meanwhile Tuesday, deputy school superintendent Rual Stephens reported that nine more Negroes have formally applied for transfer.

And five more pupils picked up applications, bringing the total to 275.

The applications reported Tuesday included the first three for Joe Brown High School. These came from students at Booker T. Washington High.

The bulk of the requests continued to be for Henry Grady and Murphy. Of those tabulated Tuesday (including six reported Monday but not tabulated), eight asked to be transferred from Howard High to Grady, two either to Grady or Northside, and two to Murphy.

The following were listed as requesting transfers from Howard:

Carolyn Hines, Grady; Jacqueline McCrary, Grady; Eugene Jackson, Grady; Martha Merrion, Murphy; Eleanor Cooper, Grady; Gloria Stone, Grady; Opal Riley, Grady; Constance Coleman, Grady or Northside; Reuben A. Steele Jr., Grady or Northside; Mabel Walker, Grady; Lewis Johnson, Murphy, and Eldora Perrymond, Grady.

Requesting transfer from Washington to Brown were Owen Reed, Joseph Felder and Melvin Pittman.

123 Negroes File to Transfer Into White High Schools Here

The deadline for Negro students to request transfer to white high schools next fall passed Monday with an apparent total of 123 applicants.

Atlanta school officials have 30 days from date of application—in some cases as little as 18 more days—in which to test, interview and inform students of approval or disapproval.

Here is where the 123 have asked to be transferred:

Grady—52; Brown—25; Northside—18; Murphy—6; West Fulton—4; Fulton—2; Southwest—2; Bass, O'Keefe, Smith-Hughes and Sylvan—one each.

Dr. Rual Stephens, deputy school superintendent, announced that a set of standardized academic achievement tests will be administered to applicants next Thursday and Friday.

Applicants from Howard High School will be tested at Howard and those from Washington at Washington. Others will go to one or the other of those schools.

The tests, covering English, science, mathematics and social studies, will take a total of seven hours—four hours on Thursday and three on Friday.

Standardized psychological tests, examination of student records and personal interviews will follow at later dates.

Under a court-approved plan for desegregating Atlanta schools for the first time, Negro pupils wanting to attend 11th or 12th grades in formerly white schools next year had from May 1 to May 15 in which to apply. Some filed completed applications as early as May 3.

A total of 300 picked up application blanks.

UP TO MIDNIGHT

It was technically possible for applicants to turn in requests to their principals up to midnight Monday, but after the end of the school day, the total was 123.

On the final day, 28 requested transfer.

Asking transfer to Grady were:

Howard McMullen, Robert Ealey, Catherine Stovall, Carolyn DeLois Hines, Annie Ruth Minners, Robert Morgan, Servon Taylor, Georgia Ann Butts, Samuel Rutledge and Ann Faye Middleton.

APPLICANTS FOR BROWN

Requesting Brown were:

Martha Louise Brown, John Brown Jr., Lonnie Broughton, Jerry Lee, Cleater Webb, Thomas Welch, Frank Jeffer Cook, Nettine Steed (or Grady), Barbara Ann Harper.

Others were:

Murphy—Diane Williams, Herschell Thomas; Northside—Jacqueline Mitchell, Arthur C. Simmons, William Jean Block (or Grady); Sylvan—Charsie Wright; West Fulton—William Curtis Terry, Frances Lou Jackson, Vera Mae Woods.

$750,000 Negro School Is Outgrown in Sparta

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. 11-4-60

Constitution State News Service

SPARTA—After spending three-quarters of a million dollars, the Hancock County Board of Education has found out that its new Negro high school here is not big enough to hold the pupils that need to attend it.

The school, held to be the largest for Negroes in Georgia, has 52 classrooms, an auditorium, a band room and enough modern equipment to make it the equal of white facilities in the area, the board said.

To accommodate the pupils, the board has had to keep two old high schools going.

WHITE STUDENTS TURNED DOWN

They didn't belong to 'right' religion

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Oct 10-1-60

AMERICUS, Ga. — Charles Jordan says his three high school children weren't in class last week because they didn't belong to the "right" religion.

Mr. Jordan, white, charges that his children, who graduated from elementary school with good grades, were rejected from Americus High on the basis of "where they come from."

However, the Americus school board denies this, saying it turned the children down because such action was in "the best interest of all concerned."

* * *

THE JORDAN family is a member of the Koinonia community, a religous group which belives in non - violence and racial equality as Christian concepts. The community has been target of heavy pressure in recent years — including shootings and economic reprisals — because of its anti-discrimination stand.

On Sept. 12, a suit supported by the American Civicl Liberties Union was filed in Federal District Court, charging that the rejection of the children because of their creed was a violation of the 14th Amendment.

The suit also requests that the court issue a mandatory injunction ordering the school to admit the children.

tions, chiefly for faculty and staff pay raises and strengthening the graduate program.

Of the amount, $3,460,000 was requested for capital improvements to include construction of new buildings for teaching physical education, biology, mathematics and busines administration and a student union - conference center.

Court Backs Koinonians School Suit

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed, 10-26-60

Constitution State News Service

MACON—The Americus school board Tuesday was ordered by a federal judge not to deny admission to three white students from controversial Koinonia Farm "solely on the grounds of religious and social practices and beliefs."

U. S. District Court Judge W. A. Bootle, in issuing the permanent restraining order, said it does not prevent the City of Americus school board from following its usual entrance requirements.

The civil rights suit, which was supported by the American Civil Liberties Union, was brought several weeks ago by Macon attorney William R. Harrell on behalf of the parents of William Wittkamper, 15, and Jan Jordan and Lora Ruth Browne, both 13.

Attorney Harrell said he was "very gratified" by Bootle's ruling and said the children probably will seek admission to Americus High School Thursday morning.

The suit had contended the children were denied admission to Americus High solely because their parents were members of Koinonia Farm, a communal farm in Sumter County which once was operated on a biracial basis and was for several years the object of violence and criticism.

Can't Bar White Students, Judge Rules

Decision Slaps School Board

Chicago Defender

AMERICUS, Ga. — A Federal District Court has forbidden the Americus, Ga., school board to bar white children of the controversial Koinonia Farm from the public schools solely because of their religious and social practices and beliefs, the American Civil Liberties Union disclosed this week.

The Koinonia Community is a religious fellowship which believes in non-violence and racial equality as Christian concepts. The group has been under heavy pressure in recent years, including shootings and economic reprisals, because of its anti-discrimination stand.

The board's refusal to admit three students from the farm while, at the same time, admitting 27 non-Koinonia white students, "denied them equal protection of the laws," Judge W. A. Bootle declared in his opinion announced Oct. 25 in Macon, Ga.

Macon Tel 10-25-60

'FOR ANY REASON'

He rejected the school board's contention that it might reject a student "for any reason at all, or for no reason."

"Plaintiffs are complaining of denial of their rights to 'equal protection of the law,' equal protection being a right in itself independent of any right to attend a particular school system or a particular Bootle added.

"Undoubtedly, the City Board could lawfully refuse to accept any students living in Sumter County (in which Koinonia Farm is situated) outside the City of Americus into the City school system.

OBLIGATED UNDER LAW

"However, when the City Board decides to accept some students living in Sumter County outside the City of Americus into the City school system and proceeds so to accept some such students, the City Board is then obligated under the law to afford equal protection to all such students desiring to transfer from the County to the City school system.

"Such obligation exists even though County students have no right to attend City schools . . . the City Board may not arbitrarily refuse to admit a transfer student for 'any reason at all, or for no reason' if it is admitting other transfer students.

"Although the City Board has a discretion, it is a legal discretion which must be exercised in accordance with the Constitution's requirement that all persons be accorded equal protection."

A test case against the Americus school board, supported by the American Civil Liberties Union, was filed in Federal District Court at Macon, Ga., Sept. 12, on behalf of William Wittkamper, Lora Ruth Browne, and Jan Jordan.

The school board refused to accept the students on ground that their presence in the Americus high school might lead to violence instigated by other pupils. The high school is the only school in the area which offers a pre-college course.

In permanently enjoining the school board from refusing to accept Koinonia Farm residents only because of their beliefs, Judge Bootle stated:

BOARD HAS RIGHT

"This court recognizes that the primary right and duty of fixing requirements for the transfer of students from the Sumter County school system to the City of Americus school system and of passing upon the qualifications of applicants for transfer to the City of Americus school system rests upon the Board of Public Education of the City of Americus and its members, and nothing in this decree shall be construed to restrict the proper exercise of that right."

It was evident, he held, that the action of the City school board "in rejecting the applications of plaintiffs was state action within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment . . . Defendants concede that the three plaintiffs are very nearly model students and that no trouble in the Americus High School is to be expected from them.

"However, defendants have rejected plaintiffs because of anticipated trouble from other students as a result of community resentment against Koinonia Farm . . . Therefore, the reason for plaintiffs' rejections is the religious and social beliefs of themselves, their parents and the other residents of Koinonia Farm. This will not do."

Judge Bootle's order concluded: "This court retains jurisdiction of this cause for the purpose of passing any and all additional orders herein as may, in its judgement, become appropriate."

The School Board has not appealed Judge Bootle's order, and the three students are now attending Americus High School. The Koinonia Community reports that there have been no reprisals and a number of the Americus students have gone out of their way to make friendly overtures.

Knox County High Schools To Integrate

Autumn Action Set; Court Ruling Noted

Special to The Courier-Journal

Barbourville, Ky., April 6.—Knox County's public high schools will be integrated next fall.

This will mean that ninth-, 10th-, 11th-, and 12th-graders at all-Negro Rosenwald School will be permitted to attend the high schools in their districts.

The elementary-grade pupils at Rosenwald will continue to attend the segregated school, the County School Board decided, because it doesn't now have any other facilities for them.

Ruling Was Anticipated

Flat Lick Elementary School will continue to serve both white and Negro pupils living within its district.

The school system authorized the high-school integration in anticipation of a ruling handed down Monday at London by United States District Court Judge H. Church Ford.

His docket listed an integration suit filed by the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People in behalf of several Negro parents in Knox

Certified Copy Presented

When court convened, Judge Ford was presented a certified copy of the integration resolution the School Board passed at a special meeting.

The judge accepted the resolution as Exhibit A, and then ruled formally that the schools shall be completely integrated by the beginning of the fall term.

This means, apparently, that the board will have to integrate the elementary grades at Rosenwald soon.

Racial Tensions Rise In McComb

Two 'Outsiders' Beaten; Negro Pupils May March Again Today

McCOMB, Miss. (AP)—McComb tensely awaited new developments today in a racial dispute following the beating of two out-of-state white men by a husky plumber.

Reports from scattered sources indicated more than 50 Negro students would attempt to re-enter Burgland Negro high school without signing statements promising they would cause no further incidents. Their re-entry was unsuccessful twice Wednesday.

Supt. R. S. Simpson of McComb public schools said about 25 students signed the statements. The demonstration of 114 students took place on the city hall steps last week in protest against school policies regarding two students refused re-admission after they staged sit-in demonstrations at a McComb bus terminal.

Brenda Travis 16, was arrested Aug. 30 after the sit-in and released a month later. A youth court judge later ordered her confined to a Negro reform school because of her police record. Isaac Lewis, 21, the other student, was not re-admitted to the school.

Violence broke out Wednesday while 56 students of a group of 80 who left the junior and senior high school after lunch were marching beside a city street on the way to a strategy meeting at the Negro Masonic temple.

The out-of-state white men — Paul Potter of Philadelphia, Pa., and Tom Hayden of Atlanta — were stopped at a red light watching the students march by when Carl Hayes opened the door to their car and pulled Hayden from the automobile.

Hayes punched Hayden several times, knocking him to the pavement. He suddenly left Hayden opened the car door again and dragged Potter from beneath the steering wheel. He also beat Potter to the pavement, then hit him again when he got up.

Potter offered any resistance to the attack.

Potter and Hayden, who had red marks and small cuts on their heads and necks after the beating, said they were string correspondents for The New York Post. However, The Post said the two were not representing the newspaper.

Police Chief George Guy said Hayes was arrested later in the afternoon and charged with assault and battery. Guy said the man was released on a $100 bond pending trial.

NO RACIAL CONNECTION

Hayes told police the incident did not involve the race issue. He said he was in the area, picking up pipe from a supply house across the street.

He said when he attempted to cross the street on the red light, the car occupied by Potter and Hayden almost bumped him and one of the men mumbled curse words at him.

Hayes said he did not know which man cursed him, so he hit both of them.

When Hayes jerked the car door open, a nearby woman screamed, "get them."

Other witnesses said Hayes cursed the men as he beat them.

When the beatings began, a police car parked across the intersection sped away and disappeared around the block. About five minutes later, after Hayes had left, several squad cars and a motorcycle patrolman appeared.

Potter and Hayden requested and received police escort from McComb on their trip to Jackson by car. They said they planned to fly from Jackson to Atlanta.

Chief Guy said the two would have to return to McComb and sign an affidavit against Hayes and testify in court if he were to be prosecuted.

The two men earlier signed a John Doe arrest warrant against Hayes.

NSA PRESIDENT WIRES

Tuesday night, the McComb City Board identified Potter and Hayden as representatives of the U.S National Student Association after they had received a message from Edward Garvey, president of the organization. The board quoted Garvey's message as saying:

"In the critical days ahead for McComb, firm and just leadership is required from those who have the responsibilities of public office and public trust.

"Students across the nation will be watching events in McComb closely and their voices will be raised in protest against injustices, or irresponsibilities by any leader."

The board said it received information that Potter and Hayden expressed interest in the school walkout program and assured Garvey that firm and just leadership was what city authorities had determined to use. Wednesday's walkout came after a meeting Tuesday night of students and leaders of the national Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. The meeting was closed to the press.

Negro Students Refuse To End Demonstrations

McCOMB, Miss. (AP) — Some 100 students boycotting Burglund High School for Negroes here refused Monday to comply with an official demand to end racial demonstrations — and give up their chance to return to school this year.

At a meeting, all agreed not to sign an ultimatum offered by the McComb School Board. The board had set a deadline for compliance at 3:30 p.m. It required students to sign agreements halting walkouts and demonstrations.

About 65 of the students turned in their school books during the day. The others planned to return their Tuesday.

OFFERED FACILITIES

Robert Moses, a New York Negro and field representative for the student nonviolent coordinating committee, said the president of Campbell College for Negroes in Jackson offered to make educational facilities available for the students at the college's high school division.

However, the boycotters made no final decision on this offer at their meeting, held in a Negro Methodist church.

More than a 100 of some 700 students at Burglund High walked out and demonstrated at city hall earlier this month when school officials declined to say if they would re-admit student Brenda Travis.

MONTH IN JAIL

She had spent about a month in jail for taking part in a bus station sit-in and was out on bond when the walkout erupted. She joined the student march on city hall. Then youth court sent her to reform school at nearby Raymond.

More than 60 of the boycotting students went to the Oakley Training School Sunday in an attempt to visit the Travis girl, but were turned back by state highway patrolmen, said Moses.

He said several patrol cars followed them to Raymond and when they reached the institution another five cars blocked the railroad crossing.

Officers were armed with tear gas guns and supported by a police dog, Moses said, and they "told us to get the hell out of there." The group departed as ordered.

Two Admit Part In Racial Drive

Fake Newsman Beaten At McComb Linked With Vote Campaign

By United Press International

M'COMB, Miss., Oct. 12. — Two young out-of-state white men who were beaten during a racial demonstration here Wednesday were connected with a campaign to register Negro voters, it was revealed Thursday.

While they were here, the two said they came to McComb as news reporters.

But they told the Justice Department in Washington Thursday they were connected with the registration campaign being held in this area by the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Commiteee. This was confirmed by a committee spokesman here.

Dragged From Car

Paul Potter, 22, of Philadelphia and Tom Hayden, 21, of Atlanta, were dragged from an automobile and beaten by a muscular workman as they drove alongside a group of Negro youths who had walked out of school. The Negroes are protesting the refusal of school authorities to readmit two former students who participated in a bus station sit-in last summer.

Carl Hayes, 28, an electrical worker, has been charged with assault and battery in the attack on Potter and Hayden, who told authorities and newsmen before the incident they were reporting the protest story for The New York Post. A Post spokesman denied this in New York.

Before the attack, Potter and Hayden had spent several hours at the scene of a student meeting, where police and newsmen were congregated. Suspicions that they were not legitimate newsmen were voiced several times during the day.

Dion Diamond of the non-violent group said Thursday that Potter is vice president of the National Student Association, which he said is "directly linked" with the non-violent group.

Escorted From City

Potter and Hayden, escorted out of McComb by a police car at their request following the beatings, flew to Washington Thursday and reported to Justice Department Civil Rights officials. They asked that the Government protect persons engaged in the voter registration campaign.

Their meeting with Burke Marshall, chief of the Civil Rights Division, was arranged by Edward R. Garvey, president of the National Student Association.

Mr. Garvey said there were indications police had "conspired" to permit the beatings. "They surrounded the car and did nothing," he said.

No officers were seen at the beating by United Press International newsman Cliff Sessions, who was a witness.

There was another walkout by Negroes at Burgland High School Thursday, the fifth walkout in a series which began last week. About 100 participated.

100 Negroes Refuse to End School Boycott

McCOMB, Miss. (AP) — Some 100 students boycotting Burglund High School for Negroes here rufused Monday to comply with an official demand to end racial demonstrations—and gave up their chance to return to school this year.

At a meeting, all agreed not to sign an ultimatum offered by the McComb School Board. The board had set a deadline for compliance at 3:30 p.m. It required students to sign agreements halting walk-outs and demonstrations.

About 65 of the students turned in their school books during the day. The others planned to return theirs Tuesday.

Robert Moses, a New York Negro and field representative for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, said the president of Campbell College for Negroes in Jackson offered to make educational facilities available for the students at the college's High School Division. However, the boycotters made no final decision on this offer at their meeting in a Negro Methodist Church.

Negroes Hold School Class On Store Top

McCOMB, Miss. (AP) — Striking Negro students, refusing to promise an end to racial demonstrations, attended impromptu classes atop a grocery store Friday.

The students have walked out of their high school repeatedly since school officials insisted they sign statements assuring no more incidents as a condition of return.

The students divided into three groups of about 25 each for instruction. Teaching was led by Robert Moses, a New York Negro who is a field representative for the student nonviolent coordinating committee.

The McComb School Board met in special session Thursday night and issued an ultimatum to the rebelling students—either sign the pledge by 3:30 p.m. Monday or face expulsion for the remainder of the year.

The board said under law it was obligated to enforce regulations and preserve order at all schools.

The Burglund Negro High School PTA Thursday night formed a committee to work toward getting the children back in school. The committee will report to the school board Monday.

Parents said they wanted to get the students back in school—but without signing a pledge.

The students held a meeting following the PTA meeting. They said they felt if they signed the pledge they would be letting down two convicted sit-in demonstrators not allowed back in school.

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Deadline Set For Students

MCCOMB, Miss. (UPI)—School authorities set a deadline Thursday night for rebelling Negro youths, whose demonstrations have touched off violence, to sign probation statements and return to class.

The local school board, after a special meeting, announced that all surnended students who have not signed the statement by 3:30 p. m. Monday will be expelled for the year.

A group of students held a later meeting and agreed to continue their refusal to sign the statement. Parents of many of the students also met and it was reported they, too, were opposed to the statements being signed.

The statement acknowledges that the signer is on probation.

More than 100 students were suspended last week following an anti-segregation march on City Hall and the school board said they could re-enter only if they signed the statement. Most of the students refused.

Instead, they have gone to their classrooms at Burglund High School five times this week and marched away each time after being denied admission.

Two young white men who were beaten during a student [illegible] here Wednesday reported to a Justice Department official in Washington Thursday. Following the conference, the two said they received little assurance that federal officials could avert future violence here.

The men, Paul Potter, 22, of Philadelphia, and Thomas Hayden, 21, of Atlanta, were here in connection with a drive to register Negro voters. Carl Hayes 28, an electrical worker, was charged with assault and battery in the beatings.

McComb Negroes Stage Fifth School Walkout

McCOMB, Miss., Oct. 12 (UPI)—Negro students rebelling against segregation walked out of a Negro high school today for the fifth time in a series of demonstrations.

It was revealed in Washington, meanwhile, that two out-of-town white men dragged from an automobile and beaten yesterday by an angry McComb electrical worker were connected with a campaign to register Negro voters. The two, who showed up today at the Justice Dept. in Washington, had identified themselves here as newsmen.

Almost 100 students, suspended from classes at Burglund High School because of the series of walkouts, refused again today to sign statements which would assure their readmission. They showed up for an assembly, as they have before, made a point of refusing to sign, and walked out. The statements say the signer is aware of what he has done and realizes he will be expelled if he walks out again.

Go To Temple

The students made their way again today to a nearby Negro Masonic Temple for a meeting but did not march there as they have before. Cognizant of a law passed Tuesday night banning marches without city approval, they scattered and went to the temple in two's and three's.

Dion Diamond of the non-violent student group taking part in the protest said classes are being begun at the temple to keep the students abreast of their school work during the demonstration. He said the students feel that eventually they will be readmitted to school.

The Negro students' protest began when school authoritiese refused to readmit two students who participated in a bus station sit-in here during the Summer.

The two men beaten yesterday, Paul Potter, 22, of Philadelphia, and Tom Hayden, 21, of Atlanta, today asked the Justice Dept. to help protect persons taking part in a voter registration drive in McComb.

The two identified themselves today as representatives of the National Student Assn. (NSA), an organization headquartered in Philadelphia. They said they were connected with the voter registration drive. They had identified themselves in McComb as newsmen.

Charged With Assault

Carl Hayes, 28, an electrical worker, has been charged with assault and battery in the attack on Potter and Hayden.

Diamond said today Hayden is president of the "Students for a Democratic Society," a nationwide college youth organization which he said is indirectly linked with the voter drive here.

Diamond said Potter is vice president of the National Student Assn., which he said is "directly linked" with the non-violent group. Their meeting with Burke Marshal, chief of the Civil Rights Division, was arranged by Edward R. Garvey, president of the National Student Assn.

Garvey said there were indications police had "conspired" to permit the beatings. "They surrounded the car and did nothing," he said.

No officers were seen at the beating by United Press International Newsman Cliff Sessions, who was a witness.

Two Attacked At Walkout

Plumber Held At McComb

McCOMB, Miss., Oct. 11 (AP)—A McComb plumber pulled two out-of-state newsmen from their car and pummeled them with his fists today as suspended Negro pupils walked out of a high school where they had been denied readmission.

Several hours later, police arrested Carl Hayes on an assault and battery warrant. He claimed he attacked Carl Potter of Philadelphia and Tom Hayden of Atlanta because their car "nearly ran me down" at a stoplight.

The incident occurred moments after some 80 Negro pupils, in a holiday mood, filed out of Burgland High School.

As Hayes jerked open the door of the car carrying Potter and Hayden, a woman nearby screamed, "Get them."

A reporter near the spot said Hayes cursed the two newsmen. Hayes told police that one of the two men had cursed him.

Hayes Walks Away

A police car across the street sped away when Hayden walked toward Potter's car. After the attack, another police car pulled up to the scene. Hayes walked away.

Potter and Hayden said they were on assignment from The New York Post. Potter said he worked for the National Student News and that Hayden was a freelance writer.

They both had cut lips but appeared to have no serious injuries.

The two reporters stopped at a red light a block from the school as the Negroes marched by.

The man walked up to the car, pulled Hayden out and hit him with his fists. Hayden lay on the ground and offered no resistance.

Hits Second Man

Then the may yanked Potter from the car and started hitting the Philadelphian.

Other newsmen nearby said the man called the two reporters "agitators" and cursed them.

Potter and Hayden told officers at the scene they had received permission from Police Chief George Guy to go to the school area.

Later, Chief Guy said the two newsmen signed a "John Doe" affadavit charging their assailant with assault and battery. The chief said he escorted Potter and Hayden out of the city—at their own request—and they drove to Jackson. They said they planned to go to Atlanta later.

Earlier today, 60-odd students sought readmission after their suspension following a walkout protesting the expulsion of a boy and girl who staged a sit-in at a bus terminal.

Turned Away

They were turned away because they did not agree to abide by school regulations concerning student walkouts.

The students staged a mass meeting and returned to Burgland after lunch to seek readmission. When their second request was turned down, the Negroes walked out and were joined by some 20 other students at another mass meeting.

Later one of the students, Charles McDew, said no definite plans were set. He said, however, that the students would notify each other if any activity were planned Thursday.

New Noxubee Negro School Is Dedicated

Jackson Daily News 14 K Jackson Miss 3-16-61

MACON, Miss. (Special) — The new Noxubee County High school for Negroes was dedicated this week in Macon.

The plant, housing 2000 pupils, has two assembly halls, gymnasium, two cafeterias and sufficient classrooms. It is the only Negro high school in the county, which according to the 1960 census, had a population 70 per cent Negro.

Principal B. F. Liddell presided over the program. Guests present included Mrs. Eva Melvin, Noxubee County Superintendent of Education; Arvard Koon, principal of the Noxubee County White High School; Dr. J. D. Boyd, president of Alcorn A&M College at Lorman; Frank Hurst, former Noxubee County Superintendent of Education; W. P. Chancellor, W. E. Hummer, J. W. Cockrell and Bernard Senter.

Richmond Native Has Brilliant Record

Plainfield High's First Negro Head Track Coach Is Builder Of Champions

By SAMUEL A HAYNES

PLAINFIELD, N. J. — Marshall C. Brown, Virginia's gift to superlative sports in New Jersey, topped a brilliant, seven-year career as the first colored head track coach at Plainfield High School with nine notable championship victories durng 1960.

Mr. Brown, who also teaches health education and chairs this department, was for 14 years a teacher and coach in his native Richmond and Virginia State College.

A FORMER CIAA official, he is the first certified colored football official of the New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association.

He is also a member of the State A. A. U. and the International Association of Approved Basketball Officials, and life member of the New Jersey Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Last October, he declined a State Department invitation to coach in Pakistan because of his late mother's illness.

MR. BROWN received four plaques and scrolls for his contributions to interscholastic athletics and ace relations in general.

Here are his major achievements in 1960:

His teams became major champions in 10 scheduled meets.

The 880 - relay team ran the fastest time on a board track ever recorded by a high school, 1.32.7. The world record is 1.31.8.

The 880 - relay team was crowned champions at the national high school relays in Madison Square Garden last February.

•The 440 - team won the national outdoor championship at the Penn Relays.

• The indoor and outdoor teams won more than 35 trophies during the year.

HERE ARE Mr. Brown's major achievements in seven years:

His teams set a dual record of 68 victories and eight losses.

His cross - country teams won two State Championships, placed second in other years, and were Union County and Central Jersey champions four years.

• In 1959 and 1960, his teams repeated as champions in Group IV, taking all trophies in the New Jersey Interscholastic Track meet.

Also in 1959 and 1960, his trackmen won all eight trophies in the Union County Congerence, and the outdoor men won all meets in the Central Jersey Relays.

In 1956, 1959 and 1960, the outdoor trackmen were Union County champions, and in 1959 and 1960 were Central Jersey and Statewide champions. They placed second each other year.

MR. BROWN holds the B. S. degree from Virginia State, the M. A. from Columbia University, and has completed rehidence requirements for his doctorate at New York University.

He and his wife, the former Clara Keney Jackson of Richmond live at 1406 E. Front street with their children, Clara Louise, 17, only colored student (freshman) at Connecticut College for Women; Marshall C. Jr., 12, in junior high, and Alice Joye, 18 months.

THE BROWNS visited Canada and 12 European countries en route to the 1960 Olympics in Rome.

His parents were the late Dr. Frederick and Mrs. Louise Brown. Their four sons, Dr. Danel, Frederick, Alfred and Marshall were star athletes at Armstrong High and are World War II veterans.

TRACK STARS coached by Mr. Brown include: Herman Johnson, New Jersey All - American high school track team member, 1959 and 1960; Peter Byrne, former West Point record holder; William Legat of Yale, Paul Palfi, University of Maryland, and iWlliam R. Merritt, North Carolina College.

MARSHALL C. BROWN
Head Track Coach At Plainfield High School

CITY SCHOOLS DROP THE LOYALTY OATH

An Oral Pledge Will Replace Written One for Seniors in High Schools

EPHEBIC OATH IS BASIS

New Words Include Vow to Uphold the Laws of City, State and Nation

The loyalty oath that seniors in the city's public academic high schools were required to sign before receiving their diplomas has been eleiminated by the Board of Superintendents.

The one-sentence pledge of loyalty to the Constitution and Federal and state governments will be replaced by an oral oath that will be recited at graduation exercises.

The new oath also includes a pledge to support and uphold the Constitution and laws of the city, state and nation, and "to strive constantly for the kind of community in which all men can live and work in peace, freedom, dignity and security."

The signed pledge was challenged last March by Edward Jahn, then a 16-year-old senior at Bayside High School in Queens. He said the requirement that a student sign the oath before he could receive a diploma was a form of coercion, and to sign would violate his principles.

Four More Demur

Four other students refused to sign, but all five were permitted to receive their diplomas when the requirement was waived pending action by the Board of Education after a public hearing. Earlier exceptions had been made in the cases of several students who had objected to signing the oath on the ground of conscience or religion.

The written oath was instituted by the Board of Superintendents in 1917 and revised in 1934 to read as follows:

"I hereby declare my loyalty to the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of New York, and I promise to support their laws to the best of my ability."

he new pledge is described as an Ephebic Oath, a name derived from the pledge taken in ancient Greece by the "ephebi," youths between 18 and 20, upon entering a civic manhood. This type of oath is recited at graduation exercises at three of the city's municipal colleges: City, Brooklyn and Queens.

Oath Is Given

The oath adopted by the Board of Superintendents reads as follows:

"We, the graduates of———
———High School, grateful to our city, state and nation for the opportunity we have had to grow and develop as free citizens in a free society, declare our devotion to the traditions and ideals that have brought greatness and expanding freedom to the citizens of our country.

"We pledge ourselves to support and uphold the Constitutions and laws of our city, state and nation and to strive constantly for the kind of community in which all men can live and work in peace, freedom, dignity and security.

"Having learned, in our schools, the meaning of our democratic heritage, the lessons of intelligent compassion and the varied contributions that our diverse peoples have made to the spiritual, cultural and material life of the city, we pledge our active support to those institutions and individuals dedicated to providing for every child in our city the best, richest and fullest education.

"We further resolve to do everything within our power to make this city a more beautiful, happier and more inspiring place for all its citizens."

INTEGRATION SEEN IN NEW ROCHELLE

As Court Fight Is Waged Over Lincoln School, Harmony Is Found Elsewhere

By MERRILL FOLSOM
Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 11—Less than a mile from the racially embattled Lincoln elementary school here is the New Rochelle High School, which many Negro and white leaders agree is one of the most successfully integrated schools in the country.

A survey shows that 11.84 per cent of the 2,230 students are Negroes and that classes, clubs, athletic teams, lunchroom groups, parties and dances are integrated, with no flare-ups between races.

This city has 76,812 residents, with about 10,000 Negroes.

Similar harmony has been reported at the Albert Leonard and Isaac E. Young Junior High Schools.

These schools are managed by the same Board of Education found guilty last month in Federal District Court of "deliberately maintaining" the Lincoln School, which is 94 per cent Negro, as a segregated school.

Merryle Stanley Rukeyser, president of the school board, and the heads of the Parent-Teacher Association Council were vehement today in denying that any racial imbalance existed by intent.

Instead, they declared, neighborhood schools are operated for young children for their own safety and happiness. Only at high school level, they contended, can city-wide integration, with its travel problems, be fully accomplished.

Balance Conceded

Paul B. Zuber, the attorney for Negro parents seeking to break by court order the Negro predominance in Lincoln School, conceded that the upper schools were excellently balanced. But, he added, the "damage had been done" to the children's minds by segregation before they reached there.

Dr. Herbert C. Clish, Superintendent of Schools, said this was "totally unsupported" by the attitudes and achievements of Negro pupils. Miss F. Loretta Coons, principal of New Rochelle High School, said "no-body even thinks about their being Negroes in high school."

The high school faculty of 132 includes seven Negroes, one of them an adviser. Negroes often predominate on the athletic teams and in school leadership. The co-captains of the football team last year were Negroes.

The colleges scramble for the school's Negro athletic and scholastic stars. After being the head of the students' general organization here, Jesse Arnell became an All-American halfback at Penn State and the first Negro president of the students' organization in the university.

The high school has thirty clubs, with Negroes in each. Four dances at Glen Island Casino and a senior prom have been held this winter, with Negroes at each.

"When they graduate," Miss Coons said, "they are lined four in a row according to height, with no regard to color, and there has never been a complaint."

Richard A. Roundtree, a Negro senior, was asked what he thought about it. He played left end last fall on the football team, which won Westchester County and Metropolitan Region honors, and is vice president of the Phi Sigma Beta fraternity. The son of a caterer, he wants to attend college in Virginia to become a draftsman or a disk jockey.

"We all eat together, play ball together and study together," he said. "Nobody thinks about color. We couldn't get along together any better."

John Seeamn, a white senior, is president of the General Organization, plays tennis, is the son of an importer and wants to become a doctor.

"We get along together fine," he said. "Color doesn't make any difference. I can't think of a single Negro in school with a chip on his shoulder, but I know some characters who do have."

The tabulations by the school board showed that at Albert Leonard Junior High School 18.98 per cent of the pupils are Negroes, and at Isaac E. Young Junior High School, 10.58 per cent.

Elementary school figures, which the school board said reflected the neighborhoods, include Washington School, 52 per cent Negro; Daniell Webster School, 29 per cent; Columbus School 17 per cent: Mayflower School, 30 per cent, and Stephenson School, 26 per cent. In the largely white districts, percentages were .25 per cent to 7.4 per cent.

500 High School Pupils Lay Bias To Parents and to Themselves

Five hundred city high school students pointed an accusing finger yesterday at their parents, themselves and some segments of the press for the sluggish progress against religious and racial discrimination.

The students, 15 to 18 years old, took part in a Sunday afternoon conference sponsored by the Committee on Intergroup Relations, a city agency, at Columbia University.

At the outset, they agreed with their adult leaders to discard highfalutin sociological phrases in favor of concrete problems they faced every day. Some of their conclusions were:

¶"Parents are hard to change. It's very difficult to educate your parents about the immorality of bias. Family strains are set up. But we can try to open their understanding."

¶"We should fight newspapers and other communications media that spread these malicious lies about Negroes' and Puerto Ricans' carrying knives and guns."

¶"Fear causes prejudice. It's basically the nature of people to fear and be hostile to things they don't understand."

¶"Intermarriage is a really important problem that's hard to solve."

¶"The wall of racial and religious discrimination would just fold up if we got together like this more often."

The conference was opened in the rotunda of Low Memorial Library by Stanley H. Lowell, chairman of the Committee on Intergroup Relations. He told the students:

"We point the finger of scorn at Little Rock, Ark., but I am here to tell you that while we despise what happens in the South we are more concerned with our problems right here in New York."

I say to you we must eliminate discrimination not for pragmatic reasons—because the new emerging nations will like us better—but because it is morally right."

Antonia Pantoja, director of the community relations division of C. O. I. R., said:

"Let's get off the stock phrases. They're all in the books. If we keep repeating those clichés, we'll never get anywhere."

DISCRIMINATION CITED IN STATE-RUN SCHOOL

ALBANY, Sept. 25 (AP)—A junior-senior high school operated by the State University for traiing teachers practiced racial and social discrimination, the State Education Department said today.

The department said in a report on admission policies at Milne School here that "the student body in no way is representative of the population of the area served by the school or even of those who apply for admission."

The State University College of Education at Albany operates the school, which has an enrollment of 420 in grades 7 through 12.

The Education Department said in its report that 81 per cent of the student body was admitted "because of family relationships with the school or because of pressure."

Dr. Thomas H. Hamilton, president of the State Universit, said steps were being taken to revise the policies. He said admission policies at other practice schools would be reviewed.

A Negro girl whose complaint touched off an investigation of admission policies will enter the school next week, despite the fact that the education department did not uphold her charge that she was rejected on racial grounds.

Call Off Boycott

Parents say "We won.."

CHARLOTTE, N.C. —After two weeks of a boycott and picketing at Irwin Avenue Junior High School, parents here called off the protest against "hand - me - down" schools and a slow pace of desegregation.

Dr. Reginald A. Hawkins, chairman of the West Side Parents Council, said: "We feel we have proved our point."

The boycott, which lasted for nine school days and kept more than half the enrollment home from school, was called off by a vote, not unanimous, of a parents council 76 - member steering committee. In a statement, the council said:

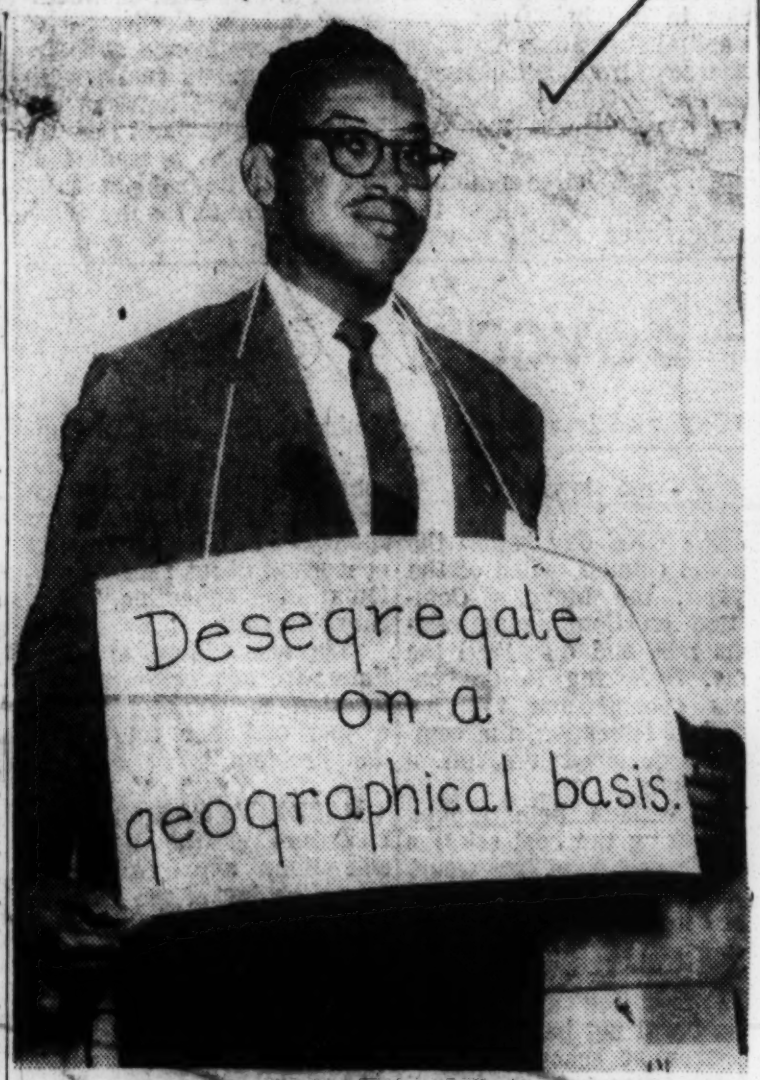
* * *

"OUR BOYCOTT not only dramatized our spirit but was a good impact on this community, inasmuch as it was a sound exercise for basic democracy. . .

"This boycott we feel has achieved its purpose, but there are still grievances on the part of these protesting parents that should be given just consideration.

". . . We again plead with the Charlotte - Mecklenburg School Board in the sense of decency and fair play to permit our children whose parents desire that they attend Northwest Junior High School to attend that school."

The Irwin Avenue School was formerly Harding High School — attended only by whites. When Miss Dorothy Counts enrolled there in 1957, she was so harassed she dropped out and left town.



DR. REGINALD HAWKINS
"We have proved our point"

This year, the Harding High School name, faculty and student body were transferred to a new (all white) school in Ashley Park. This was the reason colored parents complained about 'hand - me downs."

* * *

JUST ONE day before the parents council called of the boycott, the Mayor's Committed on Community relations met and discussed the issue. Referring to the parents council and to the board of education, the committee declared through a resolution:

"We believe both groups are seeking the best solution to their problems. We would hope that there would be mutual confidence and cooperation.

"We further express the hope that the children involved will not be denied attendance at school throughout the current school year."

* * *

DR. HAWKINS SAID the Mayor's Committee statement had nothing to do with ending the boycott. He said:

"I don't see any consolation at all in this (the resolution). It praises both of us.

"Somebody has got to be wrong."

Noting that the Mayor's Committee authorized its chairman, Dr. John R. Cunningham, to appoint a subcommittee to "offer its assistance to any group or agency in the community concerned about racial problems in education," Dr. Hawkins said:

"We are willing to negotiate with any committee interested in working toward a just and fair solution of this problem."

* * *

DAVID W. HARRIS' vice-chairman of the board of education, expresed delight at the ending of the boycott. He said:

"This is not a victory for the school board but is a victory for the children and their education."

Saying the board was happy the children were back in school,he added, "that was our big concern all along."

The big concern of Dr. Hawkins and the citizens group was,the doctor said, "to dramatize in an effective way that there are people here in this community who are being denied and who care for a place in the sun for their children just as any other citizen does."

283 In Durham Sue To End Jim Crow School Rule

Civil rights 'side issue —Ribicoff

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Forty per cent of the colored junior and senior high school students in Durham would be in integrated schools if race were not considered.

This statement was made by attorneys for C. C. Spaulding 3rd, and 16 other minor children, and Warren H. Wheeler and 165 other minors. It was contained in a brief submitted to the U.S. Middle District Court here in school integration suits that opened last week.

Defendant in the case is the Durham Board of Education. Presiding judge is Edwin M. Stanley.

In the suit, attorneys claim that colored and white children have been assigned to schools on the basis of school zone maps which are drawn up separately according to race.

Under this system, they claim, colored pupils have had to attend jim crow schools which are farther from their homes than the nearest white school.

"It is clear," the attorneys summarized, "that plaintiffs were assigned to school on the basis of their race and were refused reassignment on the basis of their race.

"The maintenance of a dual system of attendance area based on race offends the Constitutional rights of the plaintiffs secured by the due process and equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution."

• • •

THE ADMINISTRATION'S aid to education bill faces the opposition of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell because it evades the consideration of civil rights and would give funds to states which have defied federal authority in the school - desegregation area.

In announcing the Administration's bill, Abraham Ribicoff, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said:

"I think it is a tragedy to put on the back of education the problems of everything, including the problem of civil rights. We should not block education with side issues."

Rep. Powell, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, is in a strategic spot to block the bill if it does not meet his approval. He plans, however, to attach a rider to the bill which would deny funds to rebellious states.

"Powell Amendments" on previous education bills have caused their defeat by the Dixiecrat - Republican coalition.

Mr. Ribicoff said that presently there is no law denying federal school funds to segregating states.

• • •

CHARLES E. ALFORD, 10-year-old fourth - grader, was admitted to the Fulford Elementary School in North Miami Beach, Fla. by the Dade County School Board last week.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Alford of North Miami Beach, he is the second colored pupil admitted to the school under the state's pupil assignment law.

For the first time, there were neither negative votes nor comments at the closed meeting of the board.

• • •

PUPILS AT Brooklyn, N.Y.'s Prospect Heights School awarded a plaque and a $250 check to Mrs. Daisy Gabrielle who defied the New Orleans mob by taking her daughter to an integrated school.

One of the first white families to break the boycott of the William Frantz School where one colored girl is enrolled —the Gabrielles were virtually chased out of town as they were evicted from their apartment and Mr. Gabrielle lost his job.

Accepting her award, Mrs. Gabrielle told the students: "You are a symbol of what I hold very dear to my heart —unity.

"You have exemplified brotherhood and togetherness. You are very beautiful to me."

• • •

IN NEW ROCHELLE, New York, Paul B. Zuber, attorney for 11 colored pupils, said he will sue to cut off public funds from the city school board unless it decides by Monday to allow his clients to attend schools of their choice.

Saying, "We will stick to the letter of the law," Mr. Zuber made his statement when the school board said it would appeal a federal court order to desegregate.

U.S. Judge Kaufman found that school district lines had been "gerrymandered" to keep colored pupils in Lincoln School and to keep white pupils out.

• • •

THE STATE of Louisiana is considering a bill which would make it a crime to bribe or even encourage white parents to break a boycott at a desegregated school. The $1,000 fine would be awarded to the informer who turned in this offender.

When Mr. and Mrs. James Gabrielle (noted above) broke the boycott at Frantz School in New Orleans; they received both encouragement and, after Mr. Gabrielle was fired from his city job, financial assistance.

Bi-Racial Board Named for Negro Alamance School

GRAHAM — A bi-racial local school committee was appointed last week to oversee the operations of a new consolidated Negro high school in Alamance County.

For the first time in the history of the county, Negroes are serving on a committee which directs the hiring of teachers and has charge of the property of a school. The move followed a request by a group of Negroes that they be represented on the committee serving their own high school.

The committee will be composed of James Kingsley Malone of Mebane, Francis Packingham of Graham and John Will Jeffries of Pleasant Grove, representing the Negroes, and Stephen A. White of Mebane and Walter Woody of the Eli Whitney School District, white members.

The school which they will serve, Central High School, will open next September to students. It will be the county's only Negro high school, part of a consolidation program which is being implemented by the Board of Education.

Negro School To Be Built

The News + Courier

Charleston, S.C.

The School District 20 (City of Charleston) board of Trustees announced a $1.5 million school buliding program to begin "as promptly as possible," following a meeting with Negro and white Parent-Teacher groups last night.

The program announced by Chairman Charles A. Brown, includes construction of a $1,000,000 Negro high school on the east side of the city, installation of a cafeteria at Archer Elementary School, additions at Burke High School of industrial shops and improvement of gymnasium and shower facilities, and a gymnasium at Rivers High School.

Mr. Brown said the proposals were announced at the meeting of the Charleston Central Council of Parent-Teachers Association and the Council of Parent-Teachers Association, District 20 Negro. The Negro PTA group had been seeking additional classroom construction and was instrumental in staging a one-day boycott of pupils in December to protest crowded conditions at Courtenay School.

Mr. Brown, in the statement issued after the meeting, at which Dr. E. R. Crow, director of the State Education Finance Commission; P. C. Smith, assistant director; and W. B. Southerlin, director of school house planning, were present, said:

"While final details will have to be worked out, the school board has determined tentatively to adopt the building program of improvements and additions to the city school system.

"The school board proposes to finance the contemplated additions and improvements by means of a school district bond issue together with maximum available federal funds. It is expected that the total program, including land costs, will be close to $1,500,000.

"The school board is anxious to proceed with the implementation of this program as promptly as possible, and will seek the enabling bond legislation immediately so that as little time as possible will be lost in commencing details, architectural plans and the acquisition of the necessary land to carry out the program."

The new Negro high school is expected to consist of 57 classrooms, a library, office facilities, cafteria and gym - torium (combination gymnasium and auditorium). It is expected to cost $915,000 exclusive of land cost.

The Archer School addition will cost about $40,000; improvements at Burke will run approximately $105,000 and the gymnasium at Rivers will cost about $144,000, the announcement said.

The board also announced Simonton School will be converted to a regular elementary school. "No change in the present setup of the remaining schools is currently contemplated," Mr. Brown said.

Property To Be Cleared For New Negro High School

The News + Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Palmetto Salvage and Wrecking Co. has submitted an apparent low bid for the demolition of houses on property owned by Schol District 20.

The property is to be cleared for the new Negro high school and will begin no later than June 1, according to Thomas A. Carrere, superintendent of the district.

The bid of $11,888.88 will cover the demolition of all buildings bounded by Blake, Drake, Columbus and America Streets with the exception of 64,64½ and 62 Columbus St. and 87 Drake St.

"These building are the greatest distance from where the school is going to be and at the present time we don't need that property for building," Mr. Carrere said.

In St. Andrew's School District 10, bids were opened last week for hte construction of a Negro elementary school at Red Top.

General Contracting Co., has been awarded the contract, subject to approval by the S. C. State Education Finance Commission.

Work was started on the school Monday and C. E. Williams superintendent of the district, said that construction should be completed by Oct. 1.

Accredit High School In Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Cameron High School of Nashville, Tenn., was recently accredited by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges meeting at Memphis.

Cameron was first established as an elementary junior high. It was not elevated to a high school until 1955. At that time, however, only the tenth and eleventh grades were carried. In June, 1957, the first graduating class received diplomas.

The school has an enrollment of 1435 students with a professional staff of 55, which includes a full-time librarian, a secretary, an assistant principal and a principal.

The present principal is O. R. Jackson.

Negroes Object to Board Plan

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (UPI)— Negroes have objected to a federal court brief to the board of education's plan to integrate vocational classes in city high schools.

The plan was submitted to federal court last week. It would become effective next fall to supplement the grade-a-year plan now in effect.

The Negroes said the plan to eliminate segregation in technical and vocational classes would not do so "with all deliberate speed" as directed by the US supreme court.

The plan would integrate Fulton High school if there were not enough students in Fulton and the Negro school, Austin, to make it worthwhile to give a separate vocational course. If there were enough students in both schools to make it worthwhile to give one course, an integrated class would be formed.

The Negroes also said that provisions which permit a student to transfer to another school if he is in a minority of his race would perpetuate segregation.

14k 1961 VIRGINIA RICHMOND
VIRGINIA PUPIL PLACEMENT BOARD

Board Places 31 Negroes In 2 Richmond Schools

The Washington Post
P. A6

RICHMOND, July 11 (Special) — The Virginia Pupil Placement Board today approved the application of 31 Negroes to attend two formerly all-white schools in Richmond. Wed. 7-12-61

The three-man state agency assigned 29 Negroes to Chandler Junior High School on Richmond's north side and two Negro pupils to Brook Hill School for Orthopedically Handicapped.

The Board turned down the applications of 20 pupils to enter Chandler Junior High and three who had sought admission to John Marshall High School. Washington, DC

The action on the 54 Richmond Negro applications was announced following a 3½-hour meeting. Further meetings are scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday to handle Negro applications from 17 localities throughout the State.

Following today's action, the integration line-up in Richmond for the opening of schools next September was:

Chandler—29 Negroes, all assigned today by the Placement Board.

John Marshall High School —Two Negroes, approved earlier by the Placement Board.

Brook Hill School for Orthopedically Handicapped — Two Negroes, assigned today.

Westhampton School — One Negro, ordered admitted by Federal Judge Oren R. Lewis.

A Board spokesman reported that the 20 applicants turned down for Chandler were denied admission because of "academic qualification." He added that two of the three Negroes seeking entrance to John Marshall were rejected because they lived closer to a Negro school, and the third was turned down because of "academic qualifications."

14k 1961

Negroes Apply At Lynchburg

ROANOKE, Va. (AP)—A Roanoke attorney Thursday mailed a petition to the Lynchburg School Board asking fall admission of three Negroes to E. C. Glass High School.

Attorney Reulben E. Lawson, a staff lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, says he has been retained to represent the three transfer applicants.

Library Damaged

Va. School Set Afire By 'Bomb'

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 1-14-61

South Norfolk detectives were busy Thursday following up leads on one or more firebugs blamed for setting the library at Carver High School ablaze.

The fire was started Tuesday night when a gallon jug, filled with inflammable fluid and fitted with a lighted cloth wick, was hurled into the library. This type of "Molotov cocktail", used widely by Russians during World War II to halt German tanks, was tossed through a window which had been broken with a cinder-block.

PRINCIPAL Charles Brabble said that hundreds of books were ruined or damaged by the blaze and water, and that shelves, part of the floor and paint on the library walls were damaged.

The fire was extinguished, Mr. Brabble said, by the night watchman, Albert J. Murphy, and Charles Flynn and Nathaniel Brown, basketball coaches, who were conducting basketball practice in the building.

POLICE TURNED their attention toward some students whom Mr. Brabble suspended Tuesday. They failed to return to school for the re-opening on Monday following the holidays, he said.

Detective G. E. Dailey of South Norfolk said that it appeared "someone was mad at the school."

Mr. Brabble discounted the idea that the suspensions led to the fire. He said that the school had been broken into a number of times last year and that typewriters and food had been stolen. The latest break-in, he said, was during the recent holiday season.

Va. school paper asks racial amity

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The student newspaper of the Fairfax County, High School devoted most of its latest edition's editorial page to articles calling for a smooth approach to integration in the county schools.

The paper, Fair Facts, contains an editorial by senior co-editor Michael Morgan, a student cartoon and a letter from School Board member F. Merrit Ruhlen.

"Fairfax High School must do more than remain open. It must work through you and your fellow students to create a harmonious situation, an atmosphere of willing acceptance of the "inevitable integration," the editorial reads.

Morgan said students or the newspaper staff decided to write about desegregation last September when the county admitted 17 colored students to its schools for the first time.

Fairfax High has no colored students.

The editorial said that Fairfax High school students "have the maturity and moral character to avoid Little Rock, or Norfolk or New Orleans."

Ruhlen, whom Morgan asked to write on the subject, said the county was "fortunate" to have citizens with a "temperate and moderate attitude" toward desegregation. This will "prevent any substantial difficulty from arising," he wrote.

First Negro Student Dons Maury High School Colors

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va.
Sat. 4-8-61

As the Guide went to press Thursday afternoon, the stage was all set for Reginald Young, 16-year-old junior at Maury High School, to become the first colored player to represent an Eastern District school in interscholastic athletics.

YOUNG, WHO entered Maury high this year after completing studies at desegregated Blair Junior High School, had been indicated as a player, if not a starter, for the Maury baseball team in Thursday's planned clash with Norfolk Catholic high.

There was a round of applause from Maury students as Young took up a position in right field in the 7th inning of the fray.

Coach Bob Bates explained his intent to use the colored player by noting that "I feel that if he (Young) gets what he earns in the classroom, he should be treated the same way on the athletic field."

AND THE treatment that Young has been receiving, to date, on the field has been the same as that accorded any other player. He has been obliged to do his share of helping with transport of equipment, etc, as the other members of the team have.

An over-average student at Maury, Young has an impressive record of participation in Norfolk Recreation Bureau League play. He played football, basketball and baseball in recreation leagues from the midgets through the senior loops. Last season, he was outstanding as an outfielder with the Senior Comets from the Titustown section where he lives with his mother.

RECREATION officials say that Young's leadership abilities led to his being named line coach of the Shrimp Bowl football classic team this past year. He was a member of the Shrimp Bowl team in 1959. A recreation spokesman described the youth as "very cooperative, very apt . . . a real leader."

In their respective seasons, he coached the midget teams in his area in football, basketball and baseball.

YOUNG'S projected presence in the line-up of the Maury baseball team sent several of the education officials of the area to their "rule books."

E. W. Chittum, superintendent in Norfolk county, says he feels reasonably certain that the teams in the county would play Maury with Young as a performer. Wilson (Portsmouth) High School principal, Robert Allen said: "We will not question Maury's lineup."

OSCAR SMITH High, South Norfolk, of course, severed athletic relations with Norfolk schools which were desegregated in February, 1959.

On athletic policies in Norfolk schools, Superintendent L. Lamberth says "We don have any special policy. The (colored students) participat as students in the schools as far as we know."

Reginald Young, in addition to being an outstanding student, is also active in community affairs and, until last year, had a thriving Journal and Guide route in the Titustown area.

14k 1961 VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG, VA.
2 Negro pupils scheduled to enroll
at the E.C. Glass High School
JANUARY 29, 1962

2 students admitted; judge may ban Lynchburg jimcrow

The Afro-American p.16 Baltimore, Md

SPECIAL TO AFRO

LYNCHBURG, Va. — With two colored pupils scheduled to enroll at the E. C. Glass High School next Jan. 29, a U.S. District Court ruling is expected before the end of the year on two requests which, if granted, would practically end racial segregation in local schools.

Pending before District Judge Thomas J. Michie is a petition asking the court to:—

1. Order the Virginia State Placement Board to stop applying discriminatory standards in assigning pupils to schools, and

2. Require the local school board to submit a plan for desegregation of all city schools.

JUDGE MICHIE said he will issue a ruling in the case in about two weeks after attorneys submit briefs. The briefs are due in two weeks. ad. 11-25-61

Following two days of hearings, last week, the judge ordered the admission of Linda D. Woodruff, 14, and Owen C. Cardwell Jr., 14, to E. C. Glass High School. Both currently are enrolled at Dunbar High School, which has an all-colored student body.

The two students were among four who applied for transfers to Glass High.

* * *

THE JUDGE SAID the denial of the transfers "can only be on account of race." He added that he probably would order the other two students admitted after he has studied the testimony.

The other students are Brenda Hughes, 414 Taylor St., and Cecilia K. Jackson, Route 3.

The students were represented by Reuben E. Lawson of Roanoke, Va., and James M. Nabrit III of New York City.

In his argument before the court, Nabritt accused the placement board of applying discriminatory standards when assigning colored pupils and of use application forms which make it appear parents and students are satisfied with segregation.

Negro Teachers Fired As Enrollment Drops

Washington Post & Times Herald Sat, 4-22-61
Washington Star
P. A 3

Arlington has started dismissing Negro teachers because of declining enrollment at the all-colored Hoffman-Boston Junior-Senior High School.

A school spokesman acknowledged that teachers normally are transferred elsewhere in the system when enrollment drops.

Arlington, however, has no other Negro junior-senior high schools and transfer of the Hoffman - Boston teachers would mean placing them in predominantly white schools.

Three instructors at Hoffman-Boston have received dismissal notices effective the end of this term.

Five others have been told that their future employment will be on a temporary basis.

Laid to Desegregation

The teachers were advised that they are being discharged because of an anticipated reduction in enrollment at the all-colored schools. The drop will occur partially because of desegregation this fall.

A school spokesman noted that none of the instructors affected have attained career status or a continuing contract which is achieved after three years of experience in Arlington.

However, the spokesman conceded that the county ordinarily hires as many as 200 new instructors each school year, some of whom have no experience.

The teachers dismissed were Walter N. Davis, Mrs. Alfredia Black and Mrs. Boydena Wilson Brown, according to school authorities.

Two were honor graduates from college and have masters degrees. All three were told that their principal said they had done "a very commendable job of teaching this year."

Notices Issued

In the dismissal notices Personnel Director Charles Walsh wrote:

"Because of the transfer of students from Hoffman-Boston High School, we find it necessary to terminate your position as a teacher for the session 1961-62. This is a situation beyond our control and a decision which we very much regret having to make. This decision is not related to the quality of work or to your preparation as a teacher."

To the instructors who were informed that their contracts will be temporary, Mr. Walsh said:

"Due to a decrease in the enrollment at Hoffman-Boston, it will be necessary to make several reductions in the staff. This does not affect you for 1961-62, but from now on it will be necessary to employ you on a temporary basis . . . I wanted to let you know in the event you wish to make other plans."

Legal Moves Studied

Attorney Otto L. Tucker Friday said he is considering possible legal action in behalf of the instructors.

School Board Member James G. Stockard reported that the decision to fire the teachers was made by school administrators and not the board.

"This is a question that bears close scrutiny and I want to study it very carefully," he added.

As a consequence of a school board decision to comply fully with the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation ruling, about 100 more Negro pupils will enter predominately white schools in September. Previously, 44 were admitted as a result of Federal court orders.

The Arlington Education Association, which represents some 1,100 white teachers has agreed to accept Negro members beginning May 15.

Mrs. Lewis To Speak At Luncheon Installing Auxiliary Officers

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill.
(2-1-27)-6
P. 15
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Sel

Dr. Virginia Lewis, newly appointed district superintendent in the Chicago public school system will be guest speaker at the luncheon installing officers of the recently formed Young Professional Women's Auxiliary of Provident hospital.

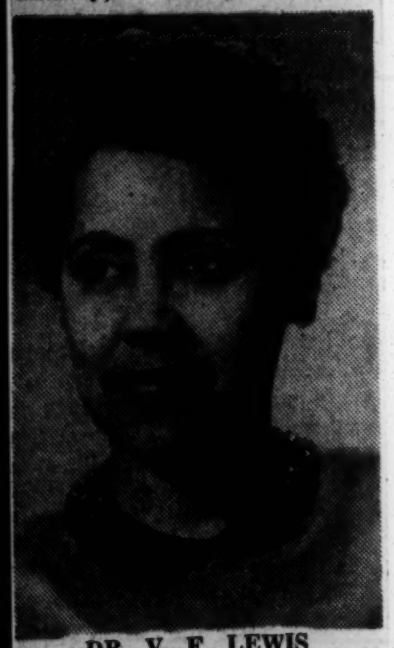
The luncheon will be held Saturday, Jan. 28 at the swank Meadows club overlooking Lake Michigan.

Clyde Reynolds, executive director of the hospital will also speak at the luncheon. Robert Hunter, president of the trustee board, will install the officers.

MEMBERS TO PROVIDE MUSIC

The program will include musical numbers furnished by members of the Auxiliary. Soloists are Miss Dorothy Smith and Miss Frances Ward.

Officers to be installed are Miss Jan Roberts, president; Mrs. Marjorie Stepto, vice-president; Mrs. Marge Lee, second vice-president; Miss Mildred Gladney, recording secretary; Miss Marie Nicholson, corresponding secretary, Miss Vivian Stamps, treasurer; Miss Marionette Phelps, financial secretary and Miss Rita Jones, parliamentarian.



DR. V. F. LEWIS

Members of the installation committee who are working diligently to make the luncheon a success are headed by Miss Carolyn Scott, chairman and Mrs. Monica Franklin, co-chairman.

Other committee members are Miss Christine Beteis, Miss Beverly Blackwood, Miss Ilena Crushshon, Miss Jewell Diener, Mrs. Mildred Pigues, Miss Yvette Towns, Mrs. June Ward and Mrs. Edith Watson.

Membership in the auxiliary is open to any young woman who has a degree or other recognized certification in a profession and is interested in conducting an effective auxiliary service to Provident hospital.

Baton Rouge Supervisor Is Suspended

The Louisiana Weekly 1-14-61
New Orleans, La.

BATON ROUGE, La./-- Mrs. Audry Boykins, supervisor of Negro schools in East Baton Rouge parish, former teacher in Southern and Grambling, was arrested here Sunday night by Louisiana state police who charged her with being intoxicated while driving an automobile on the highway. According to the police, Mrs. Boykins' car was swerving on the highway and they stopped her for investigation. They said she looked as though she was intoxicated and so they took her to police headquarters where they tested her with the intoximeter. They stated that this test showed that she registered 25% of alcohol in her blood stream and that 15% meant intoxication. She was released after posting a $500 bond. Her husband is a teacher in Florida A. and M. University in Tallahassee, Florida. He was formerly a member of the Southern University faculty.

Mrs. Boykins has been temporarily suspended from her position by the Supt. of Schools pending the outcome of an investigation. Her physician stated that Mrs. Boykins was under the influences of medicines which might occasion a condition similar in some respects to intoxication.

Drop Charges Against EBR Supervisor

The Louisiana Weekly 2-4-61
New Orleans, La.

BATON ROUGE, La./-- According to announcement of District Attorney Sargent Pitcher of East Baton Rouge Parish, charges against Mrs. Audrey Boykins, supervisor of Negro schools of the parish, of driving while intoxicated, have been dropped after a thorough investigation.

Parish Coroner Chester A. Williams, Jr., conducted the investigation and concluded that the statements of the supervisor and her physician that she had been given medicine which might very easily produce a condition similar to intoxication, was valid.

A petition of confidence, signed by practically every Negro principal and teacher in the parish and by many of the other leading citizens was presented to Mrs. Boykins and the press.

14 1 1961

TENNESSEE

SUPERVISOR ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

MRS. OPHELIA W. FLOWERS

Mrs. Ophelia Flowers, New Supervisor Of Elementary Education

MEMPHIS — Mrs. Ophelia W. Flowers, 1500 Ball, has been appointed supervisor of Elementary Education, according to announcement made last week by the Memphis Board of Education. Her appointment raises to three the number of Negro women educators to be so selected and marks another landmark in the field of public education on the local scene.

Mrs. Flowers who was promoted to her new post from that of a class room teacher at LaRose school, will receive a salary estimated at $600.00 per month. She entered into orientation work incidental to field assignments under immediate supervision of Mrs. Lucile H. Brewer and Miss Jim Ella Cotton who were the first race women to be appointed in similar positions.

Both Mrs. Brewer and Miss Cotton had served respectively as principals of Klondyke school just prior to their appointments as elementary school supervisors.

Mrs. Flowers was a recipient of a four-year scholarship during her senior year at Booker T. Washington high school. She received the B. S. degree from LeMoyne college in elementary education and taught audio-visual education at that institution for two summers. She received the M. S. degree from Indiana university, Bloomington, Ind.

Mrs. Flowers had a total of 11 years as a classroom teacher at the time of her new appointment. She served briefly at Dunn Avenue school, but rounded out her teaching career at LaRose school of which Prof. John L. Brinkley Jr., is principal.

The new supervisor recently attended a reading conference at Tennessee A and I State university.

Mrs. Flowers is the wife of Charles E. Flowers, a U. S. postal service employee, who is also a graduate of Booker T. Washington high school, a former student of LeMoyne college, and a veteran of World War II. The couple is the parents of one child, a daughter, Kathy Rene'.

Jones Heads Testimonial Comm. To Honor Trenholm

T. L. JONES

Theodore L. Jones president of the Birmingham Progressive Education Association, served as chairman of the testimonial banquet committee which developed plans for honoring Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College for his 30 years of presidential duty.

Thursday night, March 16, at the 78th annual convention of the Alabama State Teachers Association in session at Montgomery.

Mr. Jones was chairman of the 31 - member delegation of the Birmingham Progressive Education Association and was in line to play a major role in seeking reforms in the machinery for selecting the "Alabama Teacher of the Year." The BPEA has the largest number of delegates in the 61-teacher delegation from ASTA District IV of which W. W. Whetstone is the president.

He attended Morehouse College on a tuition scholarship for one year. He holds the B. A. degree from Miles College and the M. A. degree from Atlanta University. Mr. Jones is head of the mathematics department at Parker High School of which he is a graduate.

Mr. Jones is a member of Mount Hebron Baptist Church and a member of Alphi Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Alabama teachers meet this weekend

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The 78th Annual Convention of the Alabama State Teachers Association will be held on the campus of Alabama State College, Montgomery, Thursday and Friday.

The convention theme is "Achieving Better Teacher-Student Relations for a Nuclear Age."

Three of the major speakers scheduled to appear on the program are: Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College; Dr. John W. Davis, president emeritus of West Virginia State College; and, Dr. James M. Nabrit, president of Howard University.

In addition to listening to speeches, attending committee meetings and departmental sessions, participating in special interest groups, teachers will also elect a new slate of officers for the 1961 - 1962 year.

The present officers are: Dr. Wayman R. F. Grant, Mobile, president; E. J. Oliver, Fairfield, vice - president; Robert R. Pierce, Hayneville, treasurer; Dr. Charles W. Orr, Huntsville, research secretary; and, George W. Jones, Montgomery, executives secretary.

A special feature of the convention this year is a testimonial banquet given in honor of Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, Alabama State College.

Hatch, Executive Secretary For Alabama State Teachers

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Robert H. Hatch was recommended for Executive Secretary of the Alabama State Teachers Association by the ASTA Executive Committee of the opening general session of the Associations 78th Annual Convention here March 17.

He succeeds George W. Jones who steps down April 1 to become Executive Secretary of the American Teachers Association.

There appeared to be no vocal or aggressive opposition to Mr. Hatch whose name must be ratified by the Delegate Assembly.

He is the son of Dr. R. C. Hatch, Consultant of State Department of Education.

Alabama State Teachers Name Executive Secretary

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — An executive secretary to replace the resigned George W. Jones was expected to be selected by the executive committee of the Alabama State Teachers Association and placed before the delegate assembly of the 78th annual ASTA meeting here March 16-17.

Names which came up in conversation as being candidates for the $7,000-a-year position were Dr. R. C. Hatch, consultant in the State Department of Education; his son, Robert H. Hatch, Jr., working toward the doctorate degree at the University of Colorado; Alonza Harvey, of Uniontown; N. J. King Chandler III, of Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Lightfood and Dr Charles B. Faucher, the latter of Alabama A. & M. College, Normal.

Three courses were open to the executive committee which under the ASTA constitution must elect the executive secretary and place his name before the delegates assembly along with all other nominations. The committee could ask for more time to check on applicants; (2- it could send to the body one or two names (3) or could report a deadlock.

Since the names of the nominees are placed upon a ballot and vote upon by the voting - status delegates, the nomination of executive secretary would have to be challenged in the executive committee.

Listed for convention speeches were Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.; Dr. John M. Davis, director of the teacher security and information division of the NAACP; Dr. Lelia Bradley, of Aiken, S.C., president of the American Teachers Association and Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., president of Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Howard D. Gregg, president of Daniel Payne College in Birmingham was not able to attend the testimonal in honor of President H. Councill Trenholm of Alabama State College because of a speaking engagement in Little Rock, Ark. Dr. Gregg was scheduled to deliver the Founder's Day address at Shorter College.

All major ASTA officers headed by Dr. Wayman R. F. Grant of Mobile, 40th ASTA president, were expected to be returned to office.

The convention was expected to attract upward of 5,000 educators.

Hatch New Executive Secretary Of Teachers

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Robert Herman Hatch, 32-year-old son of educators and candidate for the doctorate degree, is expected to assume the duties of executive secretary of the Alabama State Teachers Association here in April.

He was elected to this post at the 78th annual convention of the 8,000-member ASTA March 16. Mr. Hatch succeeds George W. Jones who resigned the position to accept the executive secretary post with the American Teachers Association.

BERT H. HATCH

Currently, Mr. Hatch is a Fellow in Educational Administration, Colorado State College, Greeley, Colo. He is a life member of both the National Education Association and the American Teachers Association. Also, he is a member of the ASTA, the Association for Supervisio n and Curriculum Development, and the Alabama Leadership Study Council.

The new ASTA executive secretary is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Hatch of Montgomery. Dr. Hatch is a former unsalaried executive secretary of the ASTA and is presently serving as a consultant with the State Department of Education.

Mr. Hatch, the ASTA executive secretary, was born at Marion, Ala. in 1927. His elementary school training was received at Marion. Additionally, he graduated from the Alabama State Laboratory High School; took both the B. S. and M. Sd. degree from Alabama State, Montgomery.

He has held positions of mathematics education at Druid High School, Tuscaloosa and Booker T. Washington High School in Montgomery.

The new ASTA executive is a member of Phi Delta Kappa and Kappa Delta Pi, honorary societies. Additionally, he is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, the Prince Hall Masons and the Y. M. C. A.

State Teachers To Hold Annual Meet March 16-17

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Spotlight at the two-day 78th annual meeting of the Alabama State Teachers Association March 10-17 at Alabama State College here will focus on the report and recommendations speech of Dr. Wayman F. Grant, of Mobile, 40th ASTA president.

The "President's Annual Message" is scheduled for the 10 o'clock Thursday morning session. There were on pre-convention suggestions as to what would be included in Dr. Grant's message. Whether he will come up with a re-emphasis of a "Grant program" or "Grant Approach" to some of the educational challenges which bedevil Alabama could not be forecast.

The once basic voter-registration stimulation and political exploration program of the ASTA seems to have been discarded. Some of the long-ranged objectives symbolized by the administration of the late J. D. Thompson are no longer visible.

Theme of the convention is, "Achieving Better Teacher-Student Relations for a Nuclear Age."

An estimated 400 members of the delegate assembly together with 4,600 educators will attend the convention.

Among matters upon which most attention seems to center is the suggested revampin gof the "Teacher of the Year" selection machinery; clarification and re-editing of the ASTA constitution and by-laws the election of an executive secretary to replace George W. Jones who has resigned to become executive secretary of the American Teachers Association.

Dr. Charles W. Orr of Normal director of instruction at Alabama A. and M. College, is chairman of the resolutions committee. As ASTA research secretary, the association's constitution says that this office carries with it the automatic chairmanship of the powerful resolutions committee. It has been indicated that this committee will report out for delegate consideration some important proposals and recommendations.

There was no indication of the leading candidate to succeed Mr. Jones. Five names have been mentional including Dr. R. C. Hatch, a former unsalaried ASTA executive secertary who is currently an Alabama State Department of Education consultant. Also on the list was Dr. J. King Chandler III, former president of Daneil Payne College in Birmingham who at present is a teacher in the Cincinnati (Ohio) Public School System.

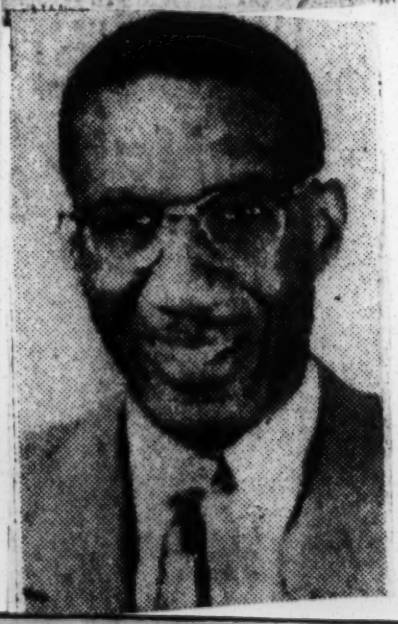
The ASTA budget committee met March 11 in Montgomery to put the finishing touches upon its report. The association's screening committee met March 8 in Brmingham but there came no information from this committee. Its findings probably will not be revealed until the first session of the convention.

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., is slated to deliver the keynote speech at the Thursday night session. Dr. John W. Davis, director of the NAACP teacher security and information division, is scheduled to speak at a testimonial banquet Thursday honoring Dr. H. Council Trenholm ,president of Alabama State College, for 30 years of service college presidential services and general contributions to education. Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., will deliver the convention's inspiration address Friday afternoon. Dr. Lelia Brady, of Aiken, S. C., president of the American Teachers Association will install the officers and give remarks.

Meantime ,it was announced in Mobile that Mr. Grant has been recommended to serve on the spaekers Bureau of the National Education Association. He is a member of the NEA tenure and academic freedom committee.

Some 18 special interest groups will be meeting concurrently with the ASTA convention.

Dr. Bessie Sears Estell, immediate past president of the ASTA is chairman of the ASTA program committee. She is representing District IB in the "Alabama Teacher of the Year" selection com-



14m(1) 1961

GEORGIA TEACHER AND EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Formal Dedication Of G.T.E.A. Building Held

Atlanta Daily World P. 1 Tues. 12-19-61 Atlanta, Ga.

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

Leading educators throughout the state and members of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association thronged to the new ~~$200,000 three-level~~ headquarters of the ~~10,000-member~~ state teachers' organization for its formal dedication here Sunday.

The afternoon dedicatory program was highlighted by praise and a challenge of purpose from Robert Cousins, assistant director of the Southern Education Foundation.

In his address, Cousins praised the GTEA, saying "let it never be forgotten that this achievement we celebrate today was the result of bold thinking and unity of purpose on the part of elected leaders of this association."

"One of the satisfactions derived from working in the field of education is to observe the growth and maturity of students. By following the tested rules of health one comes to physical maturity and exhibits skill, poise and coordination.

"On a higher level the mental maturity, we see students rise from the world of facts to the world of values and progress in their conversation from petty talk about people to a consideration of events, and then to great issues and ideas.

"Some reach the level of spiritual maturity through self-discipline and come at long last to where they shift the center of their lives . . . and grow through self-gaining to self-giving."

COUSINS ISSUES CHALLENGE

Cousins, who is former director of the division of Negro education of the State Department of Education, said in his speech, "If our state is to catch up in the cultural lag and improve its economic status, the time has come for all citizens, who will avail themselves of the educational opportunities, to be enrolled in school for at least two years beyond the high school."

"This means our expansion of programs in general educational opportunities at the Junior College level and in technical-vocational schools," the speaker said.

In his challenge to the educators, Cousins said, "I charge the GTEA with the responsibility for the necessary study," research, and recommendations for such a program for the Negro citizens of this area I schools for the city of Atlanta along with Dr. J. P. Brawley, president of Clark College, will bring greetings.

He said, "you have in your membership the necessary resources needed to carry on such a project."

WHO'S WHO IN EDUCATION

The list of educators attending the dedication ceremonies at the newly completed modern structure at 201 Ashby St., N. W., could be appropriately described as a who's who in education.

John W. Lawton, president of the GTEA and principal of the Willow Hill Elementary School, Statesboro, Ga., presided at the dedication.

On the program included: Dr. L. H. Pitts, president, Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. H. E. Tate, executive secretary of the GTEA; Lucius T. Bacote, past president, GTEA, 1954-1956; Chas. L. Butler, past president GTEA, 1968-1960; Dr. J. P. Brawley, president of Clark College; Dr. C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College; Miss Willie Pearl Linder, Americus, Ga.; C. N. Cornell, assistant superintendent of Area 1 schools.

"YOU'VE COME A LONG WAY," says R. L. Cousins, as he speaks of the growth of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association to C. L. Butler, Dr. C. V. Troup, and GTEA President J. W. Law. The portrait of the late C. L. Harper, a former executive secretary, seems to smile in agreement. Mr. Cousins was speaker at the dedication of the new GTEA building. (Perry's Photo)

Atlanta Daily World P. 1 Tues. 12-19-61 Atlanta, Ga.

Teachers Dedicate New Building Today

Atlanta World 6/ Sun 12-17-61

The newly completed $200,000 three-story brick edifice at 201 Ashby St., N.W., which will become the permanent headquarters of the Georgia Teacher and Education Association will be ~~dedicated today~~ at 3 p.m.

Atlanta Ga.

GTEA President, John W. Lawton, principal of Willow Hill Elementary School, Statesboro, announced that Robert L. Cousins will be principal speaker.

Dr. C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State College and Dr. H. H. Bowen, superintendent of

Other participants will include Rev. L. H. Pitts, president of Miles College, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. Horace E. Tate, executive secretary of the 10,000 member GTEA; Lucius T. Bacote, past president of the GTEA; Rev. W. G. Parsons, presdient of the Gate City Teachers Association; Miss Willie Pearl Linder, Americus, Ga. and Charles L. Butler.

The three story structure is air-conditioned and ultra - modern. The first level contains a printing room, modern rest rooms, P. T. A. offices an assembly room and a small kitchen.

The second floor houses the GTEA offices The board of directors room is also located on this level along with the American Cancer Society.

On the third floor, offices for the state consultants are located. Adjoining the new building is the former GTEA headquarters which now houses the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church offices and the Georgia Interscholastic Association offices.

Dr. Davis Issues GTEA A Challenge

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga, 14m(1)
Thurs, 4-6-61

By HARMON G. PERRY

The 43rd annual convention of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association kicked off officially Wednesday night in the Atlanta City Auditorium highlighted with a keynote address by Dr. John W. Davis, and individual citations to seven Georgia citizens.

Sharing the huge convention platform with Dr. Davis were John W. Lawton, GTEA President and presiding officer, along with Morehouse College President Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, who introduced Dr. Davis, Dr. C. V. Troup, President of Fort Valley State College, and an array of GTEA past presidents, unit presidents and outstanding citizens.

The Georgia born Dr. Davis issued a stirring challenge to the delegate teachers to be "Upward-looking Ones" in their tasks and responsibilties, and not to teach in terms of one race, but in terms of the creative possibilities of all people.

Dr. Davis claimed that the World situation today, which has been created by the increasing influence of Communism could be termed the storm after the calm in our lives which has caused uncertainties in our thinking, and a revamping in our entire educational approach.

This atmosphere which engulfs the world today is the same which this convention faces, said Dr. Davis. He disagreed with the teachings, systems, philosophies and customs of the past, and present, and said that God gave no man the authority to subjugate another, but he intended that man work in a harmonious sphere like the solar system.

The speaker, who is Special Director of Teachers Information and Security for National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the Georgia Teachers that they must be upward looking by teaching and living purposeful curiosity . . . "see what's going on in the world for yourselves," he said, and don't allow a student to just accept what you say. He also emphasized the importance of tests and measurements.

Dr. Davis closed by reminding the teachers that they must take a front position on the civic and racial battle line. He reminded them of the power of the racial group, and that their battle in this area will be, not only for themselves, but to save America.

The GTEA awarded plaques to L. D. Milton, Citizens Trust Company); Clem Davenport (Yorkrite Masons); W. S. Hornsby (Pilgrim Life Insurance Co.); Jesse O. Thomas (Ga. Conference on Educational Opportunities); J. B. Blayton (Mutual Federal Association); John Wesley Dobbs (Prince Hall Masons); and Leslie Dunbar (Southern Regional Council).

The citations read: "For Courageous Leadership in Promoting Quality Education for All."

14m(1) 1961

GEORGIA TEACHERS AND EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Georgia Teachers Head Resigns When Rift Is Reported

The Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 4-15-61
Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 2
14-M

ATLANTA—In a dramatic announcement to the Georgia Teachers and Education Association Convention on Friday morning, Executive Secretary-elect R. J. Martin announced his withdrawal from that position.

"I have given serious and prayful consideration to each of the proposed contracts or work agreements offered me."

"Whereas I welcome this opportunity for service, I cannot make the sacrifice acceptance

R. J. MARTIN

would impose upon me at this time, Mr. Martin told the startled delegates.

His sudden action left the association without a successor to Rev. L. H. Pitts, who goes to Birmingham July 1 to become President of Miles College.

The action threw the convention into confusion and there was speculation that President John Lawton might resign that post to become Executive Secretary.

■

REPORTS HAD it t' t the classroom teachers' division of the association had raised serious objections to the election of a principal from within the organization to become executive secretary and that Mr. Martin withdrew to avoid causing a rift in the organization's ranks.

The 10,000-member body went on record urging higher wages for teachers, keeping the schools open, and the elimination of inequities in the school system.

Highlights of the sessions were stirring and challenging addresses by three outstanding educators —Drs. John W. Lavis C. V. Troup and Ira A. DeReid—the awarding of special plaques to seven outstanding Georgia citizens "for courageous leadership in promoting quality education for all," the presentation of the "Teacher of the Year" — Mrs. Nancy Walker of Savannah, and the introduction of the new executive secretary-elect, R. J. Martin of Macon, Ga.

■

PRESIDENT JOHN W. Lawton of Statesboro presided and personally presented the plaques on Wednesday night to: L. D. Milton, president Citizens Trust Company; J. B. Blayton Sr., president Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association and owner and president of Radio Station WERD; John Wesley Dobbs, Georgia Prince Hall Masonic Grand Master; Clem Davenport, Grand Master Georgia Yorksire Masons; Jesse O. Thomas, president Georgia Conference on Education Opportunities; Dr. Leslie Dunbar, director of research Southern Regional Council, all of Atlanta; and W. S. Hornsby Jr., president Pilgrim Life Insurance Company of Augusta. Dr. X. L. Neal accepted Mr. Dobbs' plaque for the ailing Grand Master who was ill abed at his home here. Dr. Neal is Deputy Grand Master of Prince Hall Masons.

A special gift was presented to Charles L. Butler of Augusta, former president of the GTEA on Friday night, at the same final session where the new executive secretary was introduced. President Lawton praised Mr. Martin as a veteran GTEA worker who had been "just about everything in the GTEA."

The convention marked the swan song for the Rev. Lucius H. Pitts, executive secretary since 1955. Rev. Pitts has resigned to take over the presidency of Miles College in Birmingham, Ala. He is already acting president of the institution, due to the sudden death of Dr. W. A. Bell, whom he succeeded.

—More for Your Money in The Courier—

Martin Succeeds Pitts In G.T.E.A.

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 3-23-61
1-M

R. J. Martin, ardent and devoted worker with the Georgia Teachers and Education Association for more than twenty years, has been elected by the Board of Directors to the position of Executive Secretary for a three year term beginning July 1. He is presently principal of Ballard Hudson High School of Macon, Ga.

Mr. Martin became associated with the Effectvie Body of the Association as a Director in 1939, served two years as Vice President,

R. J. MARTIN

two year as President, and two years as Director at Large. He was then elected treasurer for three consecutive three-year terms (a different Board each term), he has served as chairman of many important committees, including the Constitution, Budget, Program and many others. For years he was the President of the State Councils of Principals, he has represented the Association at the N.E.A., A.T.A. Salary Conferences, State Board of Education and other major positions.

Mr. Martin has served as host principal to the G.T.E.A. State Convention four times. He has hosted more State meetings and Festivals than any other principal in the State. The record of Mr. Martin as Treasursr of the Association is an enviable one, as custodian of funds for nine years the audit showed a total of more than $800,000 and the CPA has given his report commendation each time.

No other officer in the history of the Association has attained this record of service. To write a chronicle which would adequately document the services of R. J. Martin would be voluminous to publish.

Mr. Martin is a graduate of Talladega College wit han A.B. degree and Fisk University with M.A., and has done further study at the University of Oklahoma.

He has been principal at Ballard Hudson for about 17 years, having served at the private Ballard High School.

Martin Withdraws From GTEA Secretary's Race

Atlanta Daily World Page 1 Dat. 4-8-61

14MO

By MARION E. JACKSON

A virtual bombshell was tossed into the serenity of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, Friday morning, when R. J. Martin, principal of Ballard-Hudson High School, Macon, announced that he was quitting the field of candidates for the position of executive secretary.

Mr. Martin had been honored at a dinner Thursday evening, during which prominent Georgia citizens extolled his qualifications for the position. It had been generally believed that the election of the Macon educator was an established fact.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Parks of Cedartown, Ga. were hosts at the recognition event and delegates to the 43rd annual convention were apparently in the mood to go along with board nomination of Mr. Martin to succeed the Rev. L. H. Pitts, who is resigning to become president of Miles College, Birmingham, Ala.

Only a sprinkling of the GTEA leadership attended the testimonial to Mr. Martin which was addressed by Dr. Hilliard A. Bowen, Area 1 superintendent of education of Atlanta schools.

Dr. Frank Cunningham, president of Morris Brown College, presided at the tribute.

REGRET EXPRESED

Mr. Martin surprised the GTEA with his withdrawal from consideration for the job. He spoke to GTEA delegates expressing regret that he was not available to serve.

Mr. Martin had repeatedly refused to confirm whether or not he was going to accept the executive - secretary position. His reluctance stemmed from the salary consideration and apparently retirement benefits, which he held under his present tenure at his present job.

John W. Lawton, president of the GTEA, refused to comment on the statement of Mr. Martin.

Nevertheless, Mr. Lawton was projected as one of the candidates for the job, which he said had not been offered to him. If Mr. Lawton was named it would be necessary for him to resign as president.

In event of such a resignation, James C. Reese, Waycross, would become president of the 10,000 — member organization, which has become a qquarter - million - dollar political force in recent years.

Trustees of the GTEA are James Hawes, Jr., C. A. DeVillars, Napoleon Williams and Mr. Martin.

Mr. Martin's talk to the GTEA was singularly lacking in bitterness. He expressed appreciation for the support members of the GTEA had given him in considering him for the post.

STATEMENT ISSUED

In his brief statement, Mr. Martin said:

"I am indeed grateful to the Board of Directors of The Georgia Teachers and Education Association for having elected me to serve as executive secretary of this organization. I have given serious and prayerful consideration to each of the proposed contracts of work agreements offered me. Whereas, I welcome this opportunity for service, I cannot make the sacrifice acceptance would impose upon me at this time. The association's task is a big one and the problems are many. I pledge 100 percent support to the organization and I will continue to work as best I can to implement its program."

Silent, but militant opposition, to Mr. Martin's being named as executive secretary had been voiced by the classroom teachers. The chorus of this disenchantment reached a crescendo when directors converged in Atlanta.

Regional directors Samuel T. Burrell, Marcellus Whitehead, Fred D. Browne, W. J. Breeding, W. E. Mason, Mrs. M. L. Bussey E. E. Owens, Lester Ashford, Daniel T Grant, T. J. Cantrell, Samuel L. Smith, and Charles L. Butler were non - committal on whether classroom teachers were in dissent on the resignation of Mr. Martin.

SALARY ISSUE

Mr. Martin earns a salary of $8,500 as principal of Ballard Hudson High School. He is scheduled to reecive a $500 salary increase at the end of this term.

The job of executive secretary is in the $8,000 classification, but expenses for travel to regional meetings, in interest of the GTEA, boosts the executive secretary's income by an additional $6,000.

Among the candidates being considered for the executive secretary post is the president John W. Lawton and H. E. Tate. The issue is expected to be settled at the board meeting Saturday morning.

RECEIVE GTEA CITATIONS—The Georgia Teachers and Education Association has cited seven Georgians for courageous leadership in promoting quality education to all. They are, left to right: J. B. Blayton, Leslie Bumbar, Jesse O. Thomas, Clem Davenport, W. S. Hornsby and Dr. X. L. Neal, who received citation for John Wesley Dobbs. L. D. Milton, who is not on the photo, was also similarly honored. (Photo by Perry)

5,000 Negro Teachers Gathering

The Atlanta Contribution

Wed. 4-5-61

Some 5,000 Negro teachers are expected to attend the 43rd annual convention of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association here Wednesday through Friday at the Municipal Auditorium.

Making the keynote speech Wednesday night will be Dr. John W. Davis of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. Other speakers include Df. C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State College, and Dr. Ira De Reid of Haverford (Pa.) College.

Miss Gloria Davy, the first Negro to star in "Aida" at Milan's La Scala Opera, will give a concert Wednesday night at the auditorium.

GTEA President John W. Lawton of Statesboro will present citations to outstanding citizens at the first general assembly at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday. Honored will be Masonic leaders J. W. Dobbs and Clem Davenport; L. D. Milton, president of Citizens Trust Co.; J. B. Blayton Sr., president of Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association; W. S. Hornsby, president of Pilgrim Life Insurance Co., Augusta; J. W. Thomas, president of Georgia Conference on Educational Opportunities, and Dr. Leslie Dunbar of Southern Regional Council.

NCTA OFFICERS REELECTED AT SESSION HELD HERE SATURDAY
. . . W. R. Collins, Dr. Lafayette Parker, Mrs. Geneva Bowe, Dr. N. H. Harris

MRS. BUENA STOLBERG (RIGHT), NEA PRESIDENT OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS
. . . With W. R. Collins and Mrs. Elizabeth Koontz, leaders of the NCTA.

The News & Observer Raleigh, N.C.

NCTA Holds Final Session Here

Jun. 3-26-61

Delegates to the North Carolina Teachers Association Saturday re-elected all their general officers and designated Raleigh as the place for their 1961 convention.

Officers reelected at the association's final session were: W. R. Collins of Smithfield, president; Dr. Lafayette Parker Fayetteville, vice-president; Mrs. Geneva J. Bowe, Murfreesboro, recording secretary; and Dr. N. H. Harris, Raleigh, treasurer.

Three new directors, whose terms are three years each, were elected to the NCTA Board of Directors. They were E. M. Holly of Sanford, T. E. Ringer of Nashville, and M. L. Devane of Lenoir.

Resolutions.

Resolutions adopted included a resolution urging full compliance by the State with the letter and spirit of the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision; a resolution calling for increased teachers' salaries; and a resolution asking that area industrial and vocational training schools be open to all qualified students in their respective areas.

John H. Lewis of Oxford was elected NEA coordinator and will take office July 1. He succeeds W. E. Byers of Charlotte who resigned.

Officers elected by the Department of Classroom Teachers, the association's largest division, were: Mrs. Elizabeth Koontz of Salisbury, president; Charles A. Robinson of Zebulon, vice president; Mrs. Ruth Braswell Jones, Scotland Neck, secretary; and Mrs. Juanita Corbin of Bolton, assistant secretary.

NCTA Speaker

The Raleigh News & Observer Raleigh, N.C.

'Upgrade Teaching,' NEA Leader Urges

Fri. 3-24-61

The North Carolina Teachers Association was told Thursday night the image of the teacher in American life must be placed in sharper focus.

Classroom teachers can help do this by providing the best possible instruction in the nation's classrooms and by participating in professional associations whose aim is to upgrade teaching to the point where it takes its proper place among the other professions.

So said Mrs. Buena Stolberg of Webster Groves, Mo., president of the NEA Department of Classroom Teachers. She spoke at the 1961 convention of the teachers association.

At the opening session in the afternoon the delegates went on record unanimously approving Gov. Sanford's "Go Forward Program for Education" and his tax proposals.

5,000 Attending.

Approximately 5,000 Negro teachers from throughout North Carolina are attending the association's convention which will continue through Saturday at noon.

Dr. James M. Nabrit Jr., president of Howard University in Washington, will address the convention Friday night in Memorial Auditorium.

The association's 80th anniversary was observed at the session Thursday night. Mrs. Nora Evans Lockhart of Raleigh paid tribute to the organization's past presidents.

Mrs. Stolberg said the professional teacher must be eager to experiment with new approaches to teaching and must seize every opportunity to teach students to pursue excellence. The professional teacher must also constantly strive to work successfully with other people and other groups, she added.

"A strong, devoted group of professional teachers," she said, "means better schools; better schools mean better citizens; better citizens create those enduring human values necessary to guarantee that form of government which recognizes the importance of the individual and the sanctity of his personal rights and freedom.

"If we can show ourselves to be such a group of teachers, we will not have to tell people that 'Teaching is Our Profession.' Our actions will prove it."

Teachers' Integration Seen in Arlington Vote

P.6 A The Evening Star

Arlington's white teachers evidently have voted to admit Negro colleagues to their professional organization.

Ballots from all but two schools indicate a majority of the 1,100 members of the Arlington Education Association favor its desegregation.

An authoritative source said over the week end there is only "a remote possibility" that votes still to be counted will reverse the results already received.

He refused to divulge the exact count of the ballots informally tabulated thus far. The final official tally should become known late this afternoon.

Participation by teachers in the poll, conducted during the last two weeks, was described as unusually widespread.

Expulsion Threatened

The executive secretary of the Virginia Education Association, Robert F. Williams, has warned "there is a strong possibility" that the AEA would be expelled from its parent organization if it accepted colored teachers.

But those advocating admission of Negroes expressed hope that instead of retaliating against the Arlington teachers, the State association would follow the same local-option policy adopted by the General Assembly in connection with school desegregation.

The VEA probably will consider the issue at its meeting next month.

The county association in 1956 amended its constitution to make colored instructors eligible for membership.

However, according to AEA Executive Secretary Richard Neal, Negroes did not seek entry, primarily because they did not wish to embarrass Arlington during the height of the State-wide integration controversy.

Negro Backing Reported

Proponents of desegragation recently revived the question proposed the poll and questioned Negro teachers, most of whom reportedly indicated they approve establishment of a single teachers' association in the county.

The Arlington School Board last month in effect declared that in future assignment of pupils it intends to comply fully with the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation decision.

Consequently, about 80 more Negroes are expected to enter predominantly white schools next fall. Previously, Federal courts had ordered the admission of 44.

The education association in Prince Georges County soon will poll its members regarding desegregation. Teacher associations in Washington and Montgomery County already are integrated. Those in Alexandria and Fairfax County are not.

Negro Teacher Claims Bias by Arlington Unit

The Sunday Star

B3 4-16-61 Sec 1 4m(1)

The president of Arlington's Negro teachers association charged yesterday that he had been denied applications for admission to the county's white teachers association even though the group had voted to admit Negro members.

Harvey P. Wright, head of the Arlington Teachers Association, said he had asked for applications from Simeon P. Taylor president of the Arlington Education Association, and had been refused.

Mr. Wright said that the white AEA voted to accept Negro members until April 20 in a membership drive. But when asked for applications to distribute to Negro teachers, he said, he was told he would have to wait until after a meeting of the AEA's legislative council, scheduled for April 20, the deadline for applications.

"If no applications are released prior to the conclusion of the meeting of the legislative council," Mr. Wright said, "the date of the membership drive will have passed."

At the same time a white teacher, George Taylor, said he had also asked for applications for distribution to Negro members and he could not get them either.

Mr. Taylor, an author of the resolution permitting admission of Negro members, said he asked for the forms last Wednesday "because I felt nothing was being done about the AEA's motion."

"My feeling is that the majority of the officers of the AEA are trying to forestall action until April 20 and then say it's too late." Mr. Taylor said.

"Regardless of the issue of merging the two organizations," he said, "we now have another issue—is the AEA a democratic organization?"

AEA President Taylor said he had talked with Mr. Wright on Friday but "I don't think I was ever asked for the applications."

Asked to comment further, the association president said: "It's between the officers of the association. I'm at a party and would rather not comment."

In 1956 the AEA amended its constitution to permit Negro teachers to become members, but none applied because, according to AEA officials, they did not want to embarrass the county during its integration difficulties.

Recently, however, some teachers have revived the idea, and a poll was conducted among members of the AEA. Results of the poll, released last week, showed a majority of the members favored admitting Negroes.

Teacher Unit Coutinues Negro Bar

Three officers of Arlington's white teachers' association have prevented immediate acceptance of Negro members pending reaction from the all-white Virginia Education Association.

The VEA has indicated a "strong possibility" that a desegregated organization would be expelled from the statewide group.

Simeon P. Taylor III, president of the Arlington Education Association, "implored" teachers not to desegregate until he met with VEA directors. Their next scheduled meeting is May 14.

At an AEA banquet Monday night, Taylor denied any attempt to thwart the majority of teachers, who voted 519 to 463 two weeks ago to accept Negro members.

He said "unity of the AEA is uppermost in our minds" and that a delay would put the AEA in a "stronger position when meeting with the VEA board."

Taylor added that he had written the VEA requesting "local option in membership or the local association level."

The officers informally agreed last Tuesday night to continue refusing membership applications to Negroes as Taylor requested, although the integration resolution says applications would be accepted until April 20.

The vice president of the AEA, Lois M. Rettie, opposed the decision which was made by Taylor, John M. Kiernan, the treasurer, and F. Frank Brown, the parliamentarian.

Harvey P. Wright, president of the Negro Arlington Teachers' Association, said Taylor twice refused his request for applications.

The issue is expected to come before the AEA's legislative council on Thursday. Some teachers said an attempt will be made to force the officers to distribute application forms to Negroes immediately.

Slowdown

The Arlington Education Association took a significant stride forward when it voted last week 519 to 463 to admit Negro teachers to membership. In taking this stride it followed the lead of the County Council of Parent-Teacher Associations and the simple dictates of decency. What a pity it is to find the officers of the association seemingly trying to frustrate the will of the members.

The president of the AEA, Simeon Taylor, appears to have assumed a sort of King Canute posture, his hand raised imperiously to hold back the tide of progress. He declines to carry out the membership decision by making applications forms available to Negro teachers. Instead he asserts perplexingly: "There is no move on the part of the officers of the AEA to thwart the majority vote of the membership. We are just asking that a delay of a few weeks take place."

But why should there be a delay? The majority voted to integrate now. Moreover, this was no hasty or hysterical decision. It was taken by mail with ballots available at leisure to every association member and with full understanding of the issues involved; and in point of fact the vote merely carried into effect a charter revision, adopted five years ago by the requisite two-thirds majority to eliminate from the charter a clause restricting membership to white teachers. There has been more than enough delay already.

The Virginia Education Association is opposed to integration. Mr. Taylor says, "We will be in a stronger position in our meeting with the VEA if at the time we are not an integrated association." His logic is hard to follow. Would it not be more effective to present the VEA with an accomplished fact in order to remove any doubt respecting the firmness of the AEA decision? That, in any case, is the course which the membership majority decided to take.

Harry Golden amuses tutors while preaching brotherhood

The Afro Amer. 1-20 Sat. 11-18-61

Baltimore, Md.

RICHMOND

Harry Golden, author, editor and humorist, applied some witty barbs against racial segregation, Friday, as he addressed the closing general session of the Virginia Teachers Association.

The tone of Mr. Golden's remarks was set by his opening ridicule on the report that Gov. John Patterson of Alabama proposed a $3,000 appropriation of state "emergency funds" for a study to prove scientifically that the colored race is inferior.

* * *

"THIS SORT of thing is an emergency?", Mr. Golden asked facetiously. He got an appreciative laugh as he continued:

"But a whole $3,000—why that wouldn't even pay for binding the books—to say nothing of the X-rays the governor would need for this undertaking.

"Blood tests alone would cost 17 million dollars. Then what about those folks in the 1/32nd class, and the 1/64th, and the ⅛th, and the¼ and all those of ½, what about them?"

* * *

MR. GOLDEN, author of two best-sellers "Only in America" and "For Two Cents Plain", told the audience that the man who believes in racial inequality is a captive of legends and myths.

"And this is sad," he explained "because the myths are evil. The tragedy is that these believers don't understand, don't realize the evil.

"When they advocate segregation, they are saying merely that the results of segregation shall be used as an excuse to perpetuate it."

"They negate the idea of entry into the open society based on character, ideals and talents. With arrogance they say 'I'm the big shot. Colored people are pushing. I'm superior.'

* * *

"TO THAT, I say 'How do you know your are superior, if you tie the guy down hand and foot? Maybe you are superior, so why don't you let him run?' "

Mr. Golden maintained that the race issue "is only a matter of caste, and nothing else."

He said that the prejudiced white person, sensing his own inadequacy, believes that the colored person stands between himself and social oblivion."

The speaker lamented the fact that Virginia, "the proudest state in the union." and one with a truly rich heritage should be primarily concerned for the last seven years with thinking up 'gimmicks' to keep its children from attending integrated schools.

"Men from Mars would hardly believe this", he commented.

* * *

"WE MUST get back to the idea of the sacredness of the individual," he declared. "We must find the balance between the wonders of science and the wonders of human kindness."

Mr. Golden said that as a Jew, he has recently become acquainted with Christianity because of the Christian attitude of colored southerners, bearing no ill will toward their oppressors.

"It's a fantastic revelation", Mr. Golden declared "To think, that under the greatest provocation, they say 'Let's go to church and pray for those folks who bombed us out'.

"That's using Christianity for all it's worth.

"As that fellow, John (1st John:4:20) said — and in modern language too, 'If a man say I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a

* * *

CARL ROWAN, a former reporter for the Minneapolis Tribune and at present deputy assistant secretary in the U.S. Department of State, told a banquet audience Thursday night that "youngsters today want equality of opportunity."

This is a right, he said, which is guaranteed to them by the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence.

Rowan described the times as "troubled" and said that it is important that students understand "that there are common threads that link great groups of humanity."

* * *

DR. JAMES M. NABRIT, president of Howard University, declared that Virginia has earned a reputation as "the mother of prejudice," instead of the mother of Presidents" and urged the teachers to help make Virginia a great state.

James Jackson Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond News Leader and an avowed advocate of segregation, said in an address on "A View of the Conflict" Wednesday that "the conservative South is changing right along" and that "the conflict — at least in the South — grows less belligerent year by year."

"The white South has learned," Mr. Kilpatrick said, and that he believed that it must yield on many issues where it has been palpably in the wrong.

* * *

SPECIAL GROUP meetings of presidents of local associations, supervisors, elementary and secondary school principals were held Wednesday during the day.

Dr. Alexander Frazier, director of the Center for School Experimentation at Ohio State University in Columbus, declared in his address before the Department of Supervisors that "new solutions and better answers need always to be sought."

Dr. George W. Jones, exective secretary of the Ameri-

HARRY GOLDEN, homespun editor and humorist, and author of 'Only In America' who got off some witty barbs against racial segregation when he addressed the Virginia Teachers Association convention at Virginia Union last week, is greeted by Miss Sadie Lawson of Roanoke, the former VTA president; and Herbert Marshall of Norfolk, the current president.

14n 1961

Thirty Tuskegee Coeds Accepted In Nurse Training

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Thirty Tuskegee coeds were officially accepted in the School of Nursing, and pledged "to elevate the standards of their profession" in a nurses' capping exercise here Sunday night (Jan. 22).

The capping exercise ended a one year pre-clinical training period and signifies that the students—all sophomores—have met all the requirements for entering the Tuskegee School of Nursing.

The ceremony marked the beginning of their professional careers and increased the number of students received clinical training to 87. This year's freshman class of 48, is the largest since 1944.

One of only two collegiate nursing programs in Alabama, the Tuskegee schoool of nursing was inaugurated in 1892, and set up its bachelor of science program in 1948.

After receiving their caps, the student nurses were provided with a burning candle that symbolizes the light used by Florence Nightingale in brightening the path that led to the bedside of her patients.

The Rev. Raymond F. Harvey, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church in Tuskegee, challenged the class to accept the responsibilities that will accompany their job. "When you take a job." he said, "you take certain responsibilities. If you don't want the responsibilities, you shouldn't take the job," pastor Harvey said.

He warned the class that their "pursuit of calling will be faced with many crises. The unexpected and planned will be re-arranged," he said. Success in meeting these crises, he told them, will "depend on the student's inner conviction" and what he has accomplished from present training.

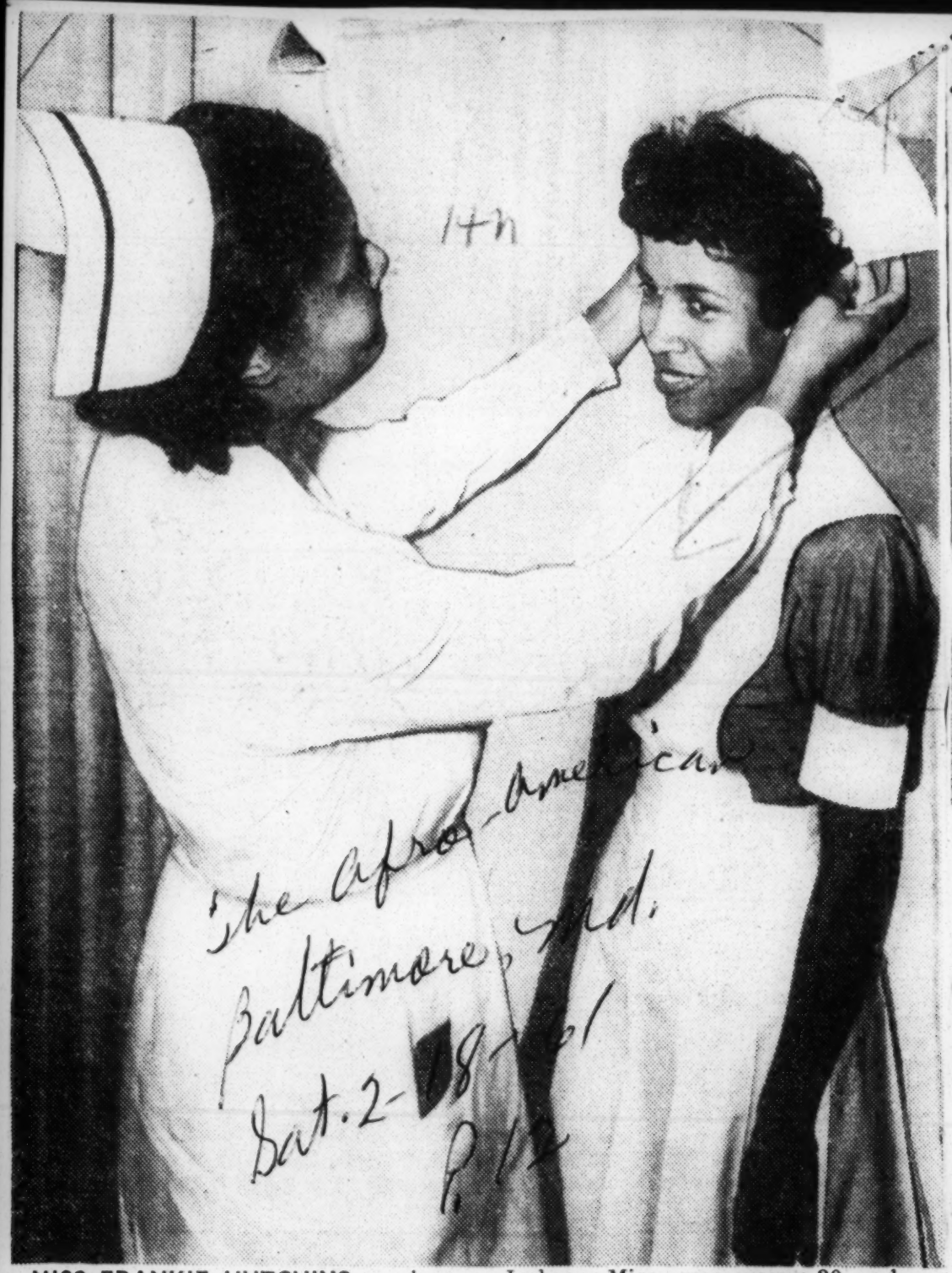
Job descriptions will follow every type of employment, he said. However, told the group it was not in their mainstream of training to abide by these job descriptions. "You have only met a job description," he said "when you have met a human need because suffering was in existence."

Students receiving their caps were: Misses Doris Evelyn Ballard, Little Rock, Ark.; Mae Dean Bivens, Thomasville, Ga.; Barbara Jean Boswell, Montgomery, Ala.; Clifford Mae Broughton, Climax, Ga.; Ernestine Brown, Pleasant Hill, N, C.; Bernice Carlton, Tuskegee; Angela Annette Cunningham, Calera, Ala.; Evelyn Odette Ellington, Tuskegee; Delores Evans, Birmingham, Ala.; Juanita Freeman, Sheffield, Ala.

Also, Amanda Elizabeth German, Bessemer, Ala.; Juanita Hall, Miami, Fla.; Rosette Harris, Tuskegee; Yvonne Harvey, Perry, Ga.; Juanita Leatrice Henderson, Tuskegee; Frankie Le Flora Hutchins, Jackson, Miss.; Mary Alice Jackson, Tuskegee; Florence Loretta Laney, Inkster, Mich.; Shirley Ann Lewis, Miami, Fla.; Elyce Raye McSwaine. Tuskegee.

And Margaret Elaine Norma, Jackson, Miss.; Annette Patricia Osborne, Tallassee, Ala.; Joyce Marie Patrick, Galveston, Tex.; Hazel Ann Pope, Decatur, Ala.; Edith Rivers, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Bernice Robbins, Chicago, Ill.; Evelyn Elizabeth Sanders, Detroit, Mich.; Jenesta Louise Sturrup, Opa Locka, Fla.; Mary Velma Waver, Tuskegee; Billie Elise Wright, West Palm Beach, Fla.

TAKE NIGHTINGALE PLEDGE — These four Tuskegee coeds were among the 30 sophomores who pledged to "elevate the standards" of nursing and devote themselves "to the welfare of those committed to my care." The pledge was part of a nurses' capping exercise at Tuskegee Institute, and marked their official acceptance in the School of Nursing. The burning candle is a symbol of the light used by Florence Nightingale in brightening the path that led to the bedside of her patients. The students, l. to r., are: Margaret Norma, Frankie Hutchins, Ernestine Brown, and Amanda German.



MISS FRANKIE HUTCHINS receives nurse's cap from Mrs. Lillian Harvey, dean of the Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing, during recent capping exercises. Miss Hutchins, who is from Jackson, Miss., was among 30 sophomore students officially accepted in the school of nursing after a year of pre-clinical training.

30 sophomores receive caps at Tuskegee

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14n 1961

30 'Select' Pupils To Study At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Thirty high school students with outstanding ability in science and mathematics will study for 10 weeks this summer at Tuskegee Institute under a special grant of $14,000 from the National Science Foundation.

The primary purpose is "to bring outstanding students into direct contact with college teachers and research scientists of recognized competence," according to Dr. B. D. Mayberry, director of the program.

To qualify, a student must have shown a high aptitude for science, rank in the top 10 per cent of his (or her) class, be recommended by his high school teachers or principal, get parent's approval, and be a high school student or a graduate who has never attended college.

7 COURSES

The program's seven accelerated courses are: general biology, general chemistry, radioisotope technology, mathematical analysis, basic college preparatory mathematics, junior research participation and a science career seminar.

The program begins June 5 and ends August 11, 1961.

Students selected will room and board on the Tuskegee campus, have access to the college's counseling service, and be guided by two high school science teachers who will live in the dormitories with the students and conduct study hours.

Dr. Mayberry estimates that each participant's living costs will be approximately $150, to be paid by the student, if possible. However, the NSF will pay about half the living and travel expenses of qualified students unable to pay the full amount.

KEEN COMPETITION

In a letter announcing the program to high school principals and teachers, Dr. Mayberry, head of the division of plant and soil science at Tuskegee, pointed out that competition for appointments "will be very keen," and urged that only "truly exceptional" students be encouraged to compete.

In recent years, Tuskegee's similar special programs have included two summer institutes for high school science teachers, two Academic Year Institutes, and two summer institutes in radiation biology supported by the NSF and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Applicants should write directly to Dr. B. D. Mayberry, Director, Summer Science Training Program, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

India Artist at Tuskegee Says:

Abstract Art U. S. Dominant Trend

By RAY BOONE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—They are called abstract paintings because they scarcely represent reality. To a great many of us, such paintings are merely canvases weirdly smattered by unlimited colors and shades, confusing the optic nerves—and the mind.

Yet, according to leading art critics, these abstract paintings are a dominant trend in American art circles. Why?

One explanation is offered by a humanitarian-type artist from India, who, by virtue of geography alone, is able to give an always interesting view of how others see Americans. Says he:

Mr. David

"Today's world of things difficult to define and understand has certainly had influence on American abstract paintings, but one of the strongest forces has been increasing automation."

The artist is Solomon Charles David, a member of India's consulting committee on higher education, who is presently studying art and craft techniques at Tuskegee Institute.

■

MR. DAVID, who heads the Art and Handicraft Institute at Vidyabhawan Society in Udaipur (a college patterned after Tuskegee), believes "too much" automation is "promoting conformity," and stripping Americans of their individuality and "resources of creativity."

■

COMPARED TO America, hardly any attention is attracted by abstracts in India, according to Mr. David. "We are more interested in real paintings, something that can be associated with recognizable subjects."

He explained that the "problem of conformity" does not prevail in India as in America, for there are fewer machines and "more respect for the individual."

MR. DAVID has observed that, although many Americans set their values high on material gains, they are by no means selfish. "Everybody I've met has been friendly and willing to help," he said.

Cordial and handsome at 39, Mr. David is a far cry from the stereotyped view of an artist (none of the bizarre dress and beard business). His dress is Occidental and conservative; his smile is broad and warm.

The lack of communication, Mr. David believes, is the primary reason why America's race problem has not been ironed out and the cold war between America and Russia has become more intensified.

—More for Your Money In The Courier—

141

Defender
March (4-10) 1961
Chicago, Ill. p. 7

Learning By Doing

PATIENT, Mrs. Bertha Pritchett, has her pulse checked by Tuskegee student nurse, Joarvonia Weston. Student later explains to patient the importance of checking pulse beat prior to taking medications.

Through this home care program, Tuskegee student nurses volunteer their services and enhance their own professional readiness.

14n 1961

At board meeting—

Legislator says Tuskegee costs, allocations high

BY TRUDY CARGILE, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 22—The State Board of Education took under advisement yesterday a chanrge by one of Alabama's representatives that Tuskegee Institute receives more money per student from the state than either of its two white universities.

The charge was made by Rep. Gregory Oakley of Wilcox County in a closed session.

Oakley contends that the cost per student at Tuskegee is higher than at either the University of Alabama or Auburn University, and that the amount allocated by the state board is even higher than the actual cost.

CARGILE

Producing figures he said he received through the State Dept. of Education, Oakley said home economics is the only course where the cost is less at the Negro school than at the two white universities.

THE LEGISLATOR referred only to state funds allowed Tuskegee for training of students in specialized courses not available to them in state-supported institutions.

As examples, he said cost-per-student in agriculture is $1878 at Tuskegee and $913 at Auburn; in nursing, $1425 at Tuskegee and $1384 at Alabama; in engineering, $1130 at Tuskegee and $895 at Alabama, and in veterinary medicine, $5627 at Tuskegee and $1827 at Auburn.

Gov. John Patterson later told newsmen the matter was "taken under advisement."

In other action, the board opened bids on a public sale of $150,000 Troy State College revenue bonds authorized earlier.

Low bid of 3.8403 per cent, offered by Hendrix & Mayes of Birmingham, received the board's approval.

APPROVAL WAS given for Florence State College to collect a capital outlay fee of $10 a semester in the regular session and $5 in Summer sessions from each student to pay for additional land.

The fee will become effective at the beginning of the 1961-'62 regular session and continue until further action by the board.

The board voted to name a new Negro vocational school in Mobile the "Carver State Vocational Technical School."

To fill the expired term of Basic Science Board member, the board approved appointment of Dr. Paul M. Newberne of Auburn University.

The president of Jacksonville State College was authorized by the board to make formal application to the Federal Housing Authority for a loan to erect a fine arts building. Student fees are to be used to retire the loan.

Resolutions were adopted at yesterday's meeting commending the services of Dr. C. B. Smith, retiring president of Troy State College, and Dr. Robert Emmett Cammack, who recently retired as director of state vocational education.

State Education Board Names Stewart; Hears Tuskegee Gets More Money Than 2 Colleges

MONTGOMERY (AP) — The State Board of Education has named state school Supt. Frank R. Stewart as president of Troy State College. Gov. John Patterson said he will name a new school superintendent "right away."

The board in a closed session Tuesday unanimously elected Stewart to the college presidency where he will receive $12,000 a year and a house furnished by the state. He succeeds Dr. C. B. Smith, who is retiring in June.

Stewart, 50, submitted his resignation as school superintendent but said he will stay on until a successor is named.

The superintendent ordinarily is elected, but because of the vacancy the governor can appoint someone to fill the office until the 1962 elections. Patterson said he will announce his choice soon so the new superintendent can prepare to work with the legislature which convenes in May. The superintendent is paid $10,000 a year.

Patterson, chairman of the education board, said he requested the executive session so the board could discuss qualifications of the "numerous" applicants for the Troy post. Alabama law prohibits secret or executive meetings of school boards and many other state agencies except where "the good name of a man or woman" is involved.

Also in executive session, the board heard State Rep. Gregory Oakley of Wilcox County charge in a statement that Tuskegee Institute is getting considerably more state money per student than Alabama's two white universities. Patterson said there was no board action on the matter, but it was "taken under study."

The board also:

—Authorized Florence State College to impose special tuition fees of $10 per regular semester and $5 during the summer session to meet building needs.

—Accepted a bid from Hendrix and Mayes of Birmingham to buy $150,000 worth of revenue bonds from Troy State at 3.84 per cent interest. The money will help pay for a new dormitory.

—Approved Troy State's application to borrow $250,000 from the federal government for a men's dormitory.

—Authorized Livingston State College to borrow $600,000 from the federal government for construction of a dormitory and dining facilities. State bond issue funds totaling $50,000 also will go toward the project.

—Voted to permit Alabama A&M College to finance a new dormitory, faculty apartments and dining facilities with a $875,000 federal loan plus $175,000 from state bond money.

—Authorized Jacksonville State College to negotiate a federal loan for a new fine arts building.

14n 1961

Dateline Tuskegee—

The Birmingham News

Views mixed on changes in Institute

Birmingham, Ala.

Thurs. 4-6-61

Of historic proportions are the tensions currently gripping Macon County, Ala., tensions to which the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, the U. S. Justice Department and the federal judiciary have contributed. In order to put the Macon County picture into perspective. The News sent staffer James Jacobson to talk to the people involved to find out what the situation really is. This is he fifth article of his report.

BY JAMES E. JACOBSON, News staff writer

Tuskegee Institute President L. H. Foster spelled out "New Directions and New Dimensions for a New Day" at a vesper service address at the Institute on Feb. 5 this year.

". . . Unfortunately," he said, "these remnants (of old images of Tuskegee) are sometimes currently unrealistic and impede effective implementation of new programs as well as the view in which these new programs are held—both on and off the campus."

Dr. Foster points to evidence of conflict

THE OLD TUSKEGEE, he said, was one of "simple dedication, imaginative leadership, helpful friends, and eager students in a geographical and cultural setting that had very few shining beacons of hope, such as the then new Tuskegee Institute of that day."

JACOBSON

Later, he said, "there is much evidence that Tuskegee Institute was frequently in conflict with a vigorous new Negro vanguard on major issues which concerned Negro citizens. To some there seemed to be too much 'compromise' on issues such as segregation, at a time when a few Negroes were beginning to move into the wider American world and large numbers were making new homes above the Mason-Dixon line."

"Today," Dr. Foster said, "there is no foreseeable limit to the service Tuskegee Institute may render in higher education. Our new directions envision these opportunities and our new dimensions conceive the practical possibilities. Today is a great moment for us at Tuskegee Institute. We must be sure—as we do today's work today—that we not shackle the future of this institution or those it may serve, either by inefficient performance or by a dim or circumscribed view of where mankind is headed and what our role might be creatively in this world's future."

Standards must be high

A WHITE INTERPRETATION OF DR. FOSTER'S words might be that Tuskegee Institute has been transformed from a vocational school to teach Negroes trades and to equip themselves for a better life within existing frameworks, to an institution which is actively fostering "integration pressure."

Dr. Foster himself, in the same speech, cautioned that the standards of education at Tuskegee must be high to guard against "any sub-standard performance of a regular graduate who was not adequately prepared for the new desegregated world into which he moved. Failure by a Negro in an integrated situation is difficult to erase."

But Negroes contend that any "change" in the Institute is not a distortion of the philosophies of Booker T. Washington, but rather that whites themselves distorted Washington's meaning. The aim is now, as it has always been, they say, to prepare Negroes to assume all the privileges and responsibilities of full citizenship.

Demands of the time change

COMMENTING ON ANY "CHANGE" IN THE Institute during an interview in his office, Dr. Forster said that "educational purposes are generally the same, but the demands of the time require change. Evidence of that is readily available by reading our catalogs and published material down through the years."

Later he added that "an additional institution provides growth for young people, and it must always project itself constructively forward. We are training young people not for today, and certainly not for yesterday. We are educating them for the future.

"This institution is committed to progress. Its programs, its sights and its energies are directed toward moving ahead in a world that is on-going. We want to share in that world and make our contribution. As we voice that commitment, we have little time to look backward into an ancient past except as there are fundamenal strengths which come out of our institutional heritage.

Good music but poor logic

OTHER FACULTY MEMBERS SPEAK in similar terms.

C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the division of social sciences and president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., said "I'm amazed at folks who express surprise at other colleges and institutions. Why should we remain static when others are changing?"

"That old-time religion," he said later, "is good music but it's poor logic. Just because something was good enough for our parents doesn't mean it's good enough for us. If religion is good enough now, it's good enough because it meets needs. We want students to analyze as objectively as possible today's social issues and problems."

He pointed out that the faculty as a whole is interested in greater participation as citizens, that the students have higher goals today and "won't be satisfied with opportunities limited to the rigid segregation of the past."

"With the faculty members on one hand having higher aspirations for participation and the students on the other hand having higher aspirations for greater opportunity, I would say sure, the Institute is changing."

P. 23

Educate people to change

DR. JAMES H. M. HENDERSON, a research scientist and professor, said, "If there hadn't been this change educationally," I would have left here a long time ago. I want progress; logical, sensible progress. I'm not a radical, but I guess I'm what you'd call a little left of moderate. These things (sociological changes) have to come about by a somewhat gradual progress, but there must be progress. You have to educate people to do it, not do it by fiat and legislation.

Birmingham, Ala.

"You don't tell a drunk driver, 'Look, whenever you get ready you get yourself straightened out.' The only way you can help him is by education."

"I'm the last one to go out and say to someone, 'Change right now.' It's against human nature and all logic. The only way you can do it is by education."

A place with mission

VINCENT McDONALD, JAMAICAN, is editor of The Campus Digest, the Tuskegee student newspaper. He is the author of an editorial in the March 17 issue of that paper entitled "Change, Indeed!!" which is a reply to an earlier BIRMINGHAM NEWS editorial called "Tuskegee Change."

The News editorial said that Booker T. Washington's "fundamental aspiration" for Tuskegee was "practical in the extreme," but that through a "natural trend," Washington's concept ("to help Alabama Negroes make a better living") has been "greatly altered."

"The Digest cannot possibly apologize for the progress which Tuskegee has made, some of which The News accurately reports, McDonald's editorial said.

". . . Since its founding 80 years ago, Tuskegee Institute has been, and still is, a place with a mission . . . Today, however, Tuskegee is not concerned merely with training its students to earn a living; moreover, it is concerned with developing the student to live a better life."

"Tuskegee continues to focus on new horizons," the editorial concluded, "facing realistically and earnestly the challenges of change. The Digest believes that for this, informed citizens, even of Alabama, will be grateful

"Change, indeed!"

No group working for integration

THE NEWS EDITORIAL ALSO SAID "Tuskegee today is a fount of influence for integration in the South."

McDonald, in a separate interview, said that Tuskegee "has always been a fount of influence for integration in the South," just like all Negro groups. As far as the students and the faculty are concerned, I am sure they work for this as individuals"

"As far as I know," he added later, "there is no group on campus working as a group for integration. As individuals, we are seeking to qualify ourselves to high standards so that we can assume responsibility and compete for job opportunities."

Tyree Parker of Dallas, Tex., president of the Institute Council, the student governing body, said, "I don't think Tuskegee is a fount of integration. I definitely don't think its primary aim is integration. For various reason an educational institution might have a tendency to seem that that is true, but I don't think so. You could say the same of Alabama State or any other Negro college."

Negroes associated with the Institute agree that there has been a change in the educational programs as needs have dictated, but feel that any change from the concepts of the founders of the school has been mostly in the minds of whites who misinterpreted what those concepts were to begin with.

"The founder sought to build a curriculum to prepare students for good citizenship," Gomillion said. "We're still trying to do the same thing."

Indonesian Coed Sets Cap For National Talent Contest

The Informer
Houston, Texas

Sat. 4-1-61

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —A talented Idonesian coed at Tuskegee Institute has set her sights on winning a national talent contes,t having won top ocal honors of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity Talent Hunt here last week.

She is Miss Helen Goik Ay Lie, a freshman who topped six other contestants here last Saturday night with her rendition of Chopin's Fantasia Impromptu.

"I may be looking too far ahead just now, but I'm looking forward to the nationals," smiled the 20-year-old native of Djakarta.

Miss Lie, one of some 47 overseas students attending Tuskegee, said she had never won a contest before, and did not expect to win this one.

TALENTED—Miss Helen Giek Lie, Tuskegee Institute freshman from Djakarta, Indonesia, is congratulated by Louis Ballard, basileus of local chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, after she won top honors in fraternity's district talent hunt. Also in line to congratulate her is second-place winner Leon C. Smith, also a Tuskegee Institute freshman. Both are pianists. Third place was won by clarinetist Howard J. Nicholson, senior at Tuskegee Institute High School.

Indonesian Coed Out To Win Nat'l Talent Contest

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"I may be looking too far ahead just now, but I'm looking forward to the nationals," smiled the 20-year-old native of Djakarta.

Miss Lie, one of some 17 overseas students attending Tuskegee, said she had never won a contest before, and did not expect to win this one.

"I was surprised and really did not expect to win because there were so many other good performers, but I'm glad I did and I'm going to work very hard to make the finals," she promised.

An elementary education major who said she has been playing the piano for 11 years, Miss Lie will go to Ocala, Fla., on March 31 and compete in the district hunt.

From there, if she wins she will compete in the National Conclave in Washington, D. C., in August.

"I expect the Nationals to be tough, but even if I didn't win, I'm going to give it a good try," she said.

The Hunt, sponsored annually by the Omega Psi Phil, was created in 1945 and features vocal and instrumental music of a classical and semi-classical nature.

The winner of the district contest is awarded an all expense paid trip to Washington to perform at the National Conclave.

Miss Lie came to Tuskegee in September, 1960 after hearing of the school through the Tuskegee-Indonesia Project, a five-year program through which Tuskegee upgraded the country's technical training. She was successful in obtaining one of the two Tuskegee Scholarships offered annually to Indonesians.

To earn part of her personal expenses, she works part-time as a secretary at Tuskegee's Carver (research) Foundation. She is also saving for expenses to go back home after she has completed her education here.

Of Tuskegee, Miss Lie says:

"I like Tuskegee, its beautiful campus, the choir and the pople. The school has a very good academic program."

As to her plans for the future, Miss Lie said that she hopes to attend a music conservatory after her graduation from Tuskegee and wants eventually to return to Indonesia to teach.

Fright Has Kept Students From Science, Dr. Branson Believes

By BILL SLATER

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The country suffers from a shortage of good science teachers and researchers because many talented students turn their backs on the sciences in college after they've been led to believe the sciences are difficult to master.

This theory was offered by Dr. Herman R. Branson, head of Howard University's physics department at Tuskegee Institute's Science Emphasis Week observance last week.

One result of the shortage is that opportunities for Negroes in the fields of physics, mathematics and chemistry are at an all - time peak, Dr. Branson told a group of high school science students and teachers.

"Opportunities are sky high .... right here at Tuskegee there's room for another good man to teach physics and I know of at least 30 other institutions that are in need of good teachers," said Dr. Branson.

SCHOOLS SUFFERING

Of the few qualified science graduates each year, industry takes most of these by offering high salaries, leaving the schools to suffer for lack of good instructors, Dr. Branson told the group.

Emphasizing the shortage of good mathematicians, he pointed out that the United States produces less than 300 Ph.D's in that field per year, and industry and government grab most of them.

Much of the blame for little interest in the science fields he laid to "lack of imagination in the elementary and high school program" and unprepared teachers.

He said that most schools fail to emphasize the sciences mainly because many of the teachers have weak science backgrounds. He proposed that elementary and high schools adopt a program by which a student of unusual ability could be worked with individually for maximum development, independent of his classmates' progress.

"We ought to have a program similar to the kind most schools have in athletics," he said. "When they get a guy who shows potential in basketball, they work with him until his talents are developed. This is what the science teacher ought to be doing with his gifted students."

He cited a new program sponsored by the Physical Science Study Commission which is designed to make the student approach the study of physics on an analytical basis, and stimulate his interest.

Now underway in some northern and midwestern cities, the program "teaches the student to work on an individual basis and think independently."

14n 1961

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
4-(15-21)-61
p. 7

Talent Hunt Strikes It Rich

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G. W. CARVER HISTORY CLUB

Montgomery Advertiser-Journal

Visit Tuskegee, Trade School

3-24-16-61

By GWEN PATTON

The Negro History Club of the G. W. Carver High School, along with their advisor, Mrs. Lois Conley Smith visited Tuskegee the past week. En route to Tuskegee the Negro History Club, Patrica dustrial School.

A special assembly program was held for the members of the Negro Histroy Club. Patricia Scott served as mistress of ceremony. The president, Will Belser gave the origin of the club. William Owens, and Gwendolyn Patton spoke on The Negro and The Constitution. Comments were made by Mrs. Lois C. Smith. After the assembly program, along with Mr. Ford, principal of the school, who served as a guide the members toured the various buildings on the campus. Special attention was focus on the Trade Building.

After arriving in Tuskegee the members visited Tuskegee High School, where they had the opportunity to visit many of the class rooms. Students served as guides. Lunch was served. The next stop was Carver Museum which is located on Tuskegee Institute campus. Jonah Gitonga, a native of Kenya, Africa served as guide. Dr. Carver's products were viewed by the members of the club.

The tour ended at the Veterans Hospital. After refreshments at the Canteen, exhalted, thrill, and full of information the group headed for Montgomery.

The Negro History Club members are Corine Pringle, James Primus, Leonard Varner, Juanita Kidds, James Jefferson, Wylie Fergerson, Richard Hosea, Doris Forest, Preston Toles, Charlie Anderson, Jessie Williams, Walter Bibbs, Carolyn Harris, Will Belser, Thomas Odum, Reuben Owen, Alfred Washington, Mary Katie, Patricia Scott, Patrick Smith, Sally Pleasant, Harvey Harris, Leon Staudmire, Alzora Jodan, Faunita Williams, Richard Day, LueElla Moncrief, George Reeves, Alfred Frazier, Pearl Smith, William Owens, Barbara Varner, Albert Ingram, Mary Steele, Lois Owen, Louise Thorton, Willie Mitchell, Verna Williams, Bessie Green and Gwendolyn Patton.

CHARMING MISS GLORIA PETERMAN smiles radiantly after being crowned "Miss ROTC" at Tuskegee Institute's annual ROTC Ball recently. Miss Peterman, of Ft. Gaines, Ga., a sophomore in the School of Arts and Sciences, is flanked by ROTC Commanders, Air Force Cadet Lt. Colonel James O. Ivory (left) and Army Cadet Colonel Eugene Harris. The Ball carried theme "Around the World in 80 Days." (Photo by P. H. Polk).

Tuskegee Veterinary Class On Army Visit

The U.S. Army Medical Service Meat and Dairy Hygiene school, located in the Chicago Administration center at 1819 W. Pershing rd., was host last week to the senior veterinary class of Tuskegee institute.

Dr. W. C. Bowie, professor of physiology, headed the visiting seniors.

An orientation program is given members of each senior class to visit the school — this is their fifth annual trip. Usually the tour consists of an extensive and informative dissertation on the workings of the Veterinary Corps, and its advantages to the young veterinary graduate who is about to enter the Military Service.

This year's informational address was delivered to the group by Lt. Col. Everett B. Miller, acting commandant. Major George E. Ritter, director of training led a guided tour of the school facilities.

OFFER COMMISSIONS

All veterinary graduates of recognized colleges receive a first lieutenant commission upon entering active duty provided they volunteer. There are many advantages in the young veterinary medical graduate's volunteering for service in the Veterinary Corps.

They are sent immediately upon entering the service to the U.S. Army Medical Service Meat and Dairy Hygiene school where both officer and enlisted personnel are trained in the techniques and principles of food processing and surveillance inspection of all subsistence for the Armed Forces. It is these trained men who are responsible for the health of our troops — in both, peace and war.

Another interesting part of their tour when these seniors come here is their visit of the U.S. Army Subsistence Testing laboratory, headed currently by Major Thomas G. Murnane.

Prior to the big move of the major packinghouses, their operations in the Chicago stockyards area was one of the important highlights of the students' Chicago trip.

Lt. James A. Feguson, a 1960 graduate of Tuskegee Veterinary school, is a member of the present officer class at the Meat and Dairy Hygiene school. Upon completion of the course he will be assigned to inspection duty at Fort Ord, Calif.

Col. Nels F. Christensen, VC, is Commandant of the school and Major George E. Ritter, VC, director of training.

Kenyans Invite Educated

Africans See U. S. Negro As Preferred Foreigner

SAM VETTE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Two East African political leaders said here last week that U. S. Negroes are the "most preferred" foreigners in Africa, and urged "more educated Negroes to come to Africa" and help develop that continent's economics.

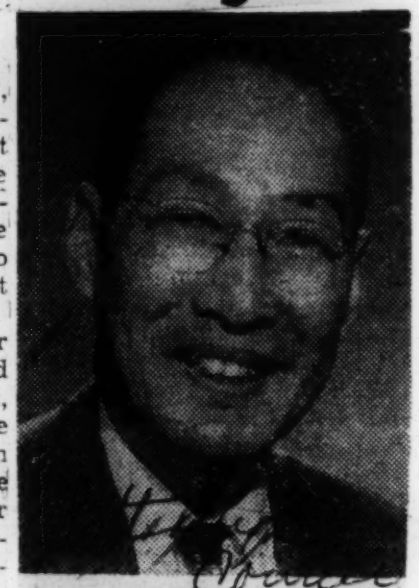
Robert Matano, 37, member of the Legislative Council and the Kenya Democratic Union, and Mwai Kibaki, 30, executive officer for the Kenya African National Union, made the statements during their tour of the U. S. under the State Department's foreign leader program.

THEIR TOUR of the U. S. included the nation's capital, where the July 4 Independence celebration "made us more anxious than ever to get our own independence," and Knoxville, Tenn., where they were refused service at a downtown coffee shop.

At Tuskegee, where more than a third of the school's 50 foreign students come from Africa (eight from Kenya), they praised the school's educational program (particularly the "functional" aspects of it), saying "this is what our young nations in Africa need—training in skills they can use."

IN A CONFERENCE with President Dr. L. H. Foster, they marveled at the achievements of Negro Americans, and said that such successes should inspire Africans.

Presdent Foster responded that it may be possible for U. S. Negroes to inspire Africans, but he contended that "there is more that the Negro in America must accomplish before we can really inspire Africa."



TOURS FORMOSA — Dr. Jen Chi Chang, associate professor of education at Tuskegee Institute, has begun a month's educational tour and lecture series in Taiwan, Formosa, as guest of the Government of Nationalist China.

14n 1961

DR. L. H. FOSTER smiles broadly as he places Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society key on Miss Julia Andrews, one of four Tuskegee students to make the national honor group this school year. Miss Andrews is from Uriah, Ala. Others elected: William Robert Autrey, of Ozark, Ala., Miss Gertrude Franklin, of Tuskegee, and Aubrey G. McAlpin, of Fairfield, Ala. All carry "B" averages or better.

Nine Shining Stars

TUSKEGEE'S NINE brightest scholastic stars that earned the highest averages in their respective academic fields and selected as "All-Institute Scholars" are standing, from l[illegible], Patrick L. McKenzie of British Guiana, agricultur[illegible] Rudolph Houdtzagers of Djakarta, Indonesia, arts and s[illegible]ces; Miss Willie J. Malone, of Cherokee, Ala., home economics and food administration; William O. Jones of Westminster, S.C., veterinary medicine; Grady S. Canada of Dadeville, Ala., engineering; seated, from left, Misses Evelyn Lightner of Panama City, Fla., mechanical industries; Barbara Stovall of Phenix City, Ala., physical education.

Tuskegee Inst. Band At Brighton, April 26

[illegible] has been urged to attend the musical treat. [illegible] addition to Prof. Brown, James [illegible] Jones, bandmaster and Marvin A. Todd, choirmaster, are serving as concert hosts.

The Tuskegee Institute Band is appearing in a concert in the Brighton High School auditorium at 1 p.m. Wednesday, April 26.

Prof. Charles A. Brown, principal of the school, said that the band concert is a cultural courtesy of the school. The general public

G. W. CARVER HISTORY CLUB

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Alzora Jodan, Faunita Williams, Richard Day, LueElla Moncrief, George Reeves, Alfred Frazier, Pearl Smith, William Owens, Barbara Varner, Albert Ingram, Mary Steele, Lois Owen, Louise Thorton, Willie Mitchell, Verna Williams, Bessie Green and Gwendolyn Patton.

MISS RUTHANNE DAVIS

BIRMINGHAM CO-ED TO STUDY AT OAK RIDGE — TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Miss Ruthanne Davis, of Birmingham, junior biology major at Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed to study this summer at the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, it was announced this week by Dr. James H. H. Henderson, head of Tuskegee's Department of Biology.

She received the appointment to study for a 10-week period (beginning June 15, 1961) in the Summer Student Trainee Program on the basis of her excellence in science. The program will be administered by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies in cooperation with the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. It is under the sponsorship of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

Miss Davis will be engaged in instruction and training at Oak Ridge geared to provide her with a "keener perception into factors involved in selecting, planning and executing a research project," the appointment stated.

The purpose of the program which is designed for students who possess potential for a successful science career, is to provide for college undergraduates opportunities to develop a better comprehension of research methods and their significance.

A native of Birmingham, Ala., where she was graduated at the head of her class at Holy Family Catholic High School in 1958, she is the daughter of Mrs. Ineze O. Davis of 838 Center Place, S. W., Birmingham.

MISS VERONICA GOUVENIA, Tuskegee Institute's top-honor senior, exchanges admiring smiles with Dr. H. A. Bowen, area superintendent for Atlanta Negro Schools, speaker at Tuskegee's Scholarship Night program. Miss Gouvenia, a native of British Guiana, won the Irving Anthony Darbigny trophy, emblematic of "high scholarship and exemplary achievement." A major in home economics and food administration, she carries a 3.56 cumulative average of a possible 4.0 the highest among Tuskegee's 261 prospective May raduates.

Secretarial positions safe, Dr. Austin tells institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Secretaries should have no fear of the oncoming era of automation, opined Dr. Walter M. Austin before the seventh annual Secretarial Institute here last week.

He was the guest speaker for the Secretarial Institute held at the Veterans Administration Hospital and sponsored by the Veterans Administration Hospital and the Tuskegee Secretaries Association.

"AUTOMATION AND office mechanization will not seriously reduce the demand for the efficient and well trained secretary because of the high degree of personalized services that she must render," stated the Flordia A and M University professor of economics and head of the department.

Dr. Austin, who wrote his doctoral dissertation for the school of business administration at Indiana University on "A Program for Training Potential Business Executives in Land-Grant Colleges," concluded:

(1) Career plans or preparation for opening the door of employment opportunity should be based on the long term economic outlook, rather than on the immediate or possibly temporary situations that exist at the time that the plans are formulated;

(2) the future belongs to those who prepare for it;

(3) preparation is the key which opens the door to opportunity;

(4) employment opportunities in the clerical profession are bright and will continu to be high throughout the decades of the 1960's and 1970's, and (5) our educators are not extremely sensitive to the problem.

* * *

DR. AUSTIN revealed that the employment opportunities in the clerical trade look extremely bright throughout the sixties and seventies. Employment opportunities for colored exist at an unprecedented level and presently exceed the number qualified for jobs.

Employment opportunities in the educational system are not realistically relating the training of colored to current and emerging employment opportunities, he said.

14n 1961

168 Tuskegee students make first semester Dean's List

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A total of 168 students are on Tuskegee Institute's first semester Dean's List, it was announced last week by Dean Robert Reid. They are:

Joram L. Amisi, Margoli, Kenya; Julia Andrews, Uriah; William R. Autrey, Ozark; Robert L. Avery, Lanett; Freya A. Bactoe, Dublin, Ga.; Eva Baker, Ridgeland, S.C.; Dempsey M. Baldwin, Tuskegee; Doris Ballard, Little Rock; Rosa D. Barge, Pensacola, Fla.;

Wilbert L. Barrett, Miami; Beverly A. Bassie, Delray Beach, Fla.; Curtis Bomar, Willford, S.C.; Barbara J. Briggs, Montgomery; Brenda J. Brown, Griffin, Ga.; Ernestine Brown, Pleasant Hill, N.C.; Margaret Brown, Ocala, Fla.; Mary L. Brown, Minter; Lynden Bryan, Jamaica, BWI;

* * *

HAROLD E. BURCH, Lake Wales, Fla.; Frederick Butler, McComb, Miss.; Roscoe W. Bird, Grady S. Canada, Dadeville; Queen E. Carter, Decatur; Aldene Chambles, Thomaston, Ga.; Minnie Christmas, Salitpa; Jettie V. Collins, Uniontown; Raymond R. Cook, Stockton;

Carolyn E. Cranford, Opelika; Leon J. Cruise, Baltimore; Doshia B. Daniels, Acme, N.C.; Solomon C. David, Rajistan, India; Bettie Davis, Miami, Fla.; Carl E. Davis, Little Rock; Lemuel W. Davis, Miami; Craig M. Dexter, Mobile; Marva A. Doggett, Memphis, Tenn.; Mary L. Dozier, Childersburg;

Sandra F. Edwards, Birmingham; Hattie R. Elam, Augusta, Ga.; Moses Erkins, Eufaula; Leon F. Fleming, Meridian Miss.; Shellie M. Ford, Tampa, Fla.; Eloise S. Forrester, Dothan; Dreyfus Froe, Alexandria, Va.; Patricia Gardner, Birgmingham; Lawrence Gray, Birmingham;

* * *

HENRY L. GASTON, Dalton, Ga.; Katie Gilliam, Farmville, Va.; Jessie Goodwin, Pompano, Fla.; Veleda E. Greathouse, Tuskegee; Arthur R. Green, Birgmingham; Soloman H. Greene, Tuskegee; Hagger, Houston, Tex.;

Florence Griffin, Jacksonville, Fla.; Frances A. Grimes, Chattanooga, Tenn., Betty D. William T. Hale, Sylacauga; Barbara A. Harper, Auburn; Johnnie M. Harris, McComb, Miss.; Arthur B. Haynes, Fitzgerald, Ga.; Barbara J. Heard, Dothan; Rosa L. Henry, Beaumont, Texas; Booker M. Hill, Arcadia, Fla.; Julius R. Hooks, Detroit;

Rudolf A. Houdtzager, Djakarta, Indonesia; Alean Howard, Oxford; James O. Ivory, Jacksonville, Fla.; Beverly D. Jackson, Decatur; Dorothy Jackson, Fort Pierce, Fla.; Willie Jackson, Fort Pierce, Fla.; Charlemagne, Jean-Pois, Haiti, West Indies; Chester E. Jelks, Arcadia, Fla.;

Aaron J. Johnson, Kannapolis, N.C.; Barbara J. Johnson, Miami; Amie D. Jones, Selma; Rogers A. Jones, Sierre Leone, W.A.; Teddy A. O. Jones, Freetown, S.L.; William D. Jones, Tuskegee; William O. Jones, Winchester, S.C.; Clarence King, Linden;

* * *

JOHN N. KNOX, Eutaw; Theodore Laremont, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Marvie D. Lee, Andalusia; Ollis N. Lee, Birmingham; Evelyn F. Lightner, Panama City, Fla.; Robert C. London, Georgetown, B.G.; Thomas C. Long, Anniston; Jeanette Malone, Tuskegee; John E. Malone, Cherokee;

Willie J. Malone, Cherokee; Gloria J. Marshall, McComb, Miss.; Lilliam E. Martin, Bainbridge, Ga.; Armanda Maxey, Elmore; Aubrey G. McAlpin, Fairfield; Tommie McCollum, Tuscalloosa, Lawrence McCrary, Moultrie, Ga.; Basil E. McKenzie, Green Island, Jamaica, B.W.I.; Patrick L. McKenzie, Calcutta Village, E. Coast Demerana; and Harriett Middleton, Tuskegee;

Wiley Miller, Jackson, Miss.; Audrey J. Mills, Hollandale, Miss.; Minnie Milner, Anniston; Carlos H. Miranda, Jackson Heights, N.Y.; Richard O. Mitchell, Fairhope; Barbara J. Molette, Tuskegee;

Evelyn E. Montgomery, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jacqueline Montgomery, Selma; Cameron M. Moore, Eutaw; Edna Moss, Autaugaville; Charles E. Nelson, Russellville; Dorothy M. Nelson, Uniontown; William H. Nelson, Waycross, Ga.; Yvonne Nelson, Ft. Pierce, Fla.;

* * *

JOHNSON NGOKA, Kenya E. Africa; Emma J. Norman, Yantley; Roberta Ogletree, Birmingham; George E. Olds, Bessemer; Joyce M. Patrick, Galveston, Tex.; Anita V. Patterson, Annemanie; Betty J. Penn, Paris, Kentucky, and Eula M. Perry, Memphis, Tenn.;

Carl Petterson, Muskogee, Okla.; Atheal Pierce, Dublin, Ga.; Emily J. Pitts, Tuskegee; Freeman T. Pollard, Birmingham; George E. Olds, Bessemer; Joyce M. Patrick, Galveston, Tex.; Anita V. Patterson, Annemanie; Betty J. Penn, Paris, Kentucky, and Eula M. Perry, Memphis, Tenn.;

Carl Petterson, Muskogee, Okla.; Atheal Pierce, Dublin, Ga.; Emily J. Pitts, Tuskegee; Freeman T. Pollard, Birmingham; Elijah Pritchett, Birmingham; Clyde T. Raby, Baton Rouge, La.; Gloria J. Redfield, McComb, Miss.; Cora A. Reed, White Plains, Ga.;

Sally V. Richards, Miami; Bettie J. Robinson, Valdosta, Ga.; Betty J. Robinson, Anniston; Carolyn L. Rooks, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Carol A. Ross, Tulsa, Okla.; Elizabeth Ross, Tuskegee; Melvin G. Ross, Tuskegee; Linda Rumph, Fairfield; Ann M. Russell, Mobile;

* * *

LANIER SANDERS JR., Huntsville; Alam L. Seniors, Tampa, Fla.; Bertha L. Shields, Memphis, Tenn.; O'Neal Smalls, Burgess, S.C.; Patricia Smith, Houston, Texas; Patricia Solomon, Cuthbert, Ga.; John H. Sparks, Montgomery;

James E. Staples, Gadsden; James H. Stephens, Dothan; Myrtle J. Steward, Tuskegee; Barbara A. Stovall, Phenix City; Thelma L. Surels, Birmingham; Harry T. Tate, Athens, Ga.; Mary G. Thomas, Evergreen; Olah V. Thrasher, Bessemer;

Robert L. Thrasher, Athens, Ga.; Betty J. Turner, Greenville, S.C., and Johnny H. Underwood, Fairfield; Carolyn Vickerstaff, Auburn; Georgia L. Wade, Tyler, Texas; Jinks E. Walter, Johns Antigua, WBI; Herman S. Washington, Daphne; Condell S. White, Royston, Ga.;

Bessie Williams, Memphis, Tenn.; Mattye B. Williams, Birmingham; Nellie M. Williams, Chrysler; Garland Wise, Alexander City; Patricia Woods, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Annie E. Wortham, Jackson, Tenn., and Eugene Young, Meridian, Miss.

Nat'l Drama Group Meets At Tuskegee March 15-17

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Lloyd Richards, director of the prize-winning Broadway play "A Raisin in the Sun," will deliver the keynote address at the silver anniversary conference of the National Association of Dramatic and Speech Artists here, March 15-17.

The purpose of the conference is to make further plans to have dramatic work recognized in the college curriculum and "raise the standards of drama in our schools," according to Carlton Molette II, host director.

IN ADDITION to Mr. Richards, other principal consultants on the program include Dr. Harry E. Davis, director of the Carolina Playmakers at the University of North Carolina; and Dr. Claude Merton Wise, now visiting professor of speech at Florida State University.

"MUST" AVERAGES RAISED

The Course of Study Committee has announced new academic regulations effective the first semester, 1961-62. To remain in school at the end of each year, students must maintain the following minimum averages: freshmen, 1.6; sophomores, 1.8; and juniors, 2.0. The minimums formerly were 1.4, 1.6, and 1.9, respectively. The requirement of a 2.0 for graduation remains unchanged.

Dr. Joseph Fuller, chairman of the committee, said that the need for "raising standards" prompted the changes. "We felt that our retention standards were too low," he added.

VETERINARIANS CONFER — Dr. T. S. Williams, dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee (second from right), makes a point to Senior Class president Arnett Matchett (left), and visiting veterinarians Drs. Jack Davidson and Kenneth D. Haas (right). Occasion is annual Dean's Night banquet-lecture, sponsored at Tuskegee by Upjohn Pharmaceutical Company. Seventeen senior vet students and their faculty heard Upjohn's Haas lecture on "Oral Contraception As Applied to the Dog."

Hence the Teacher Shortage

Science Shunned For It's Thought To Be Difficult

By BILL SLATER

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The country suffers a shortage of good science teachers and researchers because many talented students turn their backs on the sciences in college after they've been led to believe the sciences are difficult to master.

This theory was offered by Dr. Herman R. Branson, head of Howard University's physics department at Tuskegee Institute's "Science Emphasis Week," observed last week.

"One result of the shortage is that opportunities for Negroes in the fields of physics, mathematics and chemistry are at an all-time peak," Dr. Branson told a group of high school science students and teachers.

• "Opportunities are sky high . . . right here at Tuskegee there's room for another good man to teach physics and I know of at least 30 other institutions that are in deed of good teachers," said Dr. Branson.

Of the few qualified science graduates each year, industry takes most of those by offering high salaries, leaving the schools to suffer for lack of good instructors, Dr. Branson told the group.

EMPHASIZING THE shortage of good mathematicians, he pointed out that the United States produces less than 300 PhD's in that field per year, and industry and government grab most of them.

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He said that most schools fail to emphasize the sciences mainly because many of the teachers have weak science backgrounds. He proposed that elementary and high schools adopt a program by which a student of unusual ability could be worked with individually for maximum development, independent of his classmates' progress.

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* * *

MISS LIE, one of some 47 overseas students attending Tuskegee, said she had never won a contest before, and did not expect to win this one.

"I was surprised and really didn't expect to win because there were so many other good performers, but I'm glad I did and I'm going to work very hard to make the finals," she promised. She is an elementary education major who has been playing the piano for 11 years.

Miss Lie will go to Ocala, Fla. on March 31 and compete in the district hunt. From there, if she wins, she will compete in the National Conclave in Washington, D.C. in August.

"I expect the Nationals to be tough, but even if I don't win, I'm going to give it a good try," she said.

The Hunt, sponsored annually by the Omega Psi Phi, was created in 1945 and features vocal and instrumental music of a classical or semi-classical nature.

The winner of the district contest is awarded an all expense paid trip to Washington to perform at the National Conclave.

Miss Lie came to Tuskegee in September, 1960 after hearing of the school through the Tuskegee - Indonesia Project, a five - year program through which Tuskegee upgraded the country's technical training. She was successful in obtaining one of the two Tuskegee scholarships offered annually to Indonesians.

* * *

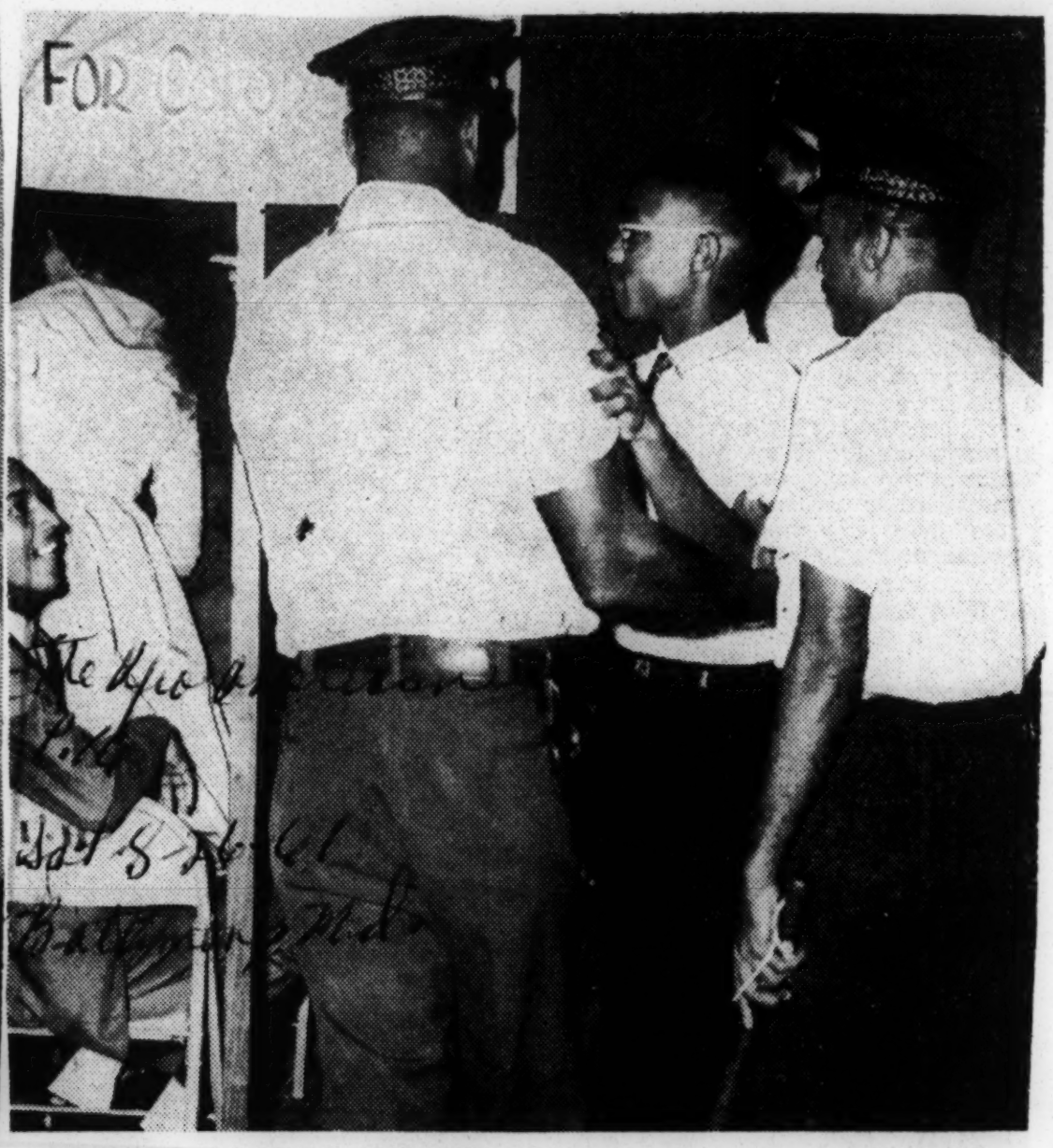
TO EARN part of her personal expenses, she works part-time as a secretary at Tuskegee's Carver (research) Foundation. She is also saving for expenses to go back home after she has completed her education here.

As to her plans for the future, Miss Lie said that she hopes to attend a music conservatory after her graduation from Tuskegee and wants eventually to return to Indonesia to teach.

14n 1961

MISS GLADYS SEABROOKS, institutional management graduate at Tuskeege Institute, this week, takes oath as 2nd. lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Specialist Corps Reserves. Administering oath is Lt. Col. Hubert L. Jones. commandant of Tuskegee's Air Force ROTC program. Lt. Seabrooks, of Quitman, Ga., will perform dietetic internship at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, after orientation period at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —President L. H. Foster last week welcomed **Lt. Col. William T. Briscoe** to Tuskegee Institute as professor of military science. The Atlanta native recently returned from an assignment in Japan. Colonel Briscoe's wife, **Mrs. Bessie D. Briscoe,** is a librarian at Atlanta University.



TUSKEGEE LITTLE THEATER players present a satire — "Freedom Riders: 1774-1961" — written and directed by Troy L. Jones, drama instructor at Tuskegee State U., and visiting instructor at Tuskegee Institute this summer. The skit depicted true - to - life sit - in and Freedom Ride scenes and drew parallels between today's rides and Paul Revere's famous ride at the outset of the Revolutionary War. Officers shown are Tuskegee Institute security guards. Eddie Malone, (1) Walter Kennedy and Triphonia Goode. Getting the "treatment" is student Glen Ware.

MISS JEWETTE G. REYNOLDS

Montgomery Ala.

George Henry Reynolds of Decatur, and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Stone Dokes of Tuskegee Institute have announced the engagement of their daughter Miss Jewette Gamlin Reynolds, to Wallace Eugene Cowan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charlton R. Cowan of Jamica, N.Y. Miss Reynolds graduated from Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N.C., Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., and the University of Illinois in Urbana, Ill. She is the granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Henry Gamlin of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Cowan is an alumnus of Brooklyn College in Brooklyn, N.Y. and is an instructor in a School of Electronics at Ft. Monmouth, N.J. A Fall wedding is planned.

14n 1960

All-around improvement—

Tuskegee aims for better program

BY TRUDY CARGILE
News staff writer

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 10—Stricter admisions, improved facilities and curriculum, and more scholarship programs are announced in Dr. L. H. Foster's annual report to the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees.

"Whom we shall educate, and how many, are crucial considerations," Foster said in outlining a plan which would insist uon a higher qualified freshman class in the future.

To select top students, the president said a faculty committee has recommended additional national examination and more adequate appraisals of personal qualities.

PRESENT DEPENDENCE upon high school transcripts and class standings does not yield a valid index to students potential, he said, due to wide variations between high schools and the quality of teaching in them.

Foster also calls for an enlarged student self-help program to help more young persons of better than average abilities.

Tuskegee's student self-help plan is unusual in that a five-year course is available to permit part-time campus employment for those who could not otherwise finance a college education.

During the past year 257 students were enrolled under the plan. Both the college and the student benefit.

THE STUDENT receives enough to pay for tuition, room and board while the college draws from a readily available source the labor needed for maintaining its campus.

Students under the program received $324,398 for their on-campus jobs last year. Foster is proposing, under a 10-year development program, that $100,000 more be added annually for such work scholarships.

Already in the school's curricula are many changes in the various divisions. Next year, Foster said, will see broadened curricula in the Division of Humanities, dealing with English, American literature, speech, dráma, art and music.

A broad program of counseling, how-to-study programs, reading clinics and tuforial sessions already has lowered the attrition rate among Tuskegee students, he pointed out.

Foster states further that reorganization of the student government body will lead to a number of innovations during the next school year.

"OUR STUDENTS, like those of many other institutions, both North and South, want very much to see civic inequities eliminated," Foster reported.

"One expression of this concern was a warch, participated in by several hundred students, into the City of Tuskegee," he said, adding that it was "an orderly protest against practices which thwart democratic principles."

The march was staged during a period od demonstrations by students at Alabama State College in Montgomery concerning efforts to obtain service at a courthouse snack bar.

"MISS TUSKEGEE"—Beauteous Josephine Merritt, "Miss Tuskegee," is flanked by her attendants, Beatrice Williamson (left) and Chloe Runderson, at half-time of Tuskegee-Clark contest.

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 11-19-60
P1
1437

MISS MARY JOSEPH (left), senior physical education student at Tuskegee, and Miss Meredieth McCleary (right), junior home economcis student, get pointers on the Air Force dietetic and physical therapists program from Capt. Gladys Cochran (center) of Robbins Air Force Base, Ga. Home economics and physical education graduates may apply for commissions as second lieutenants, but must complete a one-year internship class after their graduation. Two Tuskegee graduates, Misses Earline Mathis and Lavada Esters, are presently enrolled in Tuskegee's dietetic internship class as second lieutenants in the Air Force.

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 11-20-
P1
1437

CONGOLESE LEADER: In Tuskegee Paramount Chief Mwant Yav (right) confers with Tuskegee President Dr. L. H. Foster during a 45-day U.S. tour to observe American life, request technical assistance, and seek scholarships for his tribal youth to attend schools in America. President Foster promised Tuskegee's cooperation.

14n 1961

Tuskegee Sets Harder Ratings For New Term

Journal and Guide

Oct. 8-19-61

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Stiffened requirements and new programs will meet the more than 2,300 students who enroll at Tuskegee Institute this fall. New program changes broaden career opportunities, but narrow the gap for borderline scholarship cases.

Norfolk, Va.

The school's course of study committee announced recently that stiffer minimum academic requiremens will eliminate at the end of the year students who have not met them.

DR. JOSEPH Fuller, committee chairman said that a program of "raising standards' prompted the changes.

Also as part of academic upgrading and diversification, four new programs — business management, agricultureal engineering, agri - business, and nursery school and family life education — have been added to the curriculum.

Tuskegee tightens

The Birmingham News Aug 6

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 5—Stiffened requirements and new programs await the more than 2300 students expected to enroll at Tuskegee Institute this Fall. New program changes broaden career opportunities, but narrow the gap for borderline scholarship cases.

June 8 61

The school's course of study committee announced recently that stiffer minimum academic requirecents will eliminate students who do not maintain them in a year's time.

Birmingham Ala

Freshmen must maintain a 1.6 quality point average, sophomores a 1.8 average and juniors a 2.0 average. The old requirements were 1.4, 1.6 and 1.9, respectively.

At Tuskegee a 4.0 average would be perfect.

Agencies Send Recruiters To Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The U. S. Information agency, and the Federal Aviation agency will send representatives to recruit students from Tuskegee Institute during the first month of the new school year, the school's placement director announced this week.

Placement Director George L. Howell said Robert Lincoln, a USIA senior foreign service officer ,will visit the school on Sept. 28, and a representative of the Federal Aviation Agency of Fort Worth, Texas will recruit engineers here, Oct. 10.

The USIA officer will discuss "the Agency's Career Foreign Service Program for young people, but he will also be prepared to discuss other employment opportunities in the agency for college graduates," an agency spokesman said.

In the latter group, Lincoln will talk with teachers of political science, international relations, journalism, language studies, and the liberal arts.

The Federal Aviation agency representative will interview Tuskegee's senior students in civil, electrical and electronic engineering.

White-collar workers are parents of nearly half of talented children

The Afro-American P. 16

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Nearly half the nation's "talented" children come from families of professional and technical workers, while laborers produce less than one percent of the "talented," a noted educator said here Saturday.

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, dean of the School of Education at Atlanta University, said his study of standardized tests shows that 45.2 of those earning top scores are children of professionals and technicians who make-up 8.5 percent of the population.

Laborers, who also make up 8.5 percent of the population, produce only 0.2 percent of the high scorers, he said.

Dr. Bond cited the figures to sustain a thesis that "All men are created equal," and that many children regarded as "mentally retarded" are, instead, "socially retarded . . . by act of society."

* * *

ADDRESSING the 21st All-Institute Conference at Tuskegee, Dr. Bond contended that for the vast mass of humanity that appears to be deficient, and unequal. . . . their apparent retardation (slowness to learn) is social.

"They are retarded by an act of society, the social order, and not by any inherited or physically-induced deficiency."

The former president of Lincoln (Pa.) University introduced a number of statistical studies to show that many students earlier regarded as slow learners later proved to be excellent students after being placed in favorable learning circumstances.

He criticized the notion that "standardized tests" are "the only convenient means by which the so-called 'Tallented' might be discovered."

"When we analyze the social and economic groups from which — according to the tests — the 'big brains' come, we find that they come from the 'big'—not the 'empty'—pocketbooks."

* * *

DR. BOND said he studied the occupational distribution of the fathers of children who won National Merit Scholarships in 1956, and found that "a child whose father is a librarian has 1,200 times the chance to win a Merit Scholarship as one whose father happens to be a day laborer."

From that study he gave this break-down on occupational groups and their talent output:

Professional and technical workers (8.5 percent of population;, 45.2 percent; managers, officials and proprietors (12.2 percent of population), 22.2 percent; sales workers (5.6 percent of population), 6.6 percent; clerical workers (6.5 percent of population), 5.4 percent; craftsmen and foremen (19.1 percent of population), 10 percent.

Factory workers (21.4 percent of population), 5.2 percent; service workers (6.4 percent of population), 1.3 percent; various levels of farm workers (11.8 percent of population), 3.1 percent; and laborers (8.5 percent of population), 0.2 percent.

* * *

DR. BOND said educational advantages remain with "the children of the bureaucrafts and the professors whose first chance at literacy gives them an entrenched and perpetual strangle-hold on the professions and on technology."

"I like to think, however, that faith in the possible potential of the student — on the part of the teacher, and, even more on the part of the student — is 50 percent of the battle."

Tuskegee revises grade standards

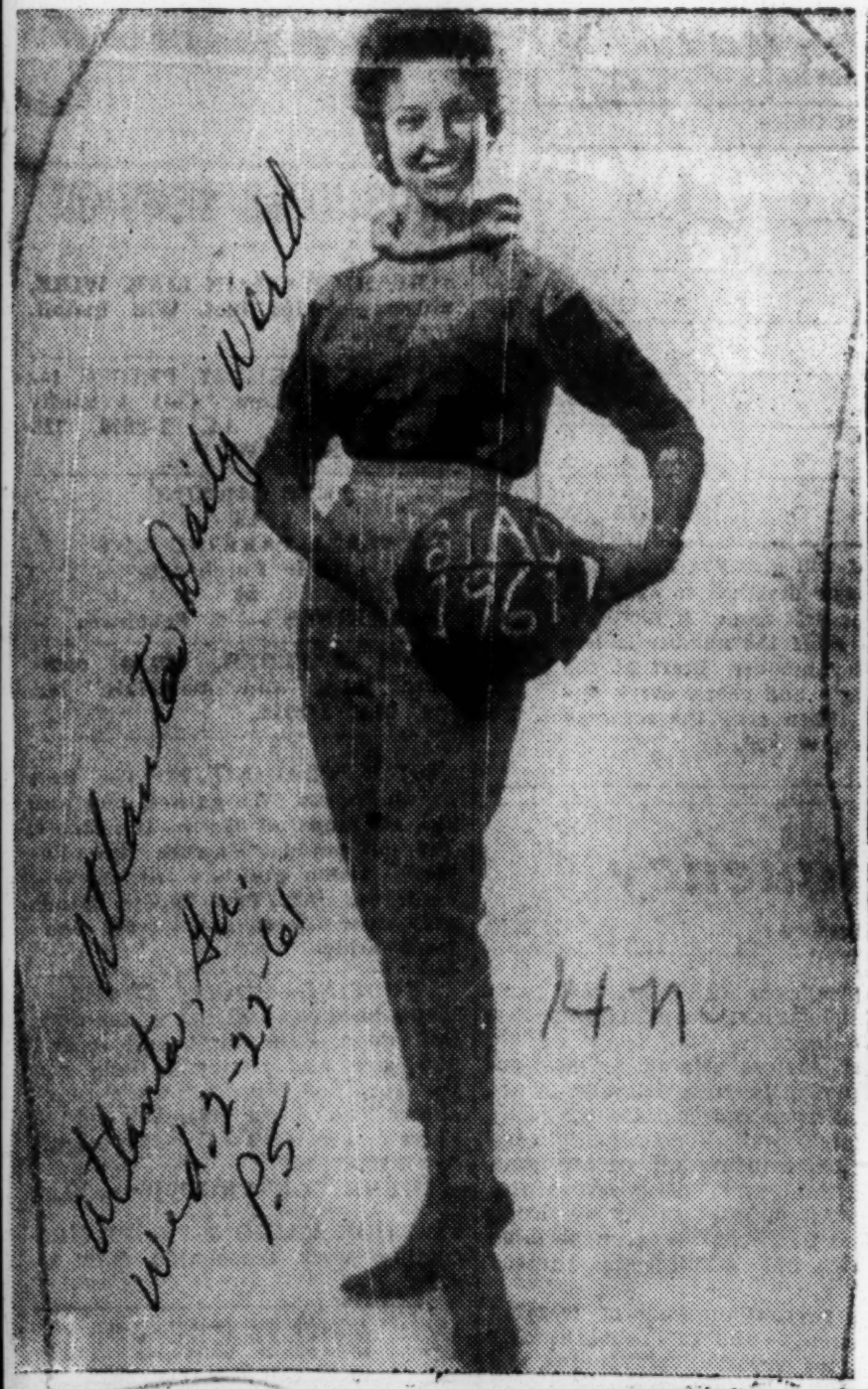
3,2 Afro American P. 16

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Along with stiffer grade requirements at Tuskegee this year came 2,365 students—a rise of 212 over last year—and new faculty appointments which gave the school a student-teacher ratio of 12-1, slightly lower than last year's.

The 61 new faculty members—some of them replacements — raised the teacher total to 194. (These do not include non-teaching personnel.) Sat. 10-28-61

Tuskegee's new academic standards require these minimums on a 4.0 scale freshmen, 1.6; sophomores, 1.8; and juniors, 2.0. Tuskegee accepts students from the upper half of their high school classes.

14n 1961



TUSKEGEE QUEEN POSES WITH SIAC TOURNAMENT BALL — Miss Josephine Merritt, "Miss Tuskegee" for the Academic Year, 1960-61, poses with the basketball that will be used in the game that will determine the winner of the 28th Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament which will be held in Logan Hall, February 23-24-25, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. The championship game will be played Saturday night, Feb. 25.

Miss Merritt, an honor student, is a student in the School of Arts and Sciences. She is included in the 1960-61 edition of Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges. She is quite active in student affairs and holds offices in several campus organizations. Her home is in Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW CARVER BUST — Mrs. Dorian Jackson, director of the Carver Museum Art Gallery, and M. D. Sprague admire a statue of the chemurgist examining the peanut. The bronze bust was executed by Richmond Barthe.

ATLANTA STUDENTS VISIT TUSKEGEE — Sixth Graders of E. R. Carter Elementary School, Atlanta, began celebration of Negro History Week by spending a three-day weekend at Tuskegee Institute—the college where two great Americans, Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver, became famous. The 17-student delegation pictured at the Booker T. Washington Monument, was accompanied by (center left to right) Miss Mary Hargrove and Miss M. K. Dixon, teachers, and Mrs. Dorothy Holt, parent representing the school P.-T.A.

State Education Board Names Stewart; Hears Tuskegee Gets More Money Than 2 Colleges

MONTGOMERY (AP) — The State Board of Education has named state school Supt. Frank R. Stewart as president of Troy State College. Gov. John Patterson said he will name a new school superintendent "right away."

The board in a closed session Tuesday unanimously elected Stewart to the college presidency where he will receive $12,000 a year and a house furnished by the state. He succeeds Dr. C. B. Smith, who is retiring in June.

Stewart, 50, submitted his resignation as school superintendent but said he will stay on until a successor is named.

The superintendent ordinarily is elected, but because of the vacancy the governor can appoint someone to fill the office until the 1962 elections. Patterson said he will announce his choice soon so the new superintendent can prepare to work with the legislature which convenes in May. The superintendent is paid $10,000 a year.

Patterson, chairman of the education board, said he requested the executive session so the board could discuss qualifications of the "numerous" applicants for the Troy post. Alabama law prohibits secret or executive meetings of school boards and many other state agencies except where "the good name of a man or woman" is involved.

Also in executive session, the board heard State Rep. Gregory Oakley of Wilcox County charge in a statement that Tuskegee Institute is getting considerably more state money per student than Alabama's two white universities. Patterson said there was no board action on the matter, but it was "taken under study."

The board also:

—Authorized Florence State College to impose special tuition fees of $10 per regular semester and $5 during the summer session to meet building needs.

—Accepted a bid from Hendrix and Mayes of Birmingham to buy $150,000 worth of revenue bonds from Troy State at 3.84 per cent interest. The money will help pay for a new dormitory.

—Approved Troy State's application to borrow $250,000 from the federal government for a men's dormitory.

—Authorized Livingston State College to borrow $600,000 from the federal government for construction of a dormitory and dining facilities. State bond issue funds totaling $50,000 also will go toward the project.

—Voted to permit Alabama A&M College to finance a new dormitory, faculty apartments and dining facilities with a $875,000 federal loan plus $175,000 from state bond money.

—Authorized Jacksonville State College to negotiate a federal loan for a new fine arts building.

14n 1961

WELCOME TO THE PROGRAM — Major Nannie Evans, counselor of Army Medical Specialist Corps, congratulates Tuskegee senior dietetics student Miss Minnie Milner (right) for her progress in student dieticians' program of the U.S. Army. Sharing congratulations is Miss Katie Gilliam, junior institutional management student who has just been accepted in program following interview. Program provides tuition scholarships for juniors and seniors, Army commissions in Women's Army Corps (WAC) upon completion of program and one-year internship.

ENSIGN CAROLYN BOYKIN

NEW NAVY OFFICER — Ensign Carolyn Boykin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ural Boykin of 502 62nd St., Fairfield, Ala., recently completed the eight-week indoctrination class for women Naval officers at the U.S. Naval Schools Command, U. S. Station, Newport, Rhode Island.

A May, 1961 graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Ensign Boykin and three other Tuskegee nursing students entered the Naval officer training course under Navy scholarships during their senior year. Ensign Boykin is now assigned to the U. S. Navy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

14n 1961

Higher Level Professions Produce Most Of Talented

By SAM YETTE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Nearly half the nation's "talented" children come from families of professional and technical workers, while laborers produce less than one percent of the "talented," a noted educator said here Saturday.

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Dr. Bond said he studied the occupational distribution of the fathers of children who won national merit scholarships in 1956, and found that "a child whose father is a librarian has 1,200 times the chance to win a merit scholarship as one whose father happens to be a day laborer."

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Professional and technical workers (8.5 per cent of population), (45.2); managers, officials, and proprietors (12.2), 22.2; sales workers (5.6), 6.6; clerical workers (6.5), 5.4; craftsmen and foremen (19.9), 10.8; factory workers (21.4), 5.2; service workers (6.4), 1.3; various levels of farm workers (11.8), 3.1; and laborers (8.5), 0.2.

ADVANTAGES RETAINED

Dr Bond said educational advantages remain with "the children of the bureaucrats and the professors whose first chance at literacy gives them an entrenched and perpetual strangle-hold on the professions and on technology."

He told the Tuskegee faculty-staff audience of some 300: "You have no cretins (slow learners due to hormonal defect) at Tuskegee . . . But you do have hundreds — perhaps even the vast majority of your enrollment—who might justly be regarded as 'socially retarded' students. . . . Their potential—if any—is the provocative question that faces all of us, in any institution that deals with socially disadvantaged children.

"I like to think, however, that faith in the possible potential of the students—on the part of the teacher, and, even more on the part of the student—is 50 per cent of the battle.

"I believe an institution has an obligation to help its students face up to their handicaps; to tell them the hard facts of the effect their social deprivation has had upon their ability to compete in a world, in which few concessions will be made in terms of their low test scores, or its reasons; and to help them, first, and always, realize that they are the products of a social retardation that places upon them a tremendous duty, obligation, and a very hard job."

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NEW CARVER BUST—Mrs. Dorian Jackson, director of the Carver Museum Art Gallery, and M. D. Sprague, chairman of Tuskegee's department of humanities, admire a George Washington Carver statue, which was recently donated to Tuskegee Institute by the International Business Machine Corporation. The bronze bust shows the world famous chemurgist examining the peanut. The work of Richmond Barthe attracted much attention during the recent Carver Day Celebration at Tuskegee.

TUSKEGEE PLANS GRADUATE PROGRAM FOR
TEACHERS OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

Two new graduate programs at Tuskegee Institute are expected to help decrease the pressing shortage of teachers for exceptional children in the South.

Dr. William A. Hunter, dean of the Tuskegee School of Education, announced this week that master's degree programs for teaching both the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped will be offered at the school next September.

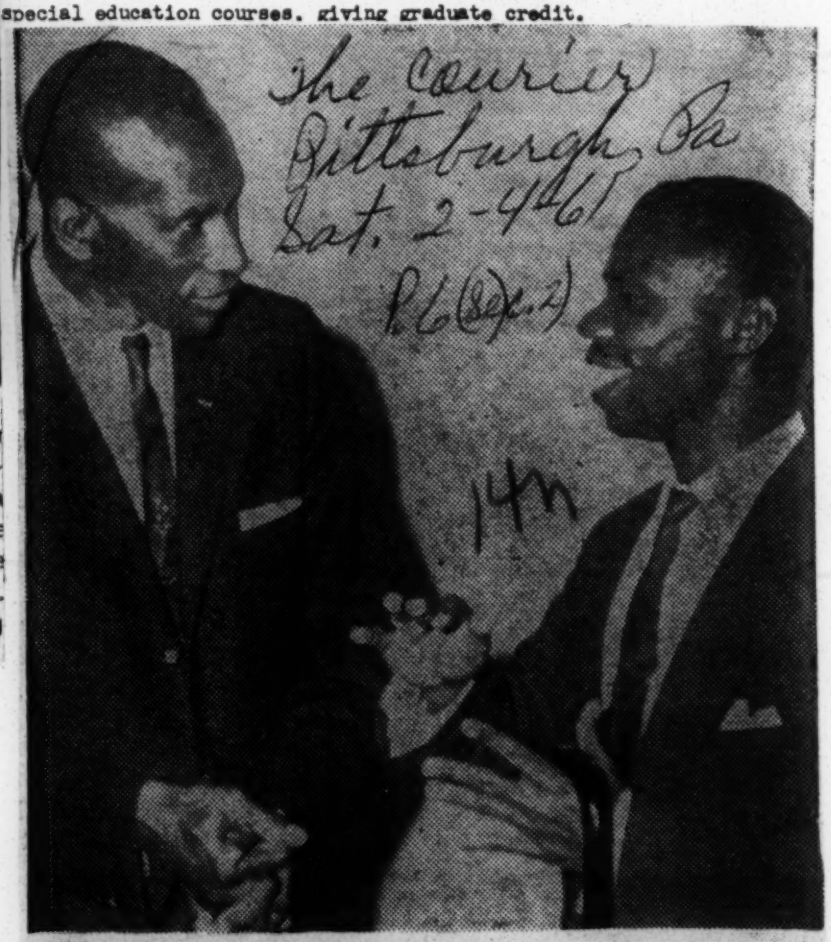
14n p.2

The South needs "10 times more teachers (of exceptional children) than it now has," said Dean Hunter, who further described the present need:

One fourth, or one million of the nation's total exceptional cases (mentally retarded, physically handicapped, socially handicapped and emotionally maladjusted) are in the Southern region--with less than 3,000 teachers located there.

He said that Negro teachers are in "greater demand" than white teachers because almost no predominately Negro college, until recently, considered a special education curriculum.

First steps to establish the programs at Tuskegee were in 1957 after classroom teachers, school administrators and parents requested attention to train personnel for teaching exceptional children. Last summer Tuskegee offered six special education courses, giving graduate credit.



The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa
Sat. 2-4-61
P 6 (Sec. 2)

14n

MINISTER AND STUDENT—The Rev. J. C. Oglesby, president of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Detroit, chats with L. G. Rogerson of Sierra Leone at Tuskegee Institute during the recent Religious Emphasis Week observance. The Rev. Mr. Oglesby was conducting the seminar for the second consecutive year at the famed institution.

QUETTES GET TOGETHER AT T. I.

The Quettes recently met in Dorothy Hall, Tuskegee Institute. The purpose of this meeting was to organize the group into active and functioning body. Quettes seated, first row (left to right) Mesdames Dorinda Trader, Ann Lewis, Phala Kennedy, Ray Benson and Dr. Florence McNeal. Second row (standing): Miss Ruth Wright, Mesdames Doris Scott, Muriel Vaughan, Mary Walker, Dorothy Smith, Frances Joyner, and Dr. Betty Jones. . . Third row: Mesdames Cleon Walker, Doris Nance, Hortense Scott, Miss Elizabeth Young, Mesdames Wilhamenia Jones, Salona McDonald, Annie Johnson, Ruby Pogue, and Ruth Ballard

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NEW TUSKEGEE SCHOLARS — Four Tuskegee Institute honor students shown with their president, Wilbert Barrett of Miami, Florida, (center) were recently inducted into Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society. The new members are: (seated left to right) Julia Andrews of Uriah, Ala., a senior in nursing and Gertrude Franklin of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., senior in education; Aubrey McAlpin of Fairfield, Ala. (left) and William Autrey of Ozark, Ala., junior in social science.

Jan 1961

Dateline Tuskegee—

State citizens take pride in noted school

The Birmingham News
P-t Sat, 4-8-61
Birmingham Ala.

However clouded the Tuskegee Institute-State of Alabama relationship may be, there are at least two direct connections between the two. The question of state appropriations to the college and the attitudes of the men appointed by Alabama's governors to serve on its board of trustees are explored in this article, the seventh in a series on Macon County.

BY JAMES E. JACOBSON, News staff writer

If the state of Alabama's relationship to Tuskegee Institute is somewhat hazy, as discussed yesterday, that does not noticeably affect attitudes about the school on the part of what apears to be a majority of Alabamians.

While some whites are resentful of the activities of some faculty members, most agree that the Institute is a valuable state resource in many respects.

Not only has it attained national—even international prestige as an educational institution and research center; but its efforts have been of great benefit to the state itself, both by way of educating Negro youth and pioneering improvements in such fields as health and agriculture which have helped toward a better way of life.

JACOBSON

As to the school-state relationship, there are at least two connections which are direct and obvious: The state appropriates a certain amount of money annually to subsidize the education of Negro students in certain fields not open to them elsewhere in state-controlled schools; and six member of the 23-member institute board of trustees are resopnsible to the state—five commissioners appointed by the governor, plus the state superintendent of education by virtue of his office.

Some favor present arrangement

MANY WHITES FAVOR the present arrangement whereby Tuskegee gets state fnuds if only—as one put it—"to take the pressure off (the University of) Alabama and Auburn."

"If we cut off the appropriation," this person said,, "they (Tuskegee) will have to raise the tuition and state students would be pushed toward Alabama and Auburn where fees are lower."

Presiednt L. H. Foster, in a statement before Gov. John Patterson's budget committee last month, left the impression that rather than cutting or eliminating the appropriation, the state had better be thinking about raising it.

The present appropriation is supposed to subsidize courses in five fields—agriculture, home economics, engineering, nursing and veterinary medicine—which are not available in the two state-supported Negro colleges—Alabama State at Montgomery and Alabama A & I at Normal.

Dr. Foster last month asked $701,800 fo reach of the next two years. He asked the Legislature for $638,000 for each of the two years of the present biennium, but the lawmakers approved only about $385,000 per year. Tht amount was subsequently reduced even further by a rewriting of the formula with which the appropriation is figured, and Tuskegee expects to get only $348,527 from the state this year.

More per student than U of A

EVEN AT THAT, Rep. Gregory Oakley of Wilcox compained recently that Tuskegee is getting more money per student from the state than the University of Alabama and Auburn and charged that the amount allocated to the institute is even higher than the actual cost.

Dr. Foster told the governor's budget committee, however, that the present appropriation pays only about 40 per cent of the total cost of administering the courses it is supposed to subsidize. He said that the courses may have to be dropped if more money is not forthcoming.

The Institute's present board of trustees, in addition to Dr. Foster, include Basil O'Connor of New York, president of the Nationl Foundation, chairman of the board; Winthrop Aldrich of New York, former ambassador to Great Britain; Claude A. Barnett of Chicago, director of the Associated Negro Press; Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, U. S. congresswoman from Ohio; Dr. Trygve Gunderson of Boston, ophthalmologist and assistant professor of ophthalmology at Harvard University; Margaret A. Hickey of St. Louis, editor of the public affairs departmen tof Ladies' Home Journal; John H. Johnson of Chicago, president of Johnson Publishing Co.; R. R. Moton Jr., of Atlanta, son of Tuskegee's second president and an affiliate of Waddell and Reed, Inc., Investments.

Bayard R. Pope of New York, chairman of the executive committe of Marine Midland Trust; William Rosenwald of New York, chairman of the board of the American Securities Corp.; Thomas D. Russell of Alexander City, president of Russell Manufacturing Co.; George E. Warren of New York, a retired banker and businessman.

R. W. Woodruff of Atlanta, chairman of the finance committee of the Coca-Cola Co.; Melvin Glasser of New York, executive vice president of the National Foundation; F. D. Patterson of New York, president -emeritus of Tuskegee and president of Phelps-Stokes Fund; and Richard H. Waddell of New York, vice president and director of Waddell and Reed, Inc.

The five governor-appointed commissioners who also serve as trusteees, at present are Hubert Benson of Lanett, an attorney; Bernard D. Cohn of Tuskegee, president of Cohn's Depjartment Store; Winston Craig of Montgomery, an aid on the governor's staff; A. G. Gaston of Birmingham, president of the Smith and Gaston interests; and Angelo E. Novelli of Lanett, an accountant.

Recent appointments by governor

BENSON, COHN AND NOVELLI are new appointments by Gov. Paterson. They succeed John H. Pinson of eGiger, a retired merchant and banker and former state senator; Moreland G. Smith, senior partner of the firm of Sherlock, Smith and Adams, architects; tand A. V. Wiebel of Birmingham, president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Division of United States Steeel.

State, Supt. of Education Frank R. Stewart, is an ex-officio member of the board.

Most of the newly appointed commissioners were hesistant in making any comments about the Institute because of their newness on the board.

Cohn said, "I was just appointed in January and I haven't attended a meeting yet. I don't know anything about the set-up out theire right now." The next meeting is Aprli 15.

Benson, who served an interim appointment as judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit—which includes Macon County—from November, 1959, until November, 1960, said that he had never had any dealings with the institute and didn't know much about it before his appointment. He did say that "my only interest is in the academic advancement of Tuskegee Institute and the performance of my duties in accordance with the law."

He added, "I don't know whether there's any connection between the school and the voter registration issue in Macon County. I'm a neophyte as far as that's concerned. Some people, individupals, may be involved, but I don't know oy any organized effort at the school."

Flattered by appointment

NOVELLI SAID HE WAS "very flattered to receive the appointment" and that he is "looking forward to an interesting association with the institute. I hope I can make some valid contribution. I'm coming into this post with a very open mind."

As to any connection between the school an dthe Macon County voting situation, he said "Im not aware that any connection exists."

"There are educated people there," he said, "and if there is any denial of rights to qualified persons they have the right to react like any other citizen of this country. I couldn't say any such reaction was institute-fostered. Any reaction at all would be on an individual basis."

Gaston, who has been on the board of commissioners for a number of years, said that "in some communities where people are less informed, they will take a lot of things or else go to radical extremes. The peoplel of Tuskegee are different. They're not radicals. There haven't been any sit-ins or anything foolish like that over there."

He added that one professor who had a part in organizing a student march downtown to demonstrate sympathy with sit-ins elsewehre had been discharged by the institute administration, anc that the board of trustees had refused to hear an appeal from him on the grounds that it was an admininstrative matter.

Right to express feelings

"DR. FOSTER IS AN intelligent man," Gaston said. "He doesn't advocate such things. He holds that men such as (Dr. C. G. Gomillion have the right as individuals to express their feelings, but the institute doesn't condone mass demonstrations."

He said tha tafter the Negro boycott of white Tuskegee merchants began in 1957 his companies financed the construction of a new shopping center in the vicinity of the institute, but that that "was entirely an economic matter" which the school itself "dind't encourage or discourage."

Wiebel hesitated to comment since he is no longer a member of the board, but he did say that, while he was serving, "board meetings were confined entirely to business matters of the institution of learning and in no way connected with any other situation in the community surrounding it."

Russell, a member of the board of trustees proper and not a state commisisoner, said, "There are a lot of things in the air that must be worked out before I make any comment at all. I may make a staetment later, but not now."

Dr. Stewart, the superintendent of education, said "I haven't had a chance to make a single one of the board meetings since I have been superintendent, so I'm in no opsition to make any comment. I'm also a member of the board of practcially every schol in the state, and if I went to all of the meetings I would be 'boarding" all the time."

The concensus seems to be that whatever the situation in Macon County, and however it involves people associated with Tuskegee Institute, the school itself is apart from it.

"People have just got to realize that you can't find a Negro school these days without 'agitators,'" one white person said. "They're just part of today's life, whether the school is private or state-supported."

Dateline Tuskegee—

Institute really state school after all?

The Birmingham News
P. 1 Jan. 7-7-61
Birmingham, Ala.

Of historic proportions are the tensions currently gripping Macon County, Ala., tensions to which the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, the U. S. Justice Department and the federal judiciary have contributed. In order to put the Macon County picture into perspective, The News sent staffer James Jacobson to talk to the people involved to find out what the situation really is. This is the sixth article of his report.

BY JAMES E. JACOBSON, News staff writer

It is generally assumed that Tuskegee Institute is a private Negro college whose only connection with the State of Alabama is a contractual arrangement under which the state appropriates a certain amount of money annually to subsidize the education of Negro youths in specific fields not available to them in other state-supported institutions.

It came as something of an eyebrow-raiser, therefore, when a lawyer suggested that perhaps this might not be so at all, that perhaps it is really a state school over which the state has simply neglected to exercise control.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE WAS CREATED by an act of the Legislature in 1881," this lawyer said. "It was set up as a normal school for the training of Negro teachers. An appropriation of $2000 was made to it. Three commissioners were named to control it. I don't know of any other way of creating a state institution, so if it was a state institution, who gave it away and by what right?"

JACOBSON

He went on to say that "in 1893 Booker T. Washington prevailed on the Legislature to allow him to appoint a private board of trustees, but the Legislature didn't do away with the state commissioners. It consented to Tuskegee's having an independent board of trustees, but so does the University of Alabama."

To clarify the point, dusty volumes of Alabama legislative acts for years past were searched, and one point discovered which—to a non-lawyer at least—would seem to weaken the argument.

Commission self-perpetuating

THE ACT ESTABLISHING THE NORMAL SCHOOL (No. 292, H. B. 165, approved February 10, 1881) was so worded as to indicate that it was a state school. Three commissioners—Thomas B. Dryer, M. B. Swanson and Lewis Adams, an ex-slave who was instrumental in bringing about the school's establishment—were named and given self-perpetuating powers. An appropriation of $2000 was provided.

Act No. 222, H. B. 333, approved Feb. 16, 1883, amended the original act to raise the appropriation to $3000 and to provide that if the commissioners could not agree among themselves upon a replacement to fill any vacancy on the board, the state superintendent of education was empowered to appoint a new member. George W. Campbell replaced Thomas Dryer on the list of commissioners.

Act. No. 465, S. 299, approved Feb. 25, 1887, was written "to authorize conveyances and devises of lands to trustees for the use of the Tuskegee Normal School, for certain purposes, and to regulate and confirm the title for, and to the use of said lands."

Section 3 of the act also provided that "full control and regulation of said school shall be exercised by the commissioners provided for in the statutes of the state. and appointed under the authority thereof."

Provided for management of land

ACT NO. 443, S. 135, APPROVED Feb. 15, 1901, provided for the "management, sale or lease" of lands granted to the state by an act of Congress for the use of Tuskegee. It said that such lands shall be vested and remain in the state of Alabama for the use of the school but that the trustees would have the power to manage it, subject to approval of the governor.

Act. No. 245, H. 2, approved June 26, 1943, amended the 1893 act of incorporation to provide a $100,000 appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of a graduate school in agriculture and home economics, and provided for the appointment by the governor of five commissioners to replace the previous three-man self-perpetuating board.

The five commissioners, it said, must be residents of Alabama and would be members of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees with all rights, except that they would have no voice in filling vacancies on the board. The superintendent of education was also made an ex officio member of the board of trustees.

An act approved on Aug. 30, 1949, authorized the State Board of Education to contract with Tuskegee Institute for educational services for Alabama students in certain fields.

Act of 1892 apparently holds key

THE KEY TO THE QUESTION, HOWEVER, appears to lie in the 1892 act of incorporation of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute" (Act No. 71, H. B. 254, approved December 13, 1892) and a subsequent amendment. The original act provides for a private board of trustees, the first of whom were named in the act, who would be self-perpetuating and who would have control over the operations of the school.

Section 7 of the act, however, contained an apparent conflicting provision that "the school shall be under the direction and control" of the three-man board of state commissioners, who would make annual reports to the state superintendent of education.

The Birmingham News

An amendment on Feb. 21, 1893, changed the wording of Section 7 to give the commissioners control over the state "appropriation" only, not the entire "school."

That, it seems, is where the state of Alabama got out of the business of running Tuskegee Institute, although there still could be a question as to whether all control was relinquished.

More state appointed commissioners?

Jan. 7-61

THE SECTION OF THE ACT OF INCORPORATION which spelled out tax-exemptions on the property so long as used for school purposes, for example, would seem to weigh against any conclusion that it was state-owned. The state would not have to grant exemptions on its own property.

The same act, however, provided that the three-man board of commissioners retained the power to oversee state appropriations to the school, which would indicate at least some degree of continuing state interest.

In 1943, likewise, an amendment to the act cited above provided for five commissioners appointed by the governor, who would be members of the board of trustees with all rights except a voice in choosing successor trustees.

A state legislator has suggested that, that being the case, it would seem that the Legislature still has the power to amend the act even further. Why, this argument runs, if the Legislature can create five commissioners and make them members of the board of trustees, can it not appoint twelve or even twenty state commissioners and make them members of the board of trustees?

Again, the question is too complex for a non-lawyer to answer —and perhaps even for a lawyer.

Fisk professor traces progress of tan artists

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Jan 14 1961

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "Truly great art in America" was delayed by the enslavement of Africans whose forefathers had already made "significant" contributions to the world in art, Artist Aaron Douglas said here last Sunday.

Speaking before Tuskegee Institute audience of ,900 attending a lecture to kick-off a Negro History Week celebration, the Fisk University art professor attacked "detractors" who deny the achievements of colored artists in early history.

* * *

"THE CRUSHING weight of slavery destroyed a desire for creativeness. . .for both the enslaver and the enslaved," said Mr. Douglas as he spoke on "The Development of Negro Art in American Life."

"In order for monumental art to be developed, people cannot be enslaved or impoverished. This is true not only among colored people but also among our Caucasian brothers as well."

* * *

MR. DOUGLAS, who has toured the U.S. South and Haiti on Rosenwald grants, referred to the years of slavery as being "a waste—and destructive of the colored man's heritage in art."

Despite cultural losses suffered during slavery, it is "fortunate" that some colored forms of art —such as song, dance and the fable—survived, he said. He attributed their surival "primarily" to the fact that they "required no tools."

14n 1961

Tuskegee dateline—

Schools still free of mixing efforts

The controversy in Macon County, as the preceding articles in this series have demonstrated, has been principally over voting rights, although Negro equality generally has been an underlying theme. There has been, however, a noticeable lack of conflict in the one area which perhaps has gained more headlines than any other in the general field of racial news during the past few years—that of integration of the public schools. This article, the 12th in a series, discusses the Macon County schools.

BY JAMES E. JACOBSON
News staff writer

ONE DAY AFTER a school term had already begun a Negro man walked into the office of the Macon County superintendent of education and asked about the possibility of transferring his son to all-white Tuskegee High School.

The superintendent pointed out that any transfer would be impossible since the term had already begun, and went on to discuss with the man other factors involved in his son's attending a white school. After a time the Negro thanked him and left. There has been no similar incident since.

That was the nearest thing to an attempt to integrate white public schools which has occurred in a county publicized throughout the nation as a civil rights battleground.

Reverse discrimination charged

AS A MATTER OF FACT, many white Macon Countians express the opinion that if there is any discrimination in the county's public schools, they are the ones being discriminated against.

One woman insisted that "my child today is going to a school in worse condition than the Negroes."

Another said that "Negroes in Macon County have good schools. We've never expected them to push hard for school integration."

At present there are three white schools in Macon County—at Tuskegee, Notasulga and Shorter. There are three Negro high schools—Tuskegee Institute High, Macon County Training School and Prarie Farm High—plus scattered other elementary schools. Some of the grammar schools are substandard, but the board of education is attempting to eliminate them through consolidation. Since 1952, 22 schools in the county have been abandoned through consolidation, all of them Negro.

All of the white schools are 25 years old or older. Soon the oldest Negro high school will be eight-year-old Macon County Training School in the south part of the county. Tuskegee Institute High was built in 1954, and Prarie Farm near Shorter presently the oldest, is being replaced by a $234,000 junior-senior high at Cross Keys.

Work with Negroes pleasant

The Macon County superintendent of education is Clyde A. Pruitt, a soft-spoken, pleasant man who once played football for Auburn and since has been both high school principal and coach.

Pruitt says that "my work with Negroes has always been pleasant because I've tried to be fair with them, and I think they know that."

Members of the board of education include Dr. W. D. Ogletree, of Milstead, the chairman, who is a retired minister of Central Park Baptist Church in Birmingham; Harry D. Raymond, a Tuskegee lawyer, who is vice chairman; Madison Davis of Fort Davis, Mrs. A. A. Torbert of Society Hill; and W. W. Gowan of Chesson.

PRUITT

R. W. Stone, principal of Institute High, when asked how well he knew the board members replied that he "hadn't met them until the PTA invited them out to see some rundown conditions here." The board last month approved funds for renovations at the school.

Of the superintendent Stone said, "Mr. Pruitt is a very nice man. Our relations are cordial."

Pruitt—who has received generous applause after addressing the Tuskegee Civic Assn. to report on the county schools—says "there is absolutely no difference in our treatment of them (white and Negro schools). We think of them all as Macon County school children."

He said that in Macon County, as elsewhere, "proration has played havoc with us as far as maintenance funds go, but we still have maintenance crews working continuously. Our long-term indebtedness is low, and local funds have been available for maintenance and operation. There has been no deficit in the seven years I've been here."

More than 90 per cent of the county's share of the $100 million state school bond issue is being spent on Negro schools. "We're spending where the need is," Pruitt said.

Macon County operates one of the most modern fleets of school buses in the state. When a bus is ten years old it is sold and replaced with a new one. Here again there is no evidence of discrimination.

"We run a fleet of 65 buses," Pruitt said. "We're buying eight new ones for next year. Each one will simply replace a bus already in service. We replace by number. If number 15 is replaced, for instance, and number 15 was driven by a Negro, he gets the new number 15. If it served a white school, that's who gets it. That's been our policy for years."

Stone, the Institute High principal, verified this. Seventy per cent of the students at his school are bus-transported, and he said that while some buses are overcrowded the fleet "compares high with any in the state."

"The same thing is true of maintenance," Pruitt said. "When a maintenance crew gets a call it takes care of the need, regardless of whether the school is colored or white. And all our schools are furnished exactly the same supplies."

Any difference in the white and Negro schools seems to be the result of local effort. Principal E. W. Wadsworth of Tuskegee High School is very emphatic in pointing out that anything which his school has and Negro schools do not have came through private, local help.

WADSWORTH

One building in particular of which he is proud is the school's music building, which was built after money was raised over a five-year period. An additional $3000 has been spent to equip it with such as simulated radio broadcast and recording equipment which. Wadsworth says, "didn't cost the county a cent. This came from local effort, money we managed to save ourselves plus what the PTA could help us with. It wasn't money taken away from the colored people."

Wadsworth estimates that between $65,000 and $75,000 in local funds have been spent for improvements at the school in the past 11 years. Almost $10,000 was spent last Summer alone, much of the actual work being done by the school staff.

Both the Tuskegee School and Institute High have conditions which they would like to remedy. At Tuskegee, for example, classes are being held in two former storage rooms in the gymnasium; at Institute High the band room, brick mason shop and mechanical drawing class are in a rundown, two-room frame building.

Institute High Principal Stone said that the junior high building had been renovated last year and is "greatly improved." He said that "money is not too free, but an effort is being made to do the fair thing with it. I think that during our superintendent's administration the expenditures . . . and I'm just guessing . . . have been fairly distributed. When I say fairly, I have in mind that because there are more Negro students, more money is being spent on their schools."

Stone, a native of Selma, is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and did graduate work at the University of Michigan.

Asked why there is apparently not as much local effort on the part of the Negro PTAs as by the white, he said that the reason may be that "for a number of years, from the emancipation until 1920, Negroes didn't know much about public education. From that time until the late thirties or early forties, public school education for Negroes was poorly supported. They were less well supported than private schools. For that reason, PTA as such had no meaning to my people as they did to whites. I wish my people would do better toward the support of public schools. They have been supporting schools, but private schools."

STONE

Superintendent Pruitt said that "Negro PTAs are doing more now than before.

Stone was asked whether Negro groups outside the PTA were actively helping Negro schools, as white civic organizations in Macon County have done for white schools. He was specifically asked whether the Tuskegee Civic Association had made such effort.

He replied that that he didn't know about TCA support, but that "I suppose they have had their hands full with other problems and haven't had time to devote all the attention they would like to other civic areas."

Stone did sound a note which has been heard elsewhere in this region in recent years when he said, "I don't think we have enough money to run a dual school system. When the South in its poverty attempts to do that, it's spending money unwisely."

14n 1961

Dateline Tuskegee—

The Birmingham News

Institute seen of too great value to lose

Birmingham Ala.

Wed, 4-5-61

Of a toric proportions are the tensions currently gripping Macon County, Ala., tensions to which the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, the U. S. Justice Department and the federal judiciary have contributed. In order to put the Macon County picture into perspective, The News sent staffer James Jacobson to talk to the people involved to find out what the situation really is. This is the fourth article of his report.

BY JAMES E. JACOBSON, News staff writer

Unfortunate, even tragic, would be the penalty if Tuskegee Institute were damaged or destroyed as a result of current tensions gripping Macon County and Alabama, tensions with which various people associated with the Institute are closely linked in many minds.

(Fourth in a series)

What is the school itself like?

Tuskegee Institute is a Negro college fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Its chief administrative officer is the president, Dr. L. H. Foster.

It has endowment and reserves in excess of $14 million, physical facilities worth more than $10 million, and an annual budget of $4½ million.

Half from Alabama

IT HAS 2200 STUDENTS FROM 24 states and 13 foreign countries and territories, although 80 per cent of the total are from the Southeast and more than half from Alabama.

JACOBSON

Basic "pure" charges to the student are $860 per year—$410 tuition and fees, $450 room and board. Various loans and scholarships are available, particularly for advanced students.

"If a student can finish the first two years," a school official said, "there is no need of his leaving for financial reasons."

IN ADDITION, THE SCHOOL has a five-year scholarship plan through which students can complete the normal four-year academic course in five years while paying a minimum in fees and supplementing that with part-time work. The student gets an education, saves money and gains experience, while the school is provided with many services it would otherwise have to contract for outside.

Last year about 12 per cent of the total undergraduate enrollment attended the institute under this program.

The school has more than 600 employes, including a teaching faculty of about 200. About 20 per cent of its teaching faculty hold doctorates. More than half hold at least a master's degree.

Degrees are offered in arts and sciences, with a master's degree in chemistry; agriculture, with a master's in vocational agriculture; education, with masters' in specialized areas; engineering; home economics, both bachelor's and master's degree; mechanical industries, including architecture, building construction, vocational education and diversified industries; nursing, physical education and veterinary medicine.

$300,000 in 22 grants

IN ADDITION TO ITS instructional programs, the institute also sponsors research in a number of fields. Last year, for example, 22 grants totaling more than $300,000 were awarded for research, 16 of them for scientific research in the George Washington Carver Research Foundation, begun with the life savings of the former slave who became the nation's pioneer chemurgist during his years at Tuskegee.

Carver Foundation has a staff of about 50, all members of the institute faculty. Projects currently under way, according to Dr. Clarence T. Mason, the director, include research in the fields of food and nutrition, plant physiology, cancer testing (part of a national program), parasitology, fundamental chemistry, and the growing of mammalian cells.

Institute personnel were involved in the mass production of tissue cultures used in the evaluation of the Salk polio vaccine.

"Along with the research," Dr. Mason said, "is a considerable program of subsidizing Negro graduate students, many of them from other colleges, who want to come here for their master's degree. They get fellowships of from $1500 to $1800 per year, and work on their project counts as a part of their thesis."

From frugality, research

"FOR ALMOST 50 YEARS," Dr. James H. M. Henderson, a research associate, wrote in "A Seed Bears Fruit," "the name of George W. Carver was synonymous with scientific research at Tuskegee Institute.

"In later years, with failing health approaching, Dr. Carver realized that he would not be able to continue this work much longer. He had been most frugal with his earnings and wanted to invest them in some manner to promote the continuation of research."

The result was the Carver Foundation, "dedicated to the progress of humanity through the application of science to the problems of agriculture and industry."

TUSKEGEE'S FACULTY today contains some outstanding and respected authorities in various fields, as a glance down a list of faculty publications bears out.

Analyzing the institute's standing in the eyes of professional associates, President Foster said ". . . in no one of our major fields are we without some authoritative spokesman among us, although we are exceedingly thin in spots.

"We rightfully claim a measure of academic eminence, but we are not yet a mature influence on the university scene as measured by the exacting criteria which ought to apply. This is not unexpected nor does it require apology; we are new in our concept and in our practice of university scholarship at the higher levels."

Birmingham, Ala.

Now building for future

THE INSTITUTE IS presently involved in a program of removing its deficiencies and building for the future. As a result of a self-study in 1955-57, several curricula have been strengthened and plans have been made which are expected to carry the school to 1990.

It is estimated that something like $40 million will be needed during the next decade, and John Price Jones Co., Inc., of New York, is now doing a national survey to determine potential for fund-raising and to recommend the best approaches.

"Before, when we needed money we've gone about a quiet type of fund-raising," Dr. H. A. Wilson, the director of development, said. "Now we need to move more directly into more organized fund-raising on a big scale."

Part of the big redevelopment program is a master plan of physical improvement designed to center the campus around the Booker T. Washington monument. When completed, all traffic will be limited to peripheral roads to make the campus completely pedestrian.

The master plan was prepared by a team of outstanding architects, headed by Paul Rudolph, dean of architecture at Yale University, who designed the major structures.

Cultural center for enrichment

THE PLAN CALLS FOR a cultural center, including a new chapel to replace an old one which burned down, an auditorium, a little theater and facilities for the arts; more facilities for scientific research and teaching; expanded engineering facilities; redeveloped health and hospital facilities; and some expansion of student housing.

"One thing we expect the cultural center will do," Dr. Foster said, "is to afford the opportunity for presentation of many programs, concerts and entertainments to enrich the lives of the total community in addition to the students and staff."

Asked what he meant by "community," Dr. Foster replied, "Any community which cares to take advantage of the resources here."

Tuskegee's activities and influence are not limited to the campus, the state or even the nation. The college has contributed to community development, agricultural and educational programs in India, the Philippines, Iran and Indo-China.

A RECENT MAJOR project of educational assistance to Indonesia in conjunction with the International Cooperation Administration was designed to help improve that country's technical school programs and facilities.

Said Dr. Foster after a tour of the project in 1958:

"I am impressed by the significant possibilities and the successes of the Tuskegee team in Indonesia. We have been invited to work with the people of Indonesia to organize the greatly needed upgrading of vocational teachers for this growing democracy which has its eyes set upon substantial advancement in the industrial sector.

"This is not an easy task, but Tuskegee Institute is accustomed to meeting unusual expectations with distinction."

The latest undertaking of this nature is a Tuskegee-Liberia contract to develop rural elementary teachers.

BUSY AT WORK—Reflecting deep concentration in his work, Solomon Chares David puts finishing touches on painting in a class at Tuskegee Institute, where he is a special student observing how arts and crafts techniques differ from country to country. Compared to American interests, abstract paintings are not very popular in India, says Mr. David. "We're more interested in paintings representative of real life," he says.

Tuskegee Head Sends Ultimatum To Governor In 'Punish' Issue

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — The President of Tuskegee faced with the threatened loss of state funds because of the institution's concern about civil rights issues, met the challenge head-on last week and issued an ultimatum of his own.

Dr. L. W. Foster said that unless more state money is available, Tuskegee must discontinue an 18 - year old program of training Negro stuednts in specialized courses not available to them in state operated Negro colleges.

It could mean that the Negroes now enrolled at the famed Tuskegee institution at state expense would have to turn elsewhere — perhaps to white schools — for training in agriculture, home economics, nursing, engineering and veterinary medicine.

PROGRAM SET UP IN 1943

Foster reminded Gov. John Patterson's budget committee that the courses were set up "at the request of the state" in 1943 to provide training [illegible] not being taught at the two state - supported Negro colleges.

He explained that the state funds appropriated for this year took care of only 40 per cent of the total cost of administering the courses, and said Tuskegee was obligated to spend money for such instruction instead of for other needs.

"Unless there is more financial relief," he declared, "it will not be possible for Tuskegee Institute to continue these offerings for another biennium (two years)."

STATE PROVIDES FINANCIAL AID

Although Tuskegee is a privately edowed Negro school the state has appropriated funds for the past 18 years to help finance the specialized training.

The allotment for this year will amount to an estimated $348,527. Foster's budget request called for an increase to $701,800 for each of the next two years.

Mrs. FDR Slates Tuskegee Talk

TUSKEGEE — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will address the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute April 23-28.

Dr. W. H. Dibble of the Tuskegee Institute Medical Center announced Wednesday that the widow of the late president will address the meeting April 25. She will discuss the United Nations.

Dr. Dibble said some of the outstanding medical men in the United States will attend the meeting.

MRS. JUANITA K. STOUT
(Banquet speaker)

Philadelphia's Mrs. Juanita Kidd Stout, Municipal Court judge, will be off for Alabama, next week, where she is to be speaker at the annual senior banquet at Tuskegee Institute.

Atlanta's Dr. Bowen Speaks In Tuskegee Honor's Day Event

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — "Man's ability to transform culture through a rapid transition in technological advances is going to open new opportunities to those who are qualified. There is no question about the winners of this competition. The competition is going to be won by the people who will apply their intelligence and intellect to social progress."

Thus spoke Dr. H. L. Bowen, area superintendent, Atlanta Negro Schools, at Tuskegee Institute's 35th annual Scholarship Night program Sunday.

He paid special tribute to the college's 101 honor roll scholars, nine scholarship leaders in each of their respective areas, and winner of the Irving Anthony Derbigny Memorial Award, senior award for highest scholarship and exemplary achievement.

Speaking on the topic, "The Need for Emphasizing High Scholarship," Dr. Brown set out to answer three questions: Who is a scholar? What cultural changes are taking place that establish a need for scholar? and What is the highest role of a scholar?

"A scholar," he said, is not only one "who has studied the various disciplines, and acquired knowledge,"

but also one who "has critically analyzed and interpreted such knowledge particularly as it relates to and influences living experiences"

On the second question, he said, "The scholar's influence has been used to modify and transform our culture."

14n 1961

Negro History Week Is Observed At Tuskegee Inst.

Speaker Hails Negro Contribution To World Of Art

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala.—"Truly great art in America" was delayed by the enslavement of Negroes, whose forefathers had already made "significant" contributions to the world in art, Aaron Douglas, a noted Negro artist, said here Sunday.

Speaking before a Tuskegee Institute audience of 1,900 attending a lecture to kick-off a Negro History Week celebration, the Fisk University art professor attacked "detractors" who deny the achievements of Negro artists in early history.

"The crushing weight of slavery destroyed a desire for creativeness . . . for both the enslaver and the enslaved," said Mr. Douglas as he spoke on "The Development of Negro Art in American Life." He continued:

"In order for monumental art to be developed, people can not be enslaved or impoverished. This is true not only among Negroes—but also among our Caucasian brothers as well."

Mr. Douglas, who has toured the U. S. South and Haiti on Rosenwald grants, referred to the years of slavery as being "a waste . . . and destructive of the Negroes' heritage in art."

Despite cultural losses suffered during slavery, it is "fortunate" that some Negro forms of art—such as song, dance and the fable—survived, he said. He attributed their survival "primarily" to the fact that they "required no tools."

To recall the achievements of Negro artists of the past is not to belittle the works of recognized artists of today, Mr. Douglas said. Instead, it is to "assist our young people to see their lives in proper perspectives" . . . to induce the "great thrill of pride in our past" . . . and "inspire great hopes for the future."

In his reference to detractors, Mr. Douglas said that "for a long time" they have made a "pastime" of minimizing and denying art contributions of Negroes in early history.

MIT Professor Is Tuskegee Speaker

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — Gas plasma, a little known "fourth state of matter," has "tremendous implications" for national survival in control of the H-bomb's fury according to Dr. Sanborn C. Brown associate professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Lecturing before a gathering of faculty and student scientists at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday night, Dr. Brown said that knowledge about plasma — a neutral collection of opposite electrical charges —is "far outweighted" by attempts to use it.

Sufficient knowledge of its nature would provide a system for controlling the energy of the hydrogen bomb and for successful inter-stellar space flight.

For this reason, both the United States and Russia are racing its investigations in the area of plasma physics, he said.

This country's Argus Shot — a hydrogen blast in the ionosphere two years ago— demonstrated that missiles operated under an inertial guidance system could pass undetected if proceded by such a blast.

This is so, said Dr. Brown, because the hydrogen blast at the edge of the earth's atmosphere produced a plasma shield around the earth, making it impossible for radar systems to detect inertially-guided missiles.

The exceptions to this condition are at the north and south poles where the radiation structure is such as to clear up the plasma shield at the poles, making detection of missiles by radar possible.

Today's thermo-nuclear fusion systems — which would control the energy of the hydrogen bomb —"simply do not work," he said, because a "harmonic" factor causes the systems to produce far more radiation than had been anticipated.

Dr. Brown said that because of the plasma concentration throughout space, it is "highly unlikely" that a nuclear explosion will ever set off a chain reaction that destroys the universe.

14n

STUDENT-TEACHER COLLABORATION—Dr. Horace D. Graham, Research Associate of Tuskegee Institute's Carver Foundation, and Miss Linnie B. Thomas of Memphis, Tenn., a National Science Foundation undergraduate research student at Tuskegee, have recently published four articles in two national science publications. Two of the articles, dealing with alkaloids, will be published in the "Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences," which, in January published another article by the student-teacher team on Gibberellic acid. The fourth article, dealing with food gums, will appear in the "Journal of Food Sciences." Miss Thomas, an honor student, is a junior chemistry major.

Tuskegee Institute to show reducing diets not required

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —America's "big problem of 36 million overweight people" will be investigated at the 16th Annual Food and Nutrition Institute at Tuskegee Institute March 9--10.

Methods to inform people that they do not need "fad diets" to reduce will be one of the conference's concerns, according to Mrs. Huldah B. Owen, assistant professor of foods and nutrition at Tuskegee.

* * *

MRS. OWEN feels that the great sale of fad diets now flooding the market in powder and liquid forms reflects the "gullibility" of the American public.

"Thousands of dollars could be saved," she says, if people only realized that the problem of excess weight can be defeated through the "nutritional approach" — that is, a properly balanced diet.

However, topics of discussion will not be limited to the problem in America alone: the conference theme is "Better Nutrition — A World Problem."

"We will also be searching for solutions to help people who don't have the abundance of food we have in this country," she said.

* * *

KEYNOTE SPEAKER will be Donald Greenaway, Executive vice - president of the National Restaurant Association, Chicago.

Other program participants and their topics include:

"Over - Population and Food Supply": Mrs. Neal Goodwill, dietitian, Tuskegee John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital; Dr. B. D. Mayberry, professor of plant and soil science, Tuskegee's School of Agriculture; Dr. Jen Chi Chang, associate professor at Tuskegee's School of Education; Miss Mable E. Evans, nutritionist for the American Institute of Baking.

Also Dr. Ivy O. Brooks of

Tuskegee's Veterans Administration Hospital; Dr. Miriam L. McTree, professor of nutrition, Tennessee A. and I. University, and the Rev. Raymond F. Harvey, pastor of Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church here.

"Some World Nutrition Problems —Food Consumption and Dietary Levels": Miss Laurel Bocobo of the North American Regional Branch of Food Agriculture Organization.

"National and International Nutrition Problems": Dr. E. J. Lease of Clemson College.

"What is Being Done to Provide Better Nutrition": Brady Dozier, director of food services, Tennessee A and I; Miss Lavada Esters, dietetic intern at John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital; Miss Lucille Jones, graduate student in foods and nutrition at Tuskegee; Mrs. Cleo Walker, agent for the Alabama Extension Service, and Oscar Howard, proprietor of Howard's Catering Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

"Nutrition Education for Better Living": Miss Virginia C. Richie, associate professor of home economics at Auburn University.

"Nutrition Research — A Key to the Future": Dr. Johnnie Watts, research associate at Tuskegee's Carver Foundation; Dr. Emily M. Horrington, professor of nutrition at Southern University; and Dr. J. Tompson, chief of infirmary section, medical service, Tuskegee VA Hospital.

Says Slavery Delayed 'Great Art' In America

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.
3-(4-10)-61

By RAY BOONE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — "Truly great art in America" was delayed by ensalvement of Negroes, whose forefathers had already made "significant" contributions to the world in art, Aaron Douglas, a noted Negro artist, said here Sunday.

Speaking before a Tuskegee Institute audience of 1,900 attending a lecture to kick-off a Negro History Week celebration, the Fisk University art professor attacked "detractors" who deny the achievements of Negro artists in early history.

WEIGHT OR SLAVERY

"The crushing weight of slavery destroyed a desire for creativeness . . . for both the enslaver and the enslaved," said Douglas as he spoke on "The Development of Negro Art in American life." He continued:

"In order for monumental art to be developed, people can not be enslaved or impoverished. This is true not only among Negroes — but also among our Caucasian brothers as well."

Douglas, who has toured the U. S. South and Haiti on Rosenwald grants, referred to the years of slavery as being "a waste . . . and destructive of the Negroes' heritage in art"

Despite cultural losses suffered during slavery, it is "fortunate" that some Negro forms of art—such as song, dance and the fable—survived, he said. He attributed their survival "primarily" to the fact that they "required no tools."

To recall the achievements of Negro artists of the past is not to belittle the works of recognized artists of today, Douglas said. Instead, it is to "assist our young people to see their lives in proper perspectives" . . . to induce the "great thrill of pride in our past" . . . and "inspire great hopes for the future."

THE ARTIST AND STUDENTS: Aaron Douglas. (c.) noted artist, chats with two Tuskegee Institute students, Julius Brown of Montgomery, Ala., and Florence Griffin of Jacksonville, Fla., following his lecture on "the Development of Negro Art in America" which last week kicked off a Negro History Week Celebration at the college.

In his reference to detractors, Douglas said that "for a long time" they have made a "past-time" of minimizing and denying art contributions of Negroes in early history.

DETRACTORS

Not only Africa, but India and Egypt also bear "evidence" that disprove the theories of the detractors. There is art in these ancient countries which is markedly Negroid," he said.

In painting a verbal picture of the development of Negro art in America, Douglas sketched the achievements of outstanding Negro artists from the 1700's to those of the present.

Douglas, who holds the master's degree from Columbia University, has also studied in Paris on a Rosenwald Fellowship. He is the designer of two book jackets — "God's Trombone" and "Black Magic."

14n 1961

AFRICAN LEADERS Robert Matano (left), member of the Legislative Council of the Kenya Democratic Union, and Mwai Kibaki, executive officer for the Kenya African National Union, are welcomed at Tuskegee Institute by the school's president Dr. L. H. Foster. Matano and Kibaki were surprised to find so many "educated" Negroes who could "fill so many kinds of jobs." Touring the country under State Department sponsorship, they urged well-trained U.S. Negroes to come to Africa to help develop that continent's economies.

Dr. Ira Reid To Speak At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. Ira De A. Reid, chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Haverford (Pa.) College, will address the 152 graduates at Tuskegee Institute's Summer Commencement exercises, August 31.

Dr. Reid, former director of research for the National Urban League, is a member of the Philadelphia Commission on Higher Education, the Board of Directors of the American Friends Service Committee, and the Scholarship Committee of the Interfnational Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Eighty degrees above the bachelor's will be conferred by Tuskegee President Dr. L. H. Foster.

MRS. CORA CARROLL, mayor of Bronzeville, will crown the winner of the "Miss Tuskegee Club—'61" title following a contest conducted within the club bearing that name. The winner was slated to be selected at a board of directors meeting Wednesday.

MISS JEWETTE G. REYNOLDS

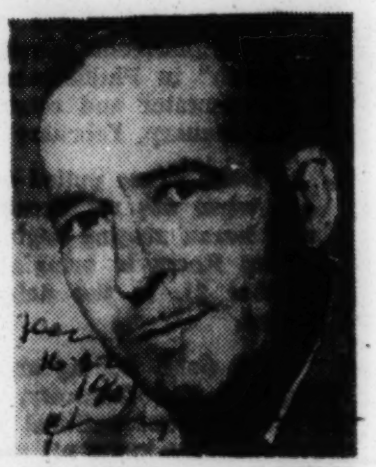
George Henry Reynolds of Decatur, and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Stone Dokes of Tuskegee Institute have announced the engagement of their daughter Miss Jewette Gamlin Reynolds, to Wallace Eugene Cowan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charlton R. Cowan of Jamica, N.Y. Miss Reynolds graduated from Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N.C., Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., and the University of Illinois in Urbana, Ill. She is the granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Henry Gamlin of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Cowan is an alumnus of Brooklyn College in Brooklyn, N.Y. and is an instructor in a School of Electronics at Ft. Monmouth, N.J. A Fall wedding is planned.

14n 1961

MR. AND MRS. JAMES Jacob Machobane, founder-directors of Mass Agricultural College and Co-operative in Basutoland, South Africa, were "quite hopeful" of getting technical aid from Tuskegee whose pattern they say their school follows. Reviewing technical assistance literature with Tuskegee President Dr. L. H. Foster (r.), couple expressed admiration for Tuskegee program, emphasized need for technically-trained personnel in South Africa to curb starvation" which they say their people face daily. Tuskegee recently completed technical assistance program in Indonesia, operates similar program now in Liberia.

MRS. FELICE SPEARS, sophomore nursing student at Tuskegee institute, was chosen "Miss Dental Perfection" by five dental panelists at the institute and at Tuskegee VA hospital. She won out over nine finalists from a group of 169 nursing students. Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, chief of dental service at the VA hospital, initiated the project "to stimulate people toward better dental health."

Others from Tuskegee attending the meeting were: Dr. Lieselotte Bloss and Cleon Thompson, both of the biology department; and Dr. E. G. Trigg of the School of Veterinary Medicine.



DR. RUSSELL W. BROWN

Dr. Borders To Conduct Tuskegee Religious Program

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala — Dr. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Atlanta's Wheat Street Baptist Church, will conduct Tuskegee's Religious Emphasis activities Jan. 18-19, it was announced this week by Dr. Daniel W. Wynn, Tuskegee chaplain.

Dr. Borders, a world-traveler and native of Macon, Ga., is also president of the Georgia Baptist Missionary and Education Convention. A graduate of Morehouse College, Garrett Theological Seminary, and Northwestern University, he has done further study at Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University.

Dr. Borders was prominent in the news in 1957 when he and several other Negro ministers were arrested while defying bus segregation ordinances in Atlanta.

At Tuskegee, he will speak on the central theme: "Christ and the Space Age."

He is the author of five books and many articles.

Tuskegee Scientists Get Top Offices In Groups

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Two Tuskegee Institute research scientists have been elected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Southeastern Branch of the Society of American Bacteriologists.

Dr. Russell W. Brown, dean of research and professor of biology, is the new president; and Dr. Augustine Nwaneri Njoku-Obi, professor of bacteriology and public health, in the School of Veterinary Medicine, both mammalian cell bank.

A native of Nigeria, Dr. Obi, 30, has received more than $110,000 in the last year for basic research into the organism which causes listeriosis—a disease prevalent in livestock, but also dangerous to people. Last spring he received a $65,000 grant from the National Institutes of Health; and more recently, he was awarded $45,376 by the U.S. Army Research and Development Command.

At the Atlanta meeting, Dr. Brown and Dr. Obi presented papers on their special work.

were elected last week at the annual meeting of the organization in Atlanta.

Dr. Brown was vice-president of the Southeastern Branch of SAB for 1960-61.

Dr. Brown is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, the New York Academy of Sciences and the Tissue Culture Association. He is also author of 17 professional publications, some of which deal with his current research project—the virus of

14n 1961

Italian Analyst Says:

Freedom Decision Up to Non-Whites

Pittsburgh Courier P.5 Sat 12-9-61

Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Non-whites—will decide whether democracy and freedom will win out over communism and slavery, an Italian political analyst who helped overthrow Benito Mussolini said here.

Lisa Sergio, former language interpreter for the Italian World War II dictator, said America's nonwhite youths face a "very special challenge," because "the majority of the people who are to determine the future of the world are not white."

She addressed some 1,000 Tuskegee Institute students here under sponsorship of the Danforth Foundation whose purpose is "to strengthen the intellectual, the religious, and the cultural aspects of liberal education in the United States.

■

POINTING OUT that communism "dominates one-half of the globe," she said:

"If this majority prefers freedom, communism will not prevail."

• While black continents, such as Africa and Asia, claim neutrality, she said, "it is inevitable" that they will have to decide which side they are going to take.

Disturbed at the failure of the Western powers to realize that youth is "the undeniable source of strength," Miss Sergio said every dictator of our time including Mussolini, Hitler and now Khrushchev — have laid great stress on the importance of youth in maintaining power."

■

TURNING TO AMERICA's racial problems, Miss Sergio said the United States, "by not practicing what we preach," has been "weakened enormously" abroad.

When African visitors come to America, Miss Sergio said, "I shiver" when they read the inscription "All Men Are Created Equal" on the Jefferson Monument.

14n 1961

...And A Big Strong Line

DISPLAYING form and unity, pert members-to-be of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority parade during "Help Week" at Tuskegee Institute. From left to right are Johnnie Harris, Macombe, Miss.; Patricia Patrick, Tuskegee; Claudia Emerson, St. Louis; Gloria Peterman, Fort Gaines, Fla.; Rosemary Anderson, Mirette, Ala.; Frankie Hutchins, Jackson, Miss.; Doris Ballard, Little Rock, Ark., and Margaret Norman, Jackson, Miss.

600 Attend Gay Debutante Ball At Tuskegee Institute

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala
Dec 31-60

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Decorated Logan Hall, Some 600 In ceremonial white chouffant ball patrons danced to soft, swinging gowns and long white gloves, 20 music by the Debonnaires.

young women experienced that "Queen of the Ball" was pert once-in-a-life-time thrill of a deb- and pretty Thomasine Edwina utante at a Crystal Ball staged Peterson, daughter of Thomas E. here this holiday season. Peterson of Opelika.

The debutante ball, depicting After their presentation, the an evening of beauty, dignity and debutantes became members of gaiety, was sponsored by the Elthe Junior Leaguers, a young Quien Sabe Club, an beautifully adult civic group, whose aim is "to make significant contributions to the civic life of the Tuskegee community."

Before the debutantes made their debut, a charm school was conducted to give basic information in etiquette, dress, diet, the social graces and boy-girl relationships.

On being introduced, the 20 excited debs marched, curtsied and waltzed in gracious manner. Master of ceremonies was Singer Buchanan, assistant professor of English and speech at Tuskegee Institute.

In addition to the queen, other debutantes and their parents were: Miss Andrea Kathrine Alba, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andres R. Alba; Miss Eva Birmingham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Birmingham; Miss Veronica Lake Haggins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Haggins; Miss Ann Elaine Jackson, daughter of Mrs. Annie M. Jackson; Miss Dionicia Delores Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds;

Miss Susan Dale Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Johnson; Miss Edell Elizabeth Kennibrew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Kennibrew. Also, Miss Margaret Beatrice Lacy, daughter of Mrs. R. W. Lacy; Miss Johnjelene LaRuth Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Sturdivant; Miss Fostina Mason, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mason; Miss Eloise Oliver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benny Oliver; Miss Elaine Jacqueline Peterson, daughter of Thomas E. Peterson; and Miss Clintonia Vidman Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Clinton Robinson.

Also, Miss Patricia Elaine Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Walker; Miss Barbara LaVerne Wesley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel E. Wesley; Miss Lula Mae Wheat, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wheat; Miss Georgette Beatrice White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George White; Miss Alice Mae Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Renza Williams; and Miss Lucenia LaVerne Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Williams Jr.

Members of the El QQuien Sabe Club are: Mrs. Artemisia J. Junier, president; Mrs. Carrinelle Gadson, secretary; Mrs. June B. Carter, treasurer; and Mesdames Irma Booth, Lucy M. Galloway, Dorothy B. Conley, Mary Gresham, Ruth Murray, Florine Smith, Edna Whitaker, Betty Whitehead and Lela Williams.

Tuskegee Projects Program For Teaching Exceptional Children

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Two new graduate programs at Tuskegee Institute are expected to help decrease the pressing shortage of teachers for exceptional children in the South.

Dr. William A. Hunter, dean of the Tuskegee School of Education, announced this week that master's degree programs for teaching both the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped will be offered at the school next September.

Dean Hunter stressed the need for the two programs and the necessity for providing a superbly - qualified staff to conduct the programs.

The South needs "10 times more teachers (of exceptional children) than it now has," said Dean Hunter who further described the present need:

One fourth, or one million of the nation's total exceptional cases (mentally retarded, physically handicapped, socially handicapped and emotionally maladjusted) are in the Southern region — with less than 3,000 teachers located there.

This means that there is only about one teacher for every 333 exceptional children — or, as Dr. Hunter appraised the situation, "not a drop in the bucket" to the number of teachers needed.

"As the total school population has increased," he explained, "proportionately the number of educable exceptional children has increased." Unfortunately, he added, "the rate of exceptional children has outstripped that of teachers."

A VICTORY SMILE — Miss Roberta Ogletree, Tuskegee Institute's "Miss United Negro College Fund," flashes a big smile as she and Tuskegee President F. D. Patterson check financial tabulations which reveal Miss Ogletree won the "Miss UNCF Contest" at the college. Miss Ogletree, a senior in the field of nursing, will represent Tuskegee at the 15th annual conference of the National Alumni Council of the UNCF at Daytona Beach, Florida February 11-12.

Tuskegee ready to begin new graduate programs

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This means that there is only about one teacher for every 33 exceptional children, or, as Dr. Hunter appraised the situation, "not a drop in the bucket" to the number of teachers needed.

ENROLLING students in the courses will not be a problem, said Dr. Hunter, pointing to a stack of letters inquiring about the new programs. "We expect to accept between 25 and 30 for the first semester," he said.

Experts from four states, who have evaluated the curricula, have described them as "solid and far-reaching."

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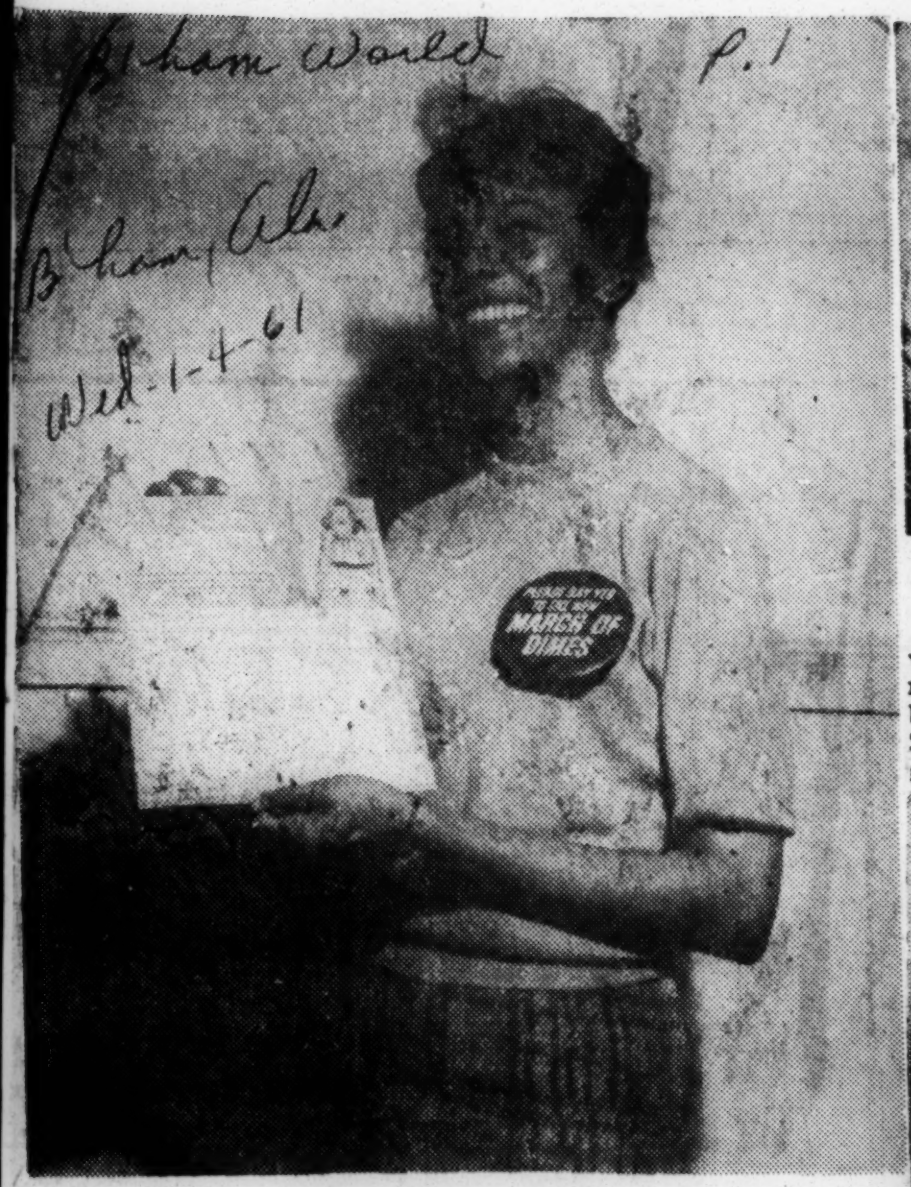
14n 1961



Birmingham World P. 1
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed-1-4-61

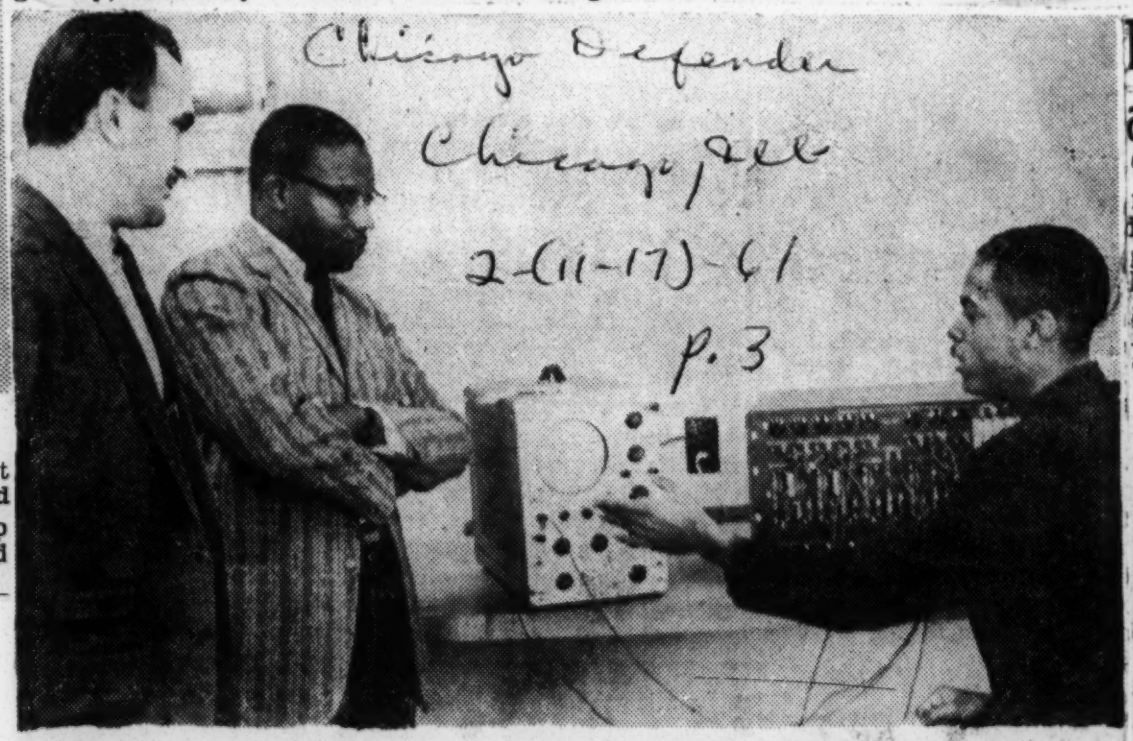
MISS JEANNE PITTS

KEEP HER SMILING—Miss Jeanne Pitts(Tuskegee Institute senior, is displaying Employee Solicitation Scroll for March of Dimes. She was third place in the Shriners 1960 Talent Scholarship Pageant held in Boston. Put your name and contribution on the Scroll to help prevent birth defects, arthritis and polio.

Journal and Guide
14n

Chinese Professor And Home Economics Group

Dr. Jen Chi Chang, associate professor of education at Tuskegee Institute, relaxes with a group of junior home economics students after showing them an assortment of his native clothing. The Tuskegee professor is wearing the Chinese attire which is comparable to the American tuxedo. With Dr. Chang (l. to r.) are: Misses Essie M. Thomas, Sophia Watson, Mrs. Mamie L. Powell, instructor in home economics; Rose Mary Montgomery, Rosemary Anderson and Jean King.



Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
2-(11-17)-61
P. 3

TUSKEGEE Senior engineering student Marion Black explains results of an electrical experiment to Dr. Z. W. Dybczak (left) dean of Tuskegee's school of Engineering, and Garland Smith, instructor in electrical engineering. Newly installed analog computer (right) was built in engineering school by Black and will provide the basis for a new computation course for engineering students. Machine at left is used to observe electrical voltages.

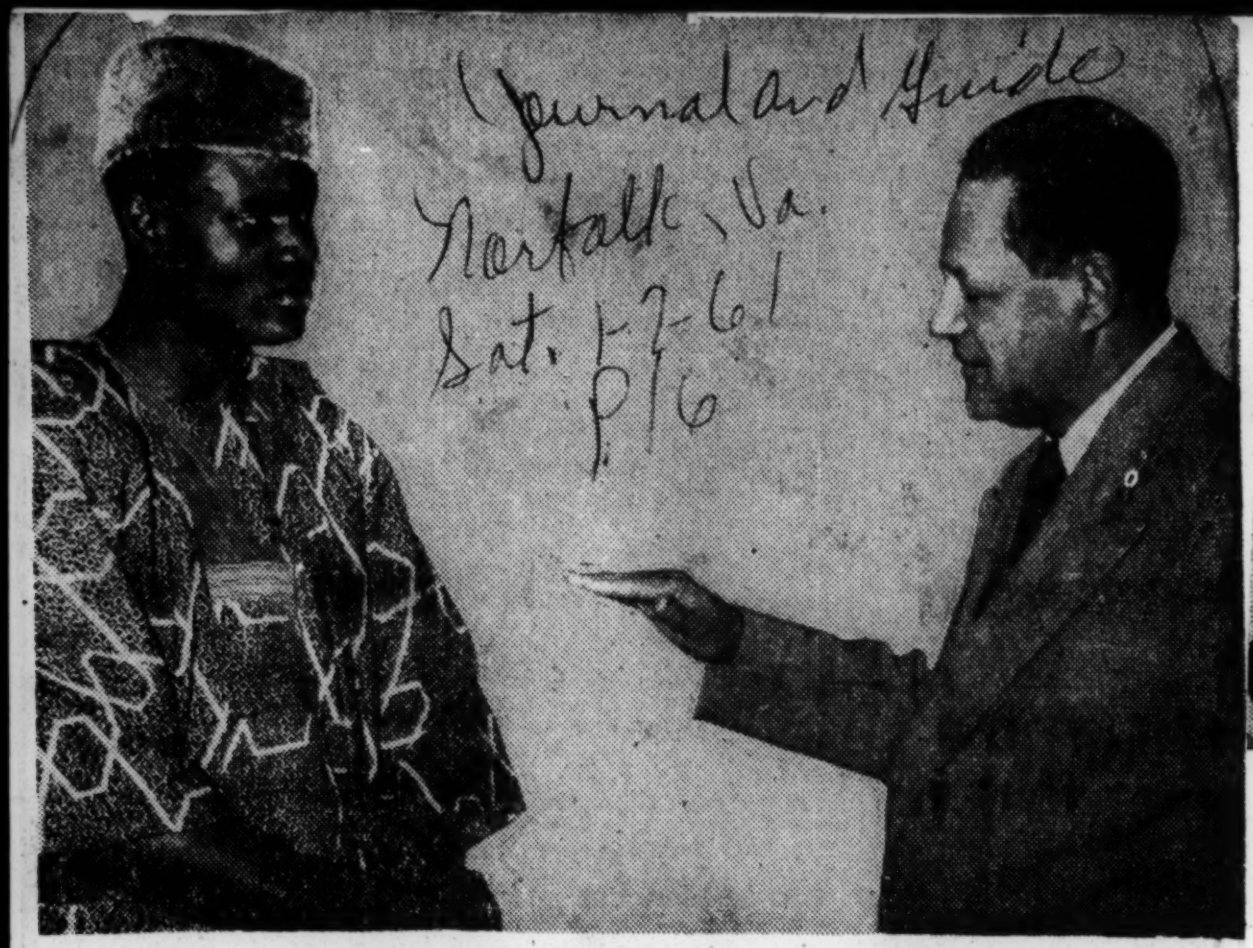
Tuskegee installs analog computer

Star-Times
Baltimore Md.
P. 17
2-11-61

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A modern time-saving, problem-solving computer, now in great demand in industry, has been installed in Tuskegee's school of engineering. It forms the basis for a new computation course for engineering students.

The small educational type analog computer — a calculating machine capable of adding, integrating and multiplying — was purchased in kit form and built by senior engineering student Marion Black.

Dean Z. W. Dybczak, announced that the newly planned course will provide students with fundamentals of the analog and digital computers — machines used in payroll processing, classroom instruction, radar and nuclear research.



Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 5-7-61
p. 6

To Head Industrial Team In Sierre Leone

Dr. Ernest Neal (r) International Cooperation Administration representative, chats with Teddy Jones, sophomore agriculture student at Tuskegee Institute, prior to his departure for the British West Africa colony of Sierre Leone early this year. Dr. Neal, on leave from his post at Tuskegee Institute, will assist the Sierre Leone government in an industrial development program. Mr. Jones is one of three foreign students from Sierre Leone enrolled at Tuskegee.

$500 ASSIST — Louis A. Rabb, administrator of Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrew Hospital, has a big smile for donors of a $500 check for the recreation room at the hospital's polio center. The donors are Mrs. Elizabeth Jeter, left, and Mrs. Mallie A. Peterson, out-going and in - coming local presidents of Phi Delta Kappa Sorority. The national body of Phi Delta Kappa has contributed $1,600 to the polio center's recreation room during the last four years.

TUSKEGEE PRESIDENT Dr. spoke last week at the 70th L. H. Foster (r) and Dr. Mo[illegible] Annual Farmers Conference decal W. Johnson, Howard at Tuskegee. He said Dr. Fos- University president emeritus, ter's work at Howard and recaptured theme from ear- Tuskegee was characterized lier years when Dr. Foster by "intelligence, competence was business manager at and service." Howard (1936-40). Dr. Johnson

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.
14 M
A-(4-17)-61 p. 21

REPORTER MEETS PRESS: — Nieman Fellow reporter William Worthy (center) relaxes momentarily before he is besieged by questions from students at Tuskegee Institute following Worthy's Sunday night lecture at the college. Panel of quizzers are (left to right): Cornell Hall of Leeds, Ala.; Miss Minnie Fells of Beaumont, Tex.; Worthy; Charles Trout, panel moderator; and Freeman Pollard (associate editor, Campus Digest), of Birmingham.

Jan 1961

Tuskegee's program hit with Africa

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Two East African political leaders said here last week that colored Americans are the "most preferred" foreigners in Africa, and urged "more educated colored people to come to Africa" and help develop that continent's economies.

Robert Matano, 37, member of the Legislative Council of the Kenya Democratic Union, and Mwai Kibaki, 30, executive officer for the Kenya African National Union, made the statements during their tour of the U.S. under the State Department's Foreign Leader Program.

Their tour of the U.S. included the Nation's Capital where the July 4 celebration "made us more anxious than ever to get our own independence," and Knoxville, Tenn., where they were refused service at a downtown coffee shop.

At Tuskegee, where more than a third of the school's 50 foreign students come from African (eight from Kenya), they praised the institution's educational program as "what our young nations in Africa need — training in skills they can use."

AFRICAN LEADERS — Robert Matano, left, member of the Legislative Council of the Kenya Democratic Union, and Mwai Kibaki, executive officer for the Kenya African National Union, are welcomed at Tuskegee Institute by the school's president, Dr. L. H. Foster. Touring the the country under State Department sponsorship, they urged well-trained U.S. colored citizens to come to Africa to help develop that continent's economies.

14n 1961

Dateline Tuskegee—

The Birmingham News

Institute seen of too great value to lose

Birm, Ala.

Wed. 4-5-61

Of historic proportions are the tensions currently gripping Macon County, Ala., tensions to which the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, the U. S. Justice Department and the federal judiciary have contributed. In order to put the Macon County picture into perspective, The News sent staffer James Jacobson to talk to the people involved to find out what the situation really is. This is the fourth article of his report.

BY JAMES E. JACOBSON, News staff writer

Unfortunate, even tragic, would be the penalty if Tuskegee Institute were damaged or destroyed as a result of current tensions gripping Macon County and Alabama, tensions with which various people associated with the Institute are closely linked in many minds.

(Fourth in a series)

What is the school itself like?

Tuskegee Institute is a Negro college fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Its chief administrative officer is the president, Dr. L. H. Foster.

It has endowment and reserves in excess of $14 million, physical facilities worth more than $10 million, and an annual budget of $4½ million.

Half from Alabama

IT HAS 2200 STUDENTS FROM 24 states and 13 foreign countries and territories, although 80 per cent of the total are from the Southeast and more than half from Alabama.

JACOBSON

Basic "pure" charges to the student are $860 per year—$410 tuition and fees, $450 room and board. Various loans and scholarships are available, particularly for advanced students.

"If a student can finish the first two years," a school official said, "there is no need of his leaving for financial reasons."

IN ADDITION, THE SCHOOL has a five-year scholarship plan through which students can complete the normal four-year academic course in five years while paying a minimum in fees and supplementing that with part-time work. The student gets an education, saves money and gains experience, while the school is provided with many services it would otherwise have to contract for outside.

Last year about 12 per cent of the total undergraduate enrollment attended the institute under this program.

The school has more than 600 employes, including a teaching faculty of about 200. About 20 per cent of its teaching faculty hold doctorates. More than half hold at least a master's degree.

Degrees are offered in arts and sciences, with a master's degree in chemistry; agriculture, with a master's in vocational agriculture; education, with masters' in specialized areas; engineering; home economics, both bachelor's and master's degree; mechanical industries, including architecture, building construction, vocational education and diversified industries; nursing, physical education and veterinary medicine.

$300,000 in 22 grants

IN ADDITION TO ITS instructional programs, the institute also sponsors research in a number of fields. Last year, for example, 22 grants totaling more than $300,000 were awarded for research, 16 of them for scientific research in the George Washington Carver Research Foundation, begun with the life savings of the former slave who became the nation's pioneer chemurgist during his years at Tuskegee.

Carver Foundation has a staff of about 50, all members of the institute faculty. Projects currently under way, according to Dr. Clarence T. Mason, the director, include research in the fields of food and nutrition, plant physiology, cancer testing (part of a national program), parasitology, fundamental chemistry, and the growing of mammalian cells.

Institute personnel were involved in the mass production of tissue cultures used in the evaluation of the Salk polio vaccine.

"Along with the research," Dr. Mason said, "is a considerable program of subsidizing Negro graduate students, many of them from other colleges, who want to come here for their master's degree. They get fellowships of from $1500 to $1800 per year, and work on their project counts as a part of their thesis."

From frugality, research

"FOR ALMOST 50 YEARS," Dr. James H. M. Henderson, a research associate, wrote in "A Seed Bears Fruit," "the name of George W. Carver was synonymous with scientific research at Tuskegee Institute.

"In later years, with failing health approaching, Dr. Carver realized that he would not be able to continue this work much longer. He had been most frugal with his earnings and wanted to invest them in some manner to promote the continuation of research."

The result was the Carver Foundation, "dedicated to the progress of humanity through the application of science to the problems of agriculture and industry."

TUSKEGEE'S FACULTY today contains some outstanding and respected authorities in various fields, as a glance down a list of faculty publications bears out.

Analyzing the institute's standing in the eyes of professional associates, President Foster said ". . . in no one of our major fields are we without some authoritative spokesman among us, although we are exceedingly thin in spots.

"We rightfully claim a measure of academic eminence, but we are not yet a mature influence on the university scene as measured by the exacting criteria which ought to apply. This is not unexpected nor does it require apology; we are new in our concept and in our practice of university scholarship at the higher levels."

Now building for future

THE INSTITUTE IS presently involved in a program of removing its deficiencies and building for the future. As a result of a self-study in 1955-57, several curricula have been strengthened and plans have been made which are expected to carry the school to 1990.

It is estimated that something like $40 million will be needed during the next decade, and John Price Jones Co., Inc., of New York, is now doing a national survey to determine potential for fund-raising and to recommend the best approaches.

"Before, when we needed money we've gone about a quiet type of fund-raising," Dr. H. A. Wilson, the director of development, said. "Now we need to move more directly into more organized fund-raising on a big scale."

Part of the big redevelopment program is a master plan of physical improvement designed to center the campus around the Booker T. Washington monument. When completed, all traffic will be limited to peripheral roads to make the campus completely pedestrian.

The master plan was prepared by a team of outstanding architects, headed by Paul Rudolph, dean of architecture at Yale University, who designed the major structures.

Cultural center for enrichment

THE PLAN CALLS FOR a cultural center, including a new chapel to replace an old one which burned down, an auditorium, a little theater and facilities for the arts; more facilities for scientific research and teaching; expanded engineering facilities; redeveloped health and hospital facilities; and some expansion of student housing.

"One thing we expect the cultural center will do," Dr. Foster said, "is to afford the opportunity for presentation of many programs, concerts and entertainments to enrich the lives of the total community in addition to the students and staff."

Asked what he meant by "community," Dr. Foster replied, "Any community which cares to take advantage of the resources here."

Tuskegee's activities and influence are not limited to the campus, the state or even the nation. The college has contributed to community development, agricultural and educational programs in India, the Philippines, Iran and Indo-China.

A RECENT MAJOR project of educational assistance to Indonesia in conjunction with the International Cooperation Administration was designed to help improve that country's technical school programs and facilities.

Said Dr. Foster after a tour of the project in 1958:

"I am impressed by the significant possibilities and the successes of the Tuskegee team in Indonesia. We have been invited to work with the people of Indonesia to organize the greatly needed upgrading of vocational teachers for this growing democracy which has its eyes set upon substantial advancement in the industrial sector.

"This is not an easy task, but Tuskegee Institute is accustomed to meeting unusual expectations with distinction."

The latest undertaking of this nature is a Tuskegee-Liberia contract to develop rural elementary teachers.

Alabama Dilemma

More money for Tuskegee or face anti-jim crow drive

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Unless there is more financial relief, it will not be possible for Tuskegee Institute to continue a number of specialized courses the school has made available for 18 years.

This was what Dr. L.W. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, told Gov. John Patterson's budget committee last week.

The significance of Dr. Foster's statement is twofold.

If the specialized training program is discontinued at Tuskegee, colored students now enrolled at Tuskegee for training in agriculture, home economics, nursing, engineering and veterinary medicine would be forced to seek admission in state - supported state universities where currently there are only white studens.

* * *

THIS IS BECAUSE these specialized courses are in the two-state supported colleges attended exclusively by colored students, Alabama State at Montgomery and Alabama A. and M. at Huntsville.

The timing of Dr. Foster's statement is significant in that it comes when some members of the state Legislature are complaining about state funds appropriated at Tuskegee.

The complaints are believed to stem from the charge by segregationists that Tuskegge has become "a center for integration endeavor" in the South.

* * *

DR. FOSTER reminded the budget committee that the specialized training program was set up in 1943 at the request of the state.

He pointed out that the money appropriated by the state took care of only 40 per cent of the total cost of adminstering the courses.

The president said this forced the institution to spend money for these courses needed for other academic expenses.

The state allotment for this year is estimated at $348,527. Dr. Foster says the amount should be increased to $701,800 for each year of the next biennuim.

Tuskegee Head Sends Ultimatum To Governor In 'Punish' Issue

The Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — The President of Tuskegee faced with the threatened loss of state funds because of the institution's concern about civil rights issues, met the challenge head-on last week and issued an ultimatum of his own.

Dr. L. W. Foster said that unless more state money is available, Tuskegee must discontinue an 18 - year old program of training Negro stuednts in specialized courses not available to them in state operated Negro colleges.

It could mean that the Negroes now enrolled at the famed Tuskegee institution at state expense would have to turn elsewhere — perhaps to white schools — for training in agriculture, home economics, nursing, engineering and veterinary medicine.

PROGRAM SET UP IN 1943

Foster reminded Gov. John Patterson's budget committee that the courses were set up "at the request of the state" in 1943 to provide training in fields not being taught at the two state - supported Negro colleges.

He explained that the state funds appropriated for this year took care of only 40 per cent of the total cost of administering the courses, and said Tuskegee was obligated to spend money for such instruction instead of for other needs.

"Unless there is more financial relief," he declared, "it will not be possible for Tuskegee Institute to continue these offerings for another biennium (two years)."

STATE PROVIDES FINANCIAL AID

Although Tuskegee is a privately edowed Negro school the state has appropriated funds for the past 18 years to help finance the specialized training.

The allotment for this year will amount to an estimated $348,527 Foster's budget request called for an increase to $701,800 for each of the next two years.

DATELINE: TUSKEGEE

The Birmingham News P1

County seat of Macon County, Ala., or one of the nation's leading Negro colleges, the name Tuskegee is long known, long respected. Now the two, the town and the college, find themselves involved in a conflict of historic proportions. Drawn into the relationship are the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, the U. S. Department of Justice, the Alabama Legislature, even the United States Supreme Court. Much has been said, much has been written of Tuskegee, the town and the college, in recent years. To bring all this into perspective The News sent a staff writer, James Jacobson to Tuskegee. For 10 days he talked with townspeople, public officials, college faculty members and college students. His findings comprise one of the most important, most dramatic stories of the year for Alabama. Starting Sunday in The Birmingham News, a story of crisis in Alabama:

JACOBSON

DATELINE: TUSKEGEE

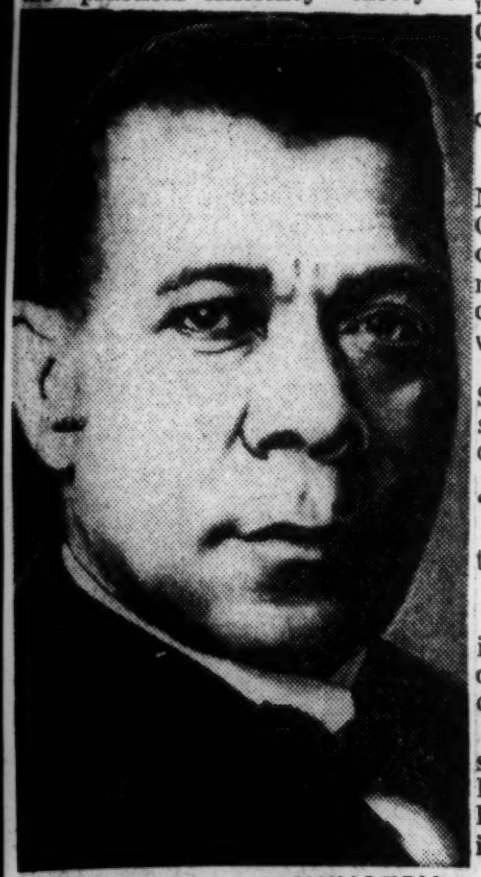
14n 1961 ALABAMA STATE APPROPRIATION

TUSKEGEE HAS A 'NEW LOOK'

The Afro-American

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

There is a "New Look" at Tuskegee Institute, the school founded 80 years ago by Booker T. Washington, creator, exponent and apologist for the "practical efficiency" theory of education.



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
Approved 'Separate but equal'

The new academic robe for Tuskegee was recently unveiled by Dr. L. H. Foster, president, who styled it "New Directions And New Dimensions For A New Day."

Reaction to Dr. Foster's re-styling of the "Tuskegee fashion," initially designed by Booker T., was mixed.

There was applause from faculty, students and friends, but howls of anguish from the Alabama Legislature and segregationists of the state who see in the "New Look" an integrationist trend.

Sat, 4-8 61

SCREAMED THE pro-segregation Birmingham News: "Tuskegee today is a fount of influence for integration in the South."

Coupled with this editorial anguish was the dire warning: " . . . the more Tuskegee becomes a source of integration endeavor, the more some Alabamians are likely to ask questions about contributing funds to it."

In a side-bar editorial in the same issue, the News chided a lecture on Cuba by newsman William Worthy as "Fidel Faddle."

It branded the speech "part of a college entertainment course."

* * *

FOLLOWING THE lead of the News' editorial, State Rep. Gregory Oakley complained to the State Board of Education that Tuskegee is getting more state money per pupil for some courses than is allotted the state's two white universities for similar courses.

The implied threat was obvious. Soft-pedal the integration issue, or state funds will be decreased or cut off altogether.

What did Dr. Foster propose for the "New Day" at Tuskegee?

Why the howl of anguish . . . and threats from the segregationists?

Dr. Foster said:—

This is a responsible world. Newly independent nations of Africa are acquiring more responsibility for their own government and living.

Tuskegee must meet the test of responsibility in a responsible world. It must actively demonstrate a belief in a creed which recognizes the importance of responsibility.

"This is a significant world. Everywhere men are working to establish human rights . . . getting away from concern for trivialities of skin color, geography and other identifications that do not really matter.

"We at Tuskegee Institute must live significant lives and develop significant programs . . . The inconsequential has no place at Tuskegee."

This is a perfecting and an extacting World. Consider the precision which is required to launch a satellite.

"Thus, we must be sure that quality and excellence are securely established throughout the Tuskegee institute program."

The is a free world. The stressed of the individual is being stressed everywhere.

"Tuskegee, therefore, is obligated to train its students for leadership in a free and unfettered world."

Dr. Foster summed up his "New Look" for Tuskegee in these words:—

"We must be sure . . . that we not shackle the future of this institution or those it may serve, either by inefficient performance or by a dim or circumscribed view of where mankind is headed and what our role might be creatively in this world's future."

* * *

IN LAMENTING the atmosphere of change at Tuskegee, the Birmingham News painfully recalled that "When Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee Institute it was conceived as a school to help Alabama Negroes make a better living."

The historical meaning of this single-dimension observation is that Booker T. (The Great), hoisted by the white South to the pedestal of leadership, was not concerned about such things as a free world or that it is responsible, exacting, cooperating and unfettered.

In Booker T.'s educational credo, race and color not only were significant but the dominating factors.

* * *

IN SHORT, his was education for imperium in imperio.

Designed to solve, once and for all time, the race problem in the United States;

To keep the colored people in the South and "in their place:"

To train them in the docility they needed for their proscribed place in society;

To teach them not only to serve but to be servants.

The classics, mathematics, the sciences were impractical for those destined to plow and plane, cook and clean.

Labor unions were taboo and participation in politics deplorable.

* * *

FINALLY, WASHINGTON'S type of education was dedicated to the proposition that colored people could solve all their problems by learning "to do the common things in an uncommon manner . . ."

It is not to be concluded, however, that Booker T.'s philosophy of education survived at Tuskegee following his death in 1915, and most certainly not under the last two administrations.

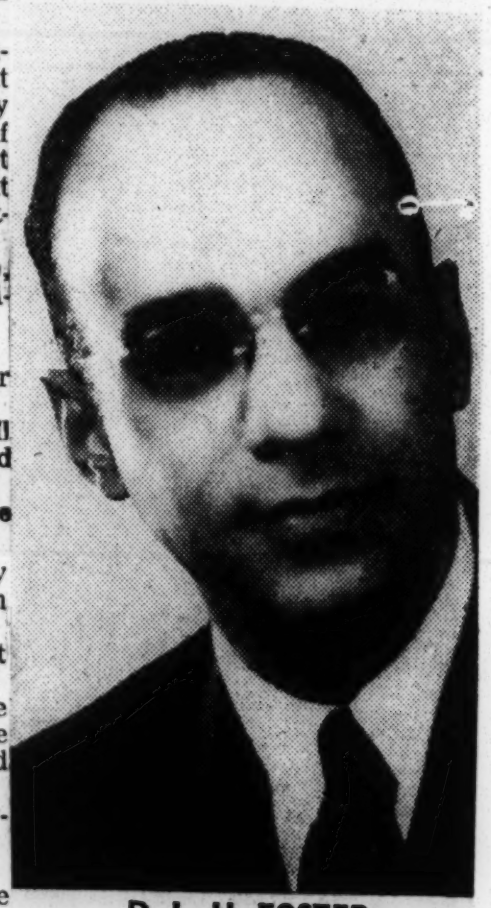
But when southern segregationists attempt to equate the current program at Tuskegee Institute with what it was during the Booker T. Washington administration, they are "living today and perceiving tomorrow in a land of make believe."

* * *

IF DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS was correct in the epitaph he wrote for Booker T., then the "New Day" at Tuskegee admittedly is the undoing of the "old day."

Wrote Du Bois: —

"We must lay on the soul of this man a heavy responsibility for the comsummation of colored disfranchisement, the decline of the colored college and public high school and the firmer establishment of color caste in this land."



D. L. H. FOSTER
Charts new course for Tuskegee

Dr. Foster's Reply

Journal & Guide

Tuskegee To Cut 'State' Courses If Aid Is Halted

Norfolk, Va.

Sept 4-8-61

Has Reply For Segregationists

TUSKEGEE (ANP) — The president of Tuskegee faced with the threatened loss of state funds because of the institution's concern about civil rights issues, met the challenge head - on last week and issued an ultimatum of his own.

Dr. L. H. Foster said that unless more state money is available, Tuskegee must discontinue an 18 - year - old program of training Negro students in specialized courses not available to them in state-operated Negro colleges.

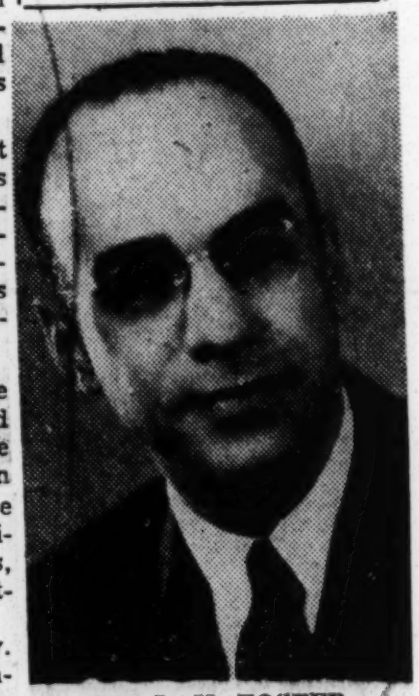
IT COULD mean that the students enrolled at the famed Tuskegee institution at state expense would have to turn elsewhere - perhaps to white schools — for training in agriculture, home economics, nursing, engineering and veterinary medicine.

Dr. Foster reminded Gov. John Patterson's budget committee that the courses were set up "at the request of the state" in 1943 to provide training in fields not being taught at the two state-operated Negro colleges.

HE EXPLAINED that the state funds appropriated for this year took care of only 40 per cent of the total cost of administering the courses, and said Tuskegee was obligated to spend money for such instruction instead of for other needs.

"Unless there is more financial relief," he declared, "it will not be possible for Tuskegee Institute to continue these offerings for another biennium (two years)."

ALTHOUGH Tuskegee is a privately endowed Negro school, the state has appropriated funds for the past 18 years to help finance the specialized training.



DR. L. H. FOSTER
States College's Position

The allotment for this year will amount to an estimated $348,527. Dr. Foster's budget request called for an increase to $701,800 for each of the next two years.

The two state-financed Negro colleges also submitted their budget requests and also asked for substantial increases as well as more than $8 million for buildings.

ALABAMA State at Montgomery, which currently gets $980,233, wants $1,430,000 next year for operating expenses, plus $2,947,150 for building needs.

And Alabama A. and M. at Huntsville asked for an increase from $805,887 to $1,124,750 for operation and maintenance, and $5,227,200 for a building program.

Dr. Foster was replying to a charge made earlier by State Rep. Gregory Oakley that Tuskegee was charging the state more to provide courses for Negroes not available to them at white state institutions.

IT WAS pointed out, by Oakley, that Tuskegee is vigorously opposing that state's strict racial segregation policies and that it seems inconsistent for the state to give money to an institution which does not agree with its practices.

14n 1961

ALL -INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

Alexandria Tribune Page 1 Section 2
Wed. 10 25 61

"EQUAL" EXPLANATION — Dr. Horace Mann Bond (third from right), Atlanta University dean of education, explains job breakdown of parents of "talented" children to Tuskegee Institute president Dr. L. H. Foster (third from left) and other Tuskegee personnel. Others are (left to right) Dr. Stanley H. Smith, associate professor of sociology; Dr. A. P. Torrence, director of agricultural education; Dr. Eleanor Ison, assistant professor of physiology, and Dr. T. S. Williams, dean of school of veterinary medicine. Dr. Bond spoke at the 21st All-Institute Conference at Tuskegee last week.

Tuskegeegrams

A WEEKLY NEWSLETTER

VOL. IV — WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1961 — NO. 14

Calendar of Events

THURSDAY, DEC. 14
12:20-12:50 P.M. Noonday News
STUDENT CENTER

4:00 P.M. The President's "Open Door"
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

7:00 P.M. Division of Natural Sciences Seminar
ARMSTRONG HALL Speaker: Dr. A. E. Cameron
ROOM 203 Assistant Director
Analytical Chemistry Division
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
"Geological Age Determinations by Isotopic Measurements"

FRIDAY, DEC. 15
8:00 P.M. Basketball Game - Tuskegee vs. Lane
LOGAN HALL

SATURDAY, DEC. 16
7:30 P.M. Entertainment Course Movie
LOGAN HALL

SUNDAY, DEC. 17
8:30 A.M. Institute Sunday School
MARGARET WASHINGTON HALL

10:00 A.M. Worship Service
Speaker: Dr. Daniel W. Wynn
College Chaplain

6:30 P.M. Annual Christmas Program
LOGAN HALL "Amahl and The Visitors"

TUESDAY, DEC. 19
8:00 P.M. Annual Christmas Party for Students
LOGAN HALL

STUDENT CENTER Faculty Christmas Party

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20
4:30 P.M. Christmas Holidays Begin

7:30 P.M. Christmas Party for Semi-Monthly Personnel
STUDENT CENTER

Tigers Top Morehouse, 75 – 59

A 16-point, first-half score show by Johnny Reynolds gunned the Golden Tigers past Morehouse, 75-59, here Saturday night. The Golden Tigers took an early lead which they never relinquished.

In a surprise move, Tuskegee Coach Ross Owen started two freshmen with regulars Reynolds, Ed Myrick and James Crawford. Solomon Frazier and Willie Adams, the neophytes, hit for 10 and four points, respectively, to help stake Tuskegee to a 39-23 halftime advantage.

Reynolds, who sat out most of the second half, led Tuskegee scorers with 19 points. Ed Bracken, and Myrick added 15 and 11 points, respectively. Tuskegee now stands at 3-2, having dropped a 74-73 thriller at Ft. Valley last Thursday. Tuskegee will host Lane Friday, and open after the Christmas break with LeMoyne at Memphis.

Baker, Foster and Bertsch at Ag Conference

Potts Takes Farm Gripes To Washington

Bitter complaints of Negro farm leaders that they have been "left out" of major farm welfare programs will be taken to Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman this week by Lawrence A. Potts, agriculture dean, and special consultant to Secretary Freeman. Some 70 Negro farm leaders from 13 south-southeast states lodged their complaints at the 19th Annual Conference of Professional Agriculture Workers Conference here Dec. 3-5.

"Negroes have been left out of the whole picture," of the Rural Area Development (RAD) program, Potts declared, explaining that "they are not members of the local committees that decide what is to be done at the local level. Except in rare instances—three or four cases—they are not members. They (Negro farm leaders) are griping about it, and justly so."

John A. Baker, director of agricultural credit for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, told the conference here that President Kennedy's "New Frontier" administration is pushing for equal opportunity "across the boards."

President Foster welcomed the group, and said of equal opportunity: "We use the term often enough, but I don't believe we know what it really means. More importantly, we don't understand the alternative to opportunity." FHA Administrator Howard Bertsch said that unequal development caused farmers to "add to the welfare roles, slum development, and their families to urban juvenile delinquency."

Hear The Tuskegee Institute Choir This Sunday, 3 P.M., on WABT, 580 on Your Dial

14n 1961 ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF PROFESSIONAL AGRICULTURE WORKERS CONFERENCE

14n 1961

CHAPEL

DONATION TO TUSKEGEE CHAPEL.—Tuskegee institute president L. H. Foster (second from left) receives the first $100 check on a $1,000 pledge for construction of a new million-dollar chapel. Presenting the check is E. M. Wynn, chairman, finance committee of Tuskegee's Greenwood Baptist church. Looking on are the Rev. Raymond F. Harvey, (left), pastor, and L. R. Brown, chairman of the church's deacon board. President Foster thanked them for the gift which "combines the institute and the community in the cause of service." The famed Tuskegee institute chapel was destroyed by fire in 1957.

14n 1961

ESTATE OF- MRS. JULIA W. EMMONS

U. S. Court Turns Down Tuskegee Bid

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The U. S. Supreme Court, in a brief order issued Monday, turned down Tuskegee Institute's plea for a rehearing in its case against the Bank of New York, executor of the estate of the late Mrs. Julia W. Emmons.

The Alabama institution charged that a conflict of laws deprived it of its rightful share of some $3,600,000 in stock dividends and other assets.

Liberia "Isolated"

Journal Leader p 13

Education Of The Masses Needed, Says Dr. Foster

Int 9-23-61 Rainfall 72

By SAM YETTE

TUSKE G E E INSTITU T E, Ala. — The fact that "most of Liberia's industry and c o m - merce is conducted by n o n - Liberians" is a major "barrier" to that country's g o o d relations with the West, Tuskegee Institute president, Dr. L. H. Foster, reported Mon d a y upon his return from a West Africa tour.

Dr. Foster made an inspection and consultation tour of Tuskegee's rural training project which trains teachers for critically - needed elementary schools in Liberia. The project is in cooperation with the government of Liberia and the U. S. International Cooperati o n Administration.

He s a i d that des p i t e Liberia's longer political in d e - pendence (1847), the country —made up largely of descendents of U. S. N e g r o e s who moved to Liberia via colonization — is still "more isolated" than many newer African nations.

Liberia's b a s i c needs, he said, include such element a l necessities as good mail services, better roads and transportation, sanitation, and education of the masses.

"All of this takes mon e y ," he said, and "the prssures for money" are having a "detrimental" effect on the "lives and values of all the people of Liberia."

He said that Liberians have borrowed "some of the l e s s fine things" from Ameri c a n society, but "some of the good things to," But the "less fine things" contribute to Liberia's current problems of inadequacy and class unrest.

Symbolic of the contr a s t s within the country are s o m e elaborate buildings in s u c h cities as Monrovia, alongside primitive poverty in the hinterlands. These contrasts a r e frequently pointed out by the Republic's critics.

Dr. Foster reported that Liberian President William V. Tubman, a Liberian of American descent, explains that some show of "status" is necessary

. DR. L. H. FOSTER
Reports On Tour

along with other lines of progress in the country's contemporary development.

Dr. Foster praised President Tubman's programs of uni f i- cation, education, health s e r- vices, and extension of the ballot to the Liberian masses.

U. S. technical assistance is aimed at many of Liber i a ' s problems of development and and growth. For example San Francisco State College h a s undertaken to set up a public school s y s t e m, and Tuskegee Institute will likely i n - crease to three its project f o r training teachers and service workers.

In summary, Dr. Foster said his week in Liberia (with a stopover in Rio de Jane r i o, Brazil), had underscored a universal fact "Young people are on the march."

The question now, he said, is "How do we keep the charaltans out?"

He suggested that young people be taught the responsibilities that come with the privilege of greater freedom, and that mass education be "education for leadership."

Dr. Foster spoke at a faculty and staff dinner openi n g Tuskegee's 1 s t Acade m i c

14n 1961

DR. LUTHER H. FOSTER

Dr. Foster hails youth's drive for 'human dignity'

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Tuskegee President L. H. Foster supported the Peace Corps and Freedom Riders last Wednesday, saying they are among groups which "accentuate the positive" in today's world drive for human dignity."

Dr. Foster said these two groups are adding "their constructive bit in behalf of the surge so clearly asserted for human dignity."

Speaking at a convocation for teachers attending summer school, Dr. Foster also said the future welfare of the nation depends on "our young people," despite their "inadequate early school and community experiences."

* * *

"IT IS TRUE that our young people are at a distressing disadvantage because of the inadequate early school and community experiences," he said. Nevertheless, he continued, this country's future welfare "depends crucially" upon how colored youths meet "new responsibilities now being thrust upon them."

But responsibility is not with youth alone, he said. "We teachers have some duties, too. We are obligated to take more effective leadership in education...for the job of facilitating intellectual growth is our strength."

Dr. Foster said there are today more groups "dedicated to the people's welfare"—but there still remain "anti - humanistic" forces that block and oppose movement in behalf of human dignity.

14n 1961

DR. LUTHER HILTON FOSTER, JR.

ELECTED MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE, INC.

Dr. Foster Named To Resources For Future Board

Abram World
Abram Caller
Article 6-6-61

WASHINGTON — Luther Hilton Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, has been elected a member of the board of directors of Resources for the Future, Inc., Horace M. Albright, chairman of the board, announced Wednesday.

Dr. Foster, who has been president of Tuskegee since 1953, was previously business manager there and before that budget officer of Howard University. He is a director of the United Negro College Fund and a trustee of the George Washington Carver Foundation. After graduating from Virginia State College in 1932 he was awarded a Master of Business Administration degree at Harvard and M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Chicago.

Resources for the Future is a nonprofit corporation for advancing the development, conservation, and use of natural resources through programs of research and education. It was established in 1952 with the coooperation of The Ford Foundation and its work is supported by grants from that Foundation. Some of RFF's programs are carried on by its resident research staff; some are supported by grants to universities and other nonprofit institutions. Most of its studies are in the field of social sciences. More than 20 studies have been published in the past four years in the fields of water, energy, minerals, land use, and national and regional aspects of resources development.

Other members of the Resources for the Future board of directors are Mr. Albright, chairman; Erwin D. Canham, Thomas H. Carroll, Edward J. Condon, Joseph L. Fisher, Reuben G. Gustavson, Hugh L. Keenleyside, Otto H. Liebers, Leslie A. Miller, Frank Pace, Jr., William S. Paley, Laurance S. Rockefeller, Stanley H. Ruttenberg, John W. Vanderwilt, and P. F. Watzek.

Officers are: Jospeh L. Fisher, president; Irving K. Fox, vice-president; and John E. Herbert, secretary-treasurer.

Tuskegee Auditor Elected Executive Of 9th College Business Group

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — Charles E. Prothro Jr., resident auditor at Tuskegee, was recently elected secretary of the executive committee of a national business organization representing 971 colleges throughout the nation.

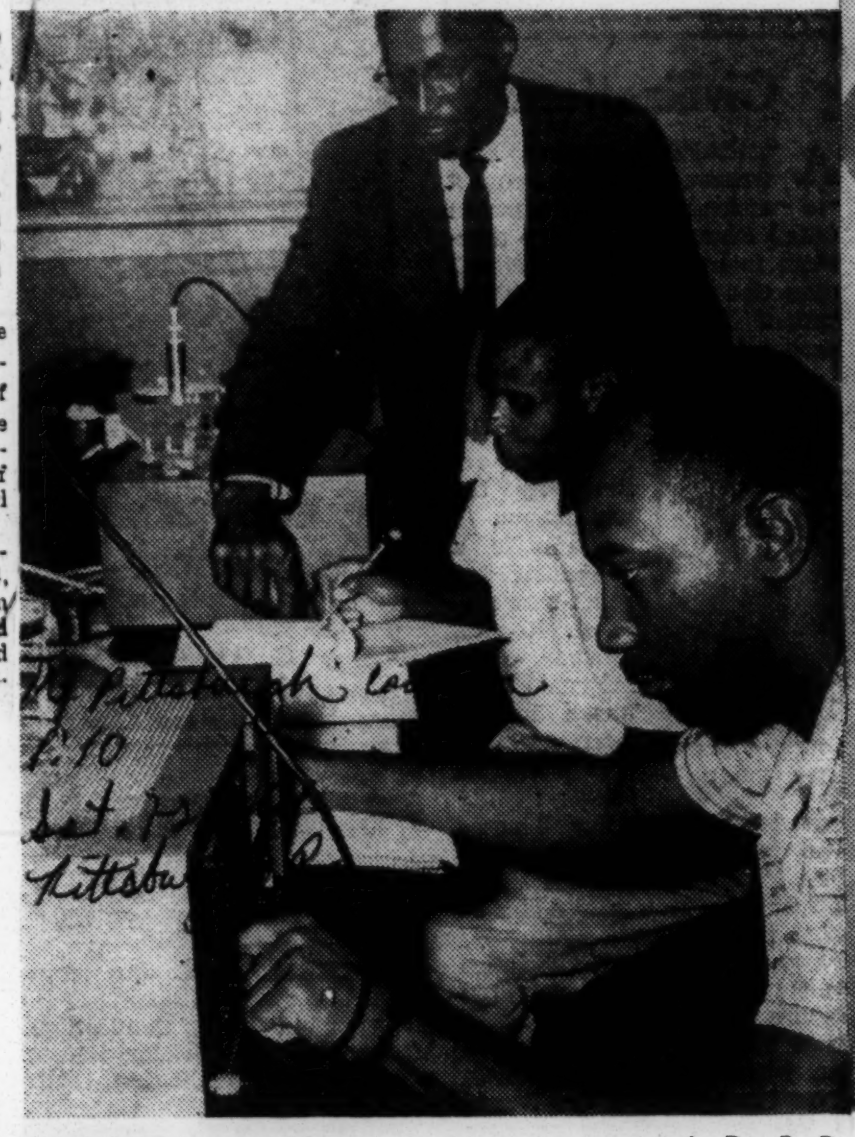
He was elected at the June 19 meeting of the executive committee of the National Federation of College and University Business Officers Association in Denver, Colo.

The five members of the executive committee are elected from the executive board of 15 persons (three representatives from each of five areas).

In his election, Mr. Prothro, the only Negro member of the executive committee, became one of five major officers who direct the policies and programs of the organization representing most of the nation's leading colleges and universities in business matters.

Mr. Prothro, who came to Tuskegee Institute as auditor in 1954, is a graduate of Morris Brown College, and has done advanced study at the U. of Chicago and the U. of California at Los Angeles.

EDUCATION



STUDYING RADIATION — Tuskegee Institute's Dr. B. D. Mayberry (standing) supervises graduate students Jonathan McPherson (Indiana U.) and John Werthing, Jackson, Tenn., in a radiation study jointly financed by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the National Foundation.

AT FORT BENNING, GA. — The ROTC Summer Camp at Fort Benning was host recently to faculty representatives of colleges and universities whose cadets are training for six weeks on the 182,000-acre reservation. Demonstrations of weapons, tactics and other training were witnessed by the visitors. Being briefed on a 106-mm recoillness rifle are, left to right, Dr. R. W. Brown, dean of Research; Cadet Moses Erkins of Route 2, Eufaula, Ala., and R. H. Boone, Public Information Department, all of Tuskegee Institute.

Going To Korea

Major Burton Lewis, former professor of military science at Tuskegee Institute, has been transferred to Korea for a 13-month assignment. Scheduled to leave August 28, Major Lewis who came to Tuskegee in 1955, will be replaced by Major William T. Briscoe, who is stationed in Japan presently. It will be Major Lewis' second Korea assignment. He recently received a certificate of achievement from the Fourth Army Corps for "faithful and efficient service."

SETS NCAA SKED — Eddie Jackson, veteran college coach and director of physical education at Tuskegee, has been named to the scheduling board of the NCAA. Former Howard and Delaware State mentor is on committee that will set 1961-62 sports schedule for college group.

Norfolkian Is Division Manager Of United Funds

Waddell and Reed Inc., the national distributor of United Funds Inc., which is the fourth largest investment company in the U. S., recently announced the promotion of Frederick D. Nance Jr. of Norfolk to divisional manager.

Before joining the firm six years ago, Mr. Nance was an instructor at Tuskegee Institute. He received the A. B. degree from Virginia State College, and the M. A. degree from Syracuse University. Last year he was cited for having sold one half million dollars worth of shares for the company.

MR. NANCE has recently moved to Norfolk to organize and train a Negro Division to sell mutual funds throughout Virginia. The first training seminar was held on Saturday, Aug. 5, at the Norfolk Division of Virginia State college. New representatives were here from Richmond, Tappahanock, Petersburg, Williamsburg, Hampton Newport News, Portsmouth, and Norfolk.

Executive offices of the firm are located in Kansas City, Mo. and New York City. Local office plans are in process and will be announced when completed.

F. D. NANCE JR.
Promoted

Dr. Foster Off To See, First-Hand, Effect Of 'Skeegee-Liberia Program

By SAM YETTE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — "Liberia is a country which is emerging on the world scene. One of the greatest needs is a more widely-educated citizenry. It is hoped that a wide diffusion of education among the people will raise their economic and social levels so that Liberia can assume its rightful place on the world scene."

Tuskegee Institute president Dr. L. H. Foster made the statement as he prepared to leave last week on a consultation and inspection tour of the Tuskegee - Liberia Project located in the Liberian hinterlands, 200 miles from Monrovia.

THE PROJECT a rural training institute — is jointly sponsored by Tuskegee, the U. S. International Cooperation Administration (ICA), and the government of Liberia.

Its purpose is to train Liberian teachers who will then train teachers for critically-needed elementary schools in Liberia.

DR. FOSTER pointed out that the need for such training in Liberia is acute since 75 per cent of the country's rural elementary teachers have less than an eighth grade education and no special training for teaching in rural schools.

Further, of Liberia's 500 schools spread over a territory slightly larger than the state of Tennessee, only two colleges serve her 3,000,000 people.

THE TRAINING institute — a two - year - project which opened last April 17 with 75 students — is similar to the five - year technical assistance program which Tuskegee completed with the Republic of Indonesia, also under contract with ICA,, in 1959.

Seven Tuskegee - sponsored teachers are already in Zorzor, operating the institute headed by William B. Pollard, an elementary education specialist. Tuskegee will send two more teachers later this year.

ON HIS week - long visit (August 29 - September 4), Dr. Foster will "confer with Tuskegee faculty as well as with educational and other officials of Liberia regarding developments in their educational programs," he said.

He pointed out that Tuskegee has a long educational tradition in Africa.

"MANY or our faculty have served as consultants in Africa, and many African nationalists have studied at Tuskegee Institute for careers in agareas and have returned to serve their governments in their own countries. It is a splendid relationship which we look forward to continuing,'' he said.

The Liberian government requested Tuskegee's services in the project, Dr. Foster said, because "Tuskegee has riculture, business and other had some of the experiences in teacher training that seem appropriate to the Liberian scene at this time."

He added that "we are using the experience gained by our faculty in working with educational problems in our American Southland."

14n 1961

Institution Founded July 4, 1881

Independence Day Recalls Start Of Tuskegee By B. T. Washington

By RAY BOONE

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a two-story series paying tribute to the founding of Tuskegee Institute on Independence Day, 1881. It tells of the struggles, hopes and woes of Booker T. Washington.)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — On a rainy day, the roof of the shanty leaked so badly that one of the students held an umbrella over the head of the lecturer. The shabbiness of the seepy little structure mirrored the poor estate of the students individually: They were few in number; their clothing was coarse and homespun, and their diet commonly consisted of sweetened water and black-eyed peas.

Who, then, could fault the lecturer if he told his students they needed to concentrate only on helping themselves? But he did not. Instead, he taught them:

"Education is meant to make us give satisfaction and get satisfaction out of giving it. It is meant to make us to get happiness out of service of our fellows. And until we get to the point of helping our fellows, we are not truly educated."

The lecturer was Booker T. Washington, and those were the early days of Tuskegee Institute, which he founded by July 4, 1881. Since that time, there is hardly a country in America or a country abroad where Tuskegee's warmth and service have not been felt, examples are innumerable.

Presently, a Tuskegee crew is conducting a Rural Elementary Teacher Training Institute in Zorzor, Liberia in cooperation with the U. S. International Cooperation Administration and the government of Liberia. A Tuskegee professor is heading a development project in Sierra Leone. A Booker T. Washington Institute at Kakata, Liberia has been modeled after Tuskegee. A miniature Tuskegee (Achimota College) now stands in Ghana, while in the Philippines and India, students are attending schools patterned after the "learn-by-doing" Tuskegee plan.

On the Tuskegee campus itself, students from abroad are said to be as commonplace as the Booker T. Washington Monument. Students from 18 overseas countries—including Liberia, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Kenya and Ethiopia — are among the student of 2,300.

Tuskegee's concern to extend its service beyond its immediate environs was recently expressed well by Tuskegee's current president, Dr. L. H. Foster, when he discussed the Institute's cooperation with the international cooperation Administration and the government of Indonesia in a project to improve that republic's technical training.

"This experience has enabled Tuskegee to continue and to extend its historic record of service to people beyond our own college campus. In the process we perceived a continually deepening mutual respect and confident understanding among all people engaged in this task. This is but an example of how easily people can work together when they join conscientiously in an essential service of mankind."

A man of less determination and vision than that of Booker T. Washington could not have established Tuskegee.

On his arrival to Tuskegee, Ala. from Hampton Institute in Virginia, it was a dark and depressing picture that filled the eyes of the 25-year-old. Negroes, who were just emerging from slavery, knew only the burden of hardships and sufferings. With whole families packed in unventilated cabins, living conditions were miserable.

Disease plagued their bodies and illiteracy cloaked their minds. And perhaps not a single Negro along the Alabama countryside had eaten a well-ballanced meal. Pork fat and corn bread composed their every meal. They were a people new to the opportunities and responsibilities of citizenship.

Eager at seeing the institution he would head, Booker T. Washington asked: "Where is the school?"

"There isn't one—yet," he was told.

Undismayed, it was for these people who had never had a chance to help themselves that Booker T. Washington set out to build a school and train the best in their fields.

After surveying the needs of the people, the educator made plans to include in the school's curriculum those courses he felt would benefit them the most. Among those were agriculture, bricklaying, carpentry, and homemaking. Why teach poetry and Latin to a boy whose stomach was empty, Booker T. reasoned. It is better to teach him to grow a good crop to sell, to master a trade he could use, to build a home that would shelter his family.

And so, with a $2,000 appropriation won from the state legislature by white politician W. F. Foster whom Negroes had helped put in office, an ex-slave Lewis Adams, and ex-slavemaster George W. Campbell, who had helped bring about this phenomenon, Booker T. Washington started the normal school which is now Tuskegee Institute.

July 4, 1881 was the opening day. It was a simple and humble beginning. Thirty students from nearby cotton fields and Booker T. Washington himself as the only teacher gathered at an old dilapidated church. Much of his teaching was directed toward such virtues as unselfishness, and helping one's fellowmen. Said he:

"Education, in the broadest and truest sense, will make an individual seek to help all people, regardless of race, regardless of color, regardless of condition . . . The highly-educated person is the one who is considerate of those individuals who are less fortunate."

Booker T. Washington also stressed the dignity of labor, saying:

"There is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem."

In 1882, Booker T. Washington contracted to buy a 100-acree abandoned plantation, which became the nucleus of Tuskegee's present campus. He initiated a program of self-help which permitted students to live on the campus and earn all or part of their expenses.

14n 1961

RONALD D. FLEMMING
VICE-PRESIDENT, SOUTHEAST REGION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE UNIONS

'Skegee student gets high office

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Ronald D. Fleming was elected vice president of the 26 - member south-southeast region of the national Association of College Unions last week. The organization met on the campus of the University of Virginia.

A junior electrical engineering student from Montclair, N.J., Mr. Fleming is a student leader at Tuskegee Institute. As vice president, Mr. Fleming will be chairman of the rules committee.

Other delegates from Tuskegee were Patricia Smith, Fred Stone and Annie Wortham.

LIBERIA'S PRESIDENT VISITS JFK

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— Liberia President William V. S. Tubman, who arrived in this country Tuesday for an official visit with President Kennedy on Thursday and Friday, represents the oldest continuously independent nation on the African continent.

Liberia, which became independent in 1847, is a land of 43,000 square miles—not much bigger than Tennessee. Friction between the two major elements of her population, both Negroid, are so diverse culturally, economically, and politically, that it has hampered the development of national unity. The country may be said to contain two distinct peoples, who speak four principal languages and some 30 dialects.

"SHARRP SPLIT"

Many African countries today have a sharp split between a foreign-oriented group and tribal peoples. Liberia's situation is unique in that the minority group which dominates the nation descended from slaves freed from the United States and British West Indies. The ex-slaves began settling the area in 1822, when Liberia was founded by the American Colonization Society, a non-governmental organization.

By the end of the American Civil War, a total of about 19,000 freed slaves, including some Africans who were taken from illegal slave ships by the U. S. Navy, had come to Liberia.

The settlers, most of whom had adopted much of American culture warred with the native tribes from the start. While the number of slave descended Libririans have grown they are now estimated to be no more than 5 per cent of the population. Thus, tribal people constitute an overwhelming majority of the Liberian population.

FIRST CENSUS

Liberia's first national census is scheduled for next spring. The last official population figure for Liberia, for 1956, is given by the United Nations as 1,250,000. Other estimates range from 800,000 to 2,700,000. According to Robert C. Cook, president of the Population Reference Bureau, even the highest figure yields a population density considerably less than that of Tennessee. A 1956 census of the capital city, Monrovia (named for U. S.: President James Monroe), put the figure at nearly 50,000.

Liberian birth and death rates, according to Cook, are undetermined but are definitely high. Estimates for most African countries place annual births at about 50 per thousand of the population, and annual death rates at about 30. By contrast, the U. S. birth rate in 1960 was 24, the death rate, 10 per thousand.

Liberia's medical situation leaves much to be desired: a 1956 check found only 62 doctors (mostly foreigners), 10 dentists, and 286 registered midwives in the country. The government operates smallpox and yaws programs, and runs local health clinics, with assistance from private industry and foreign missionaries.

The minority group of settlers' descendants dominate the government, in spite of efforts under President Tubman to bring the tribal people into functional positions and areas. Their official language is English and they live mostly in the low, coastal areas. Close economic and cultural ties are being maintained overseas, especially with the United States.

The chief industries, rubber and iron ore, as well as the national bank, are controlled by or affiliated with U. S. companies which receive the great bulk of exports.

The tribal Liberians, living primarily in the interior hills, plateaus and mountains, make up more than 20 communal, agrarian groups.

Tubman Coming Here Thursday

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP) President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia arrived today for a state visit at the invitation of President Kennedy.

About 100 persons were on the Brooklyn dock as Tubman left the liner, African Crescent. He was greeted by Richard C. Patterson, commissioner of public events in New York City; Elbert G. Mathews, U. S. Ambassador to Liberia; and Stanley Woodward, of the U. S. Mission to the United Nations.

The Liberian President is due in Washington Thursday. On his return to New York he will address the United Nations General Assembly.

Liberia President Arrives for Visit

President William V. S. Tubman, president of the West African Republic of Liberia for the past 17 years, arrived here today on a state visit at the invitation of President John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Tubman arrived aboard the Farrell Lines freighter, African Crescent, with a party of 13 officials, including members of his cabinet, Army officers and other top government officials. His vessel docked at the foot of 33rd St. Bklyn.

Round of Receptions.

The Liberian president whose schedule includes a round of receptions here before departing for Washington for a four-day visit, was greeted on the deck of the ship by Richard C. Patterson commissioner of commerce and public events and other officials.

Mr. Tubman also was met by Elbert G. Matthews, United States ambassador to Liberia; Manhattan Borough President Edward R. Dudley, and a host of other officials, including members of the Liberian delegation to the United Nations.

Finds Warm Hearts.

Mr. Patterson told Mr. Tubman: "We hope you will have time to see our economic, cultural and social development during your visit. Our hearts are always open to you."

Mr. Tubman, who is making his third trip to the United States from his English-speaking country, replied: "I am always happy to visit New York—a great metropolis. I am always impressed by the warm hearts here which always make my visits enjoyable."

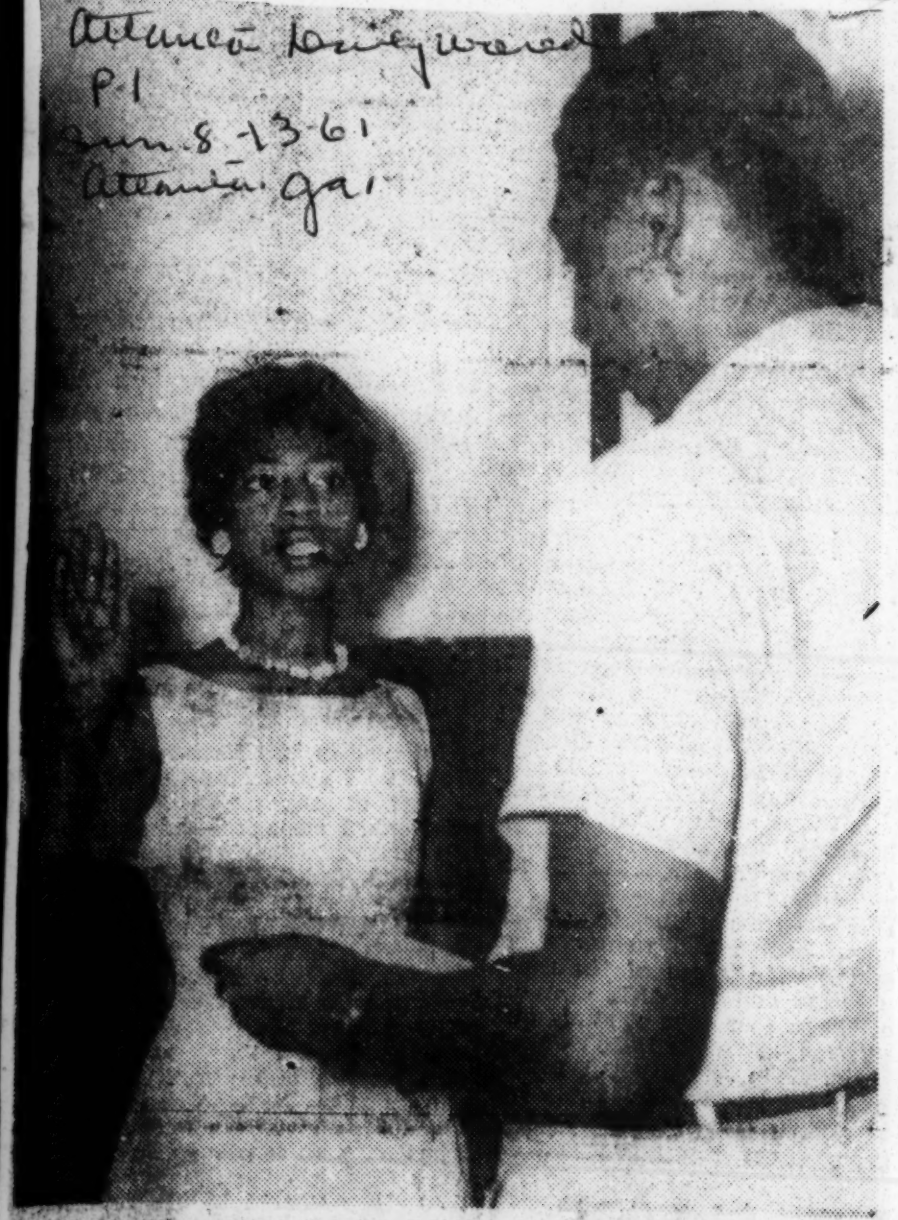
14n 1961

MISS GLADYS SEABROOKS
INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT GRADUATE

2nd LIEUTENANT IN U.S. ARMY
MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS RESERVE

✓

Attended Daily Record
P-1
Sun. 8-13-61
Atlanta, Ga.



TO SERVE THE ARMY — Miss Gladys Seabrooks, institutional management graduate at Tuskegee last week, took oath as 2nd Lieutenant in the U. S. Army Medical Specialist Corps Reserve. Administering oath is Lt. Col. Hubert L. Jones, commandant of Tuskegee's Air Force ROTC program. As commissioned officer, Lieutenant Seabrooks, of Quitman, Ga., will perform dietetic internship at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D.C., after a brief orientation period at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. She is second Tuskegee institutional management grad to enter medical specialist corps.

14n 1961

MISS TUSKEGEE - MISS MARY KATHRYN DEYAMPERT

TUSKEGEE QUEEN—Miss Mary Kathryn Deyampert "Miss Tuskegee" of Birmingham, Ala., will reign over Tuskegee Institute's Homecoming activities, Nov. 3-5. Having that unique combination of brains and charm, Miss Deyampert, a senior in social science is a Dean's List student. Her ambition is to work in the psychiatric social field after attending graduate school.

Tuskegee Program Expected to Curb Teacher Shortage

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Date 4-22-61
P. 6

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala—Two new graduate programs at Tuskegee Institute are expected to help decrease the pressing shortage of teachers for exceptional children in the South.

Dr. William A. Hunter, dean of the Tuskegee School of Education, announced that master's degree programs for teaching both the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped, will be offered at the school next September.

Dean Hunter stressed the need for the two programs and the necessity for providing a superbly qualified staff to conduct the programs.

■

THE SOUTH needs "10 times more teachers (of exceptional children) than it now has," said Dean Hunter, who further described the present need:

•One fourth, or one million of the nation's total exceptional cases (mentally retarded, physically handicapped, socially handicapped and emotionally maladjusted) are in the Southern region—with less than 3,000 teachers located there.

This means that there is only about one teacher for every 333 exceptional children—or, as Dr. Hunter appraised the situation, "not a drop in the bucket" to the number of teachers needed.

"As the total school population has increased," he explained, "proportionately the number of educable exceptional children has outstripped that of teachers."

■

HE SAID that Negro teachers are in "grea demand" than white teachers because almost no predominately Negro college until recently, considered a special education curriculum.

•Enrolling students in the courses will not be a problem, said Dr. Hunter, pointing to a stack of letters inquiring about the new program. "We expect to accept between 25 and 30 for the first semester," he said.

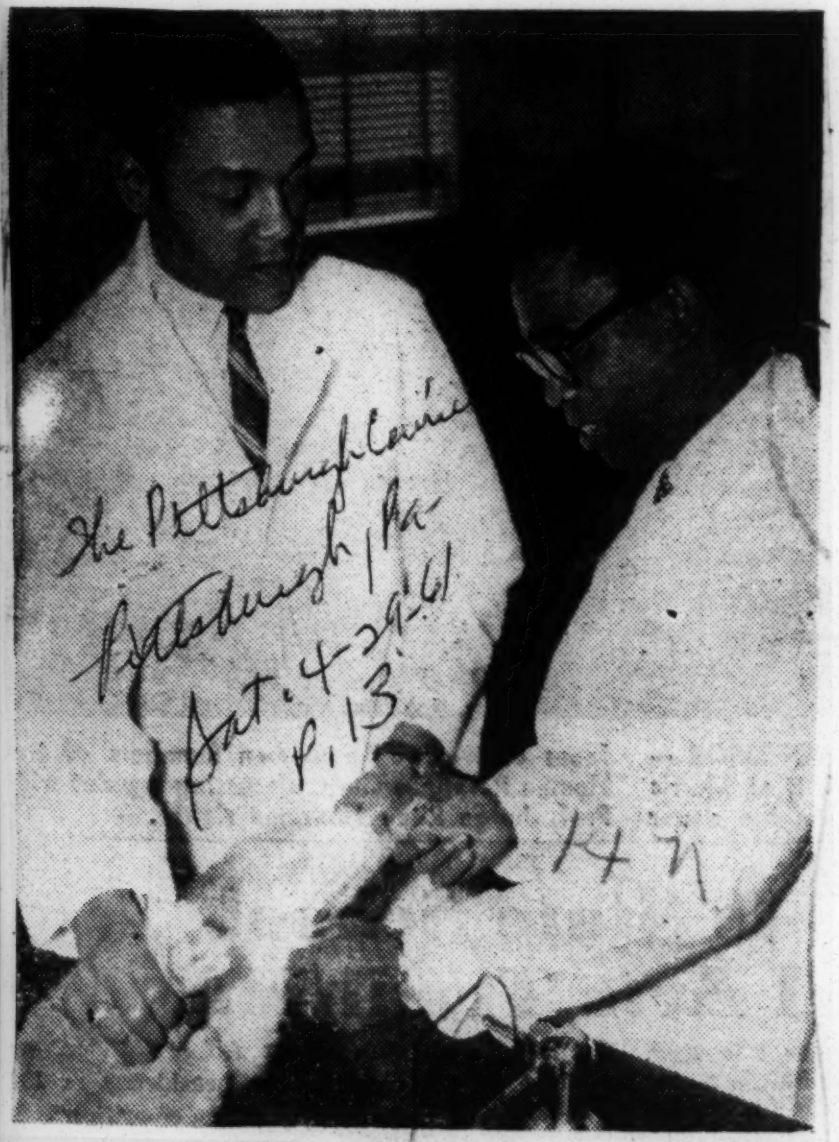
Experts from four states, who have evaluated the curricula, have described them as "solid and far-reaching."

■

SPECIAL EDUCATION consultant and supervisor for the education of exceptional children for Alabama; W. R. Burris, supervisor of special education for Mississippi; T. A. Carmichael, director, Georgia Division of Negro Education; Robert L. Cousins, assistant director, Southern Education Foundation.

Also, Dr. Mary L. Elwood, lecturer in psychology and special education, University of Pittsburgh; Dr. L. H. Foster, president, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Lamar Fortenberry, coordinator of Negro education, Mississippi State Department of Education; Dean Hunter, and Mrs. Gwendolyn S. Jones, speech therapist, Tuskegee VA Hospital;

And George M. Olshin, consultant, mentally retarded children, Georgia State Department of Education; Dr. Eldridge E. Scales, director of Institutional Research, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Sarah H. Smith, supervisor, Mental Hygiene Division, Tuskegee's John A. Andrew Hospital; Dr. W. P. Smith, associate professor of psychology and guidance, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Dorinda D. Trader, head, department of psychology, Tuskegee Institute, and Mrs. Louise B. Trigg, director, medical social service department, Tuskegee's John A. Andrew Hospital.



VETERINARY RESEARCHERS—Dr. Laval N. Cothran (left) and Dr. Augustine Njoku-Obi of the Tuskegee School of Veterinary Medicine staff inject a rabbit with a protective vaccine, to determine whether it will resist experimental listerosis. They seek a cure for the disease, which causes abortions in both animals and people, and a better way of detecting heart disease in animals.

Scientists Fight Animals' Disease

By BILL SLATER

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Cure for a dread disease prevalent among livestock but which also affects people, and a cheap, quick method for detecting heart damage in animals are the goals of two research projects underway by two Tuskegee veterinary instructors.

The researchers are Dr. Augustine Njoku-Obi, 30, assistant professor of bacteriology and public health, and Dr. Laval N. Cothran, also 30, an instructor of physiology. Both are newcomers to the staff of the Tuskegee School of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Obi, a native of Nigeria, is conducting his research on "The Mechanisms of Pathogenicity and Immunity in Listeriosis." He seeks to find an immunization for listeriosis, a disease which aborts, causes brain damage and ultimately kills human victims and livestock if not treated at the time of infection.

• Although the disease is most common in sheep, in rare instances, it also affects people. It is particularly dangerous in the human species, though, because the little-known disease is difficult to detect in humans until it has reached near fatal stages.

Dr. Obi, who has been doing research on this subject for three years, said some progress has been made toward finding a preventative for the disease.

• "We have been able so far to produce increased resistance to the disease by injecting the animal with sub-lethal dose of live virulent (a living organism which will produce the disease). But our big drawback with this method is that it is not acceptable to the public because there is a chance of infection by using the live virulent rather than immunizing," Dr. Obi said.

He explained that he is seeking a live virulent (an organism which will not produce the disease) or a dead organism to produce the same effect as the virulent.

DR. OBI added that another problem he is facing is the fact that science does not yet know how the disease acts, how it affects humans and animals, and where it originates.

"Several other institutions are working on this phase of the problem. Their results will help us tremendously," said Dr. Obi, a graduate of Seattle College, Washington State University, and the University of California, where he received the Ph.D. degree in microbiology and biochemistry.

Dr. Cothran is conducting "a pilot study" to determine whether any correlations exists between heart disease and certain enzymes in the blood. Also, he hopes to learn whether heart damage can be determined by extracting and examining blood.

14n 1961

SITE WHERE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE WAS FOUNDED

REVISIT SITE WHERE TUSKEGEE WAS STARTED.—It was on this spot that Booker T. Washington founded the school that was to become Tuskegee institute. Shown revisiting the founding site of the institute are Walter Shehee, former office boy of the Tuskegee founder; Mrs. Edith Washington Shekee, daughter-in-law of the founder; Mrs. Evandne Woods, granddaughter of Lewis Adams, who was instrumental in bringing Booker T. Washington to head the school. The trio was among a gathering that revisited the site July 4, 80, years after Tuskegee held its first class. The inscription on the marker reads: "On this site stood the "shanty" where Booker T. Washington first opened the school July 4, 1881. Later it became "State Normal School," next "Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute", and now "Tuskegee institute".

14n 1961

STATE APPROPRIATION

Demands More $$

'Skegee Head Meets State's Challenge!

TUSKEGEE (ANP)—The president of Tuskegee, faced with the threatened loss of state funds because of the institution's concern about civil rights issues, met the challenge head-on and issued an ultimatum of his own.

• Dr. L. W. Foster said that unless more state money is available, Tuskegee must discontinue an 18-year-old program of training Negro students in specialized courses not available to them in state-operated Negro colleges.

It could mean that the Negroes now enrolled at the famed Tuskegee institution at state expense would have to turn elsewhere—perhaps to white schools—for training in agriculture, home economics, nursing, engineering and veterinary medicine.

■

FOSTER REMINDED Gov. John Patterson's budget committee that the courses were set up "at the request of the state" in 1943 to provide training in fields not being taught at the two state-operated Negro colleges.

• He explained that the state funds appropriated for this year took care of only 40 per cent of the total cost of administering the coursese, and said Tuskegee was obligated to spend money for such instruction instead of for other needs.

"Unless there is more financial relief," he declared, " it will not be possible for Tuskegee Institute to continue these offerings for another biennium (two years)."

■

ALTHOUGH TUSKEGEE is a privately endowed Negro school, the state has appropriated funds for the past 18 years to help finance the specialized training.

The allotment for this year will amount to an estimated $348,527. Foster's budget request called for an increase to $701,800 for each of the next two years.

The two state-financed Negro colleges also submitted their budget requests and also asked for substantial increases as well as more than $8 million for buildings.

• Alabama State at Montgomery, which currently gets $980,233, wants $1,430,000 next year for operating expenses, plus $2,947,150 for building needs.

• And Alabama A&M at Huntsville asked for an increase from $805,887 to $1,124,750 for operation and maintenance, and $5,227,200 for a building program.

Foster was replying to a charge made earlier by State Representative Gregory Oakley that Tuskegee was charging the state more to provide courses for Negroes not available to them at white state institutions.

It was pointed out, at the time, that Tuskegee is vigorously opposing that state's strict racial segregation policies and that it seems inconsistent for the state to give money to an institution, which does not agree with its practices.

Tuskegee Faces Loss Of State Aid

Threat Follows Institute's Civil Rights Stand; Foster Answers With Ultimatum

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP) — The president of Tuskegee, faced with the threatened loss of state funds because of the institution's concern about civil rights issues, met the challenge head-on last week and issued an ultimatum of his own.

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Began Courses in '43

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From the Boley post he took his first state position as coordinator out of the governor's office, working.

L. arris Heads Drive

Sherman M. Harris, counselor at Douglass high school and member Boley and attend the Antioch Baptist church. He is affiliated with Climax Lodge No. 113 and the Boley NAACP chapter.

Tuskegee Prexy Hurls Ultimatum Back At Ala.

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STATE PROVIDES FINANCIAL AID

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Move To "Punish" Tuskegee For Position On Rights Issue Seen

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. 4-27
Feb 29-61

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — A step regarded by many as preliminary to cutting off certain state funds to Tuskegee Institute was taken here last week.

The step was a report by State Rep. Gregory Oakley that Tuskegee charges more than white state institutions to educate students in certain courses.

The move was seen as an effort to "punish" Tuskegee for its active concern over civil rights matters including voting and integration.

Lending credence to the belief that an attack on Tuskegee has been in the planning stage for sometime was the prediction made early last month by the Birmingham News that "sooner or later, the state government of Alabama" will take cognizance of an apparent change of policy at the school.

"FOUNT OF INFLUENCE

The News charged that the annual report of Dr. L. H. Foster, the president, "leaves no doubt as to the institutional intent. Tuskegee today, the Birmingham Daily declared, "is a fount of influence for integration in the South."

Further, the News editorial stated that "the more that Tuskegee becomes a source of integration endeavor, the more Alabamians are likely to ask questions about contributing state funds to it."

In support of his charge, Rep. Oakley told the state board of education which met here in executive session, that: —

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The state board allocates funds appropriated by the legislature to the privately supported Negro college at Tuskegee.

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Tuskegee, which gets its principal support from private sources, provides training in certain courses which are not otherwise available to them because the state refuses to accept Negroes at state supported institutions where they are taught.

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Oakley said the state board allocates Tuskegee more money than it takes to train each student in agriculture and home economics, the same as the cost figure in nursing and engineering and less in veterinary medicine.

Tuskegee President Answers Threat Of Withdrawal Of State Funds

Modern Advocate Waterville, Me.
Feb 25-61

Tuskegee, Ala., Apr. 22. — The President of Tuskegee faced with the threatened loss of state funds because of the institution's concern about civil rights issues, met the challenge head-on recently and issued an ultimatum of his own.

Dr. L. W. Foster said that unless more state money is available, Tuskegee must doscontinue an 18-year-old program of training Negro students in specialized courses not available to them in state-operated Negro colleges.

It could mean that the Negroes now enrolled at the famed Tuskegee institution at state expense would have to turn elsewhere — perhaps to white schools — for training in agriculture, home economics, nursing, engineering and veterinary medicine.

Program Set Up In 1943

Foster reminded Gov. John Patterson's budget commitee that the courses were set up "at the request of the stae" in 1943 to provide training in fields not being taught at the two state-operated Negro colleges.

He explained that the state funds appropriated for this year took care of only 40 per cent of the total cost of administering the courses, and said Tuskegee was obligated to spend money for such instruction instead of for other needs.

"Unless there is more financial relief," he declared, "It will not be possible for Tuskegee Institute to continue these offerings for another biennium (two years)."

Although Tuskegee is a privately endowed Negro school, the state has appropriated funds for the past 18 years to help finance the specialized training.

The allotment for this year will amount to an estimated $348,527. Foster's budget request called for an increase to $701,800 for each of the next two years.

The two state-financed Negro colleges also submitted their budget requests and also asked for a substantial increase as well as more than $8 million for buildings.

Alabama State at Montgomery, which currently gets $980,233, wants $1,430,000 next year for operation and maintenances, and expenses, plus $2,947,100 for building needs.

And Alabama A. & M. at Huntsville asked for an increase from $805,887 to $1,124,750 for operation for a building program.

Foster was replying to a charge made earlier by State Rep. Gregory Oakley that Tuskegee was charging the state more to provide courses for Negroes not available to them at white state institutions.

Tuskegee grants degrees to 152

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. Ira De A. Reid, chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Haverford (Pa.) College, will address the 152 graduates at Tuskegee Institute's summer commencement exercises, August 11.

Dr. Reid, former director of research for the National Urban League, is a member of the Philadelphia Commission on Higher Education, the Board of Directors of the American Friends Service Committee, and the Scholarship Committee of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Eighty degrees above the bachelor's will be conferred by Tuskegee President Dr. L. H. Foster. Fifty-one persons will receive the master of education degree in education.

14n 1961

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT

1 Pct. A Year

Seven years after the Supreme Court's mixmaster decision, the problems of Alabama schools as doors open is not the NAACP but money.

The arithmetic of *U.S. News & World Report* is that in all the South, only 7% of the colored population is in white schools after seven years.

This figure may be illusive, however, as the ram of the federal courts has weakened many of the barriers. Against that, however, is the unanswered question of to what extent the mass of colored children and their parents actually desire mixing. It is idiotic to contend that the colored man is satisfied with his lot, but mixing his children with whites is an exclusive question.

In any event, we start the year with an all-white situation at the University and an all-Negro situation at Tuskegee.

14n 1961

Not As Tribute

The Montgomery Advertiser

The issue of increasing the state allotment to Tuskegee Institute from $383,000 to $701,000 should not be treated as a tribute to prevent its students from butting their way into the white universities. Fri. 8-4-61

The money should be given, half-given or withheld on the same basis that ruled before 1954—the welfare of all the people of Alabama.

Long before the present hearing on the matter there was woven into the appropriation request the suggestion that failure to come through might propel Tuskegee students to the doors of Auburn and Tuscaloosa.

The plain fact is that Dr. Foster and his faculty lack the power to prevent colored students from applying at white colleges. Those students on the Tuskegee campus are only a fraction of the element in the state from which applicants might arise as they have elsewhere in the South. What is to be on that score will be without respect to Tuskegee.

The matter should be determined as it has been since the Dixon Administration and before—on a basis of Tuskegee's need and Alabama's abili

Montgomery, Ala

In light of the state of race animosity and combat, it will not be easy for legislators to decide the issue with cool objectivity. But legislators are not supposed to be ordinary men, they presumably are men whose intelligence and character stamp them as outstanding from the mass. This and many such issues are beds of nettles, but they knew what to expect when they ran.

Tuskegee And Integration

The Advertiser Journal

Editor, The Advertiser:

Tuskegee Institute is one of the greatest of its kind. Because of its unique beginning and illustrous leadership it is destined to be a useful factor in the educational aspects of the world for a long time.

I am compelled however, to call attention to the misleading statements of former state Senator John H. Pinson. He is quoted in *The Advertiser* of Aug. 3 as having made the following statements: "The curtailment of state aid to Tuskegee could lead to integration of Auburn and the University of Alabama . . . If you don't want integration at Auburn and if you don't want integration at the University, then you better continue this appreciation."

The statements are fraught with misleading implications. The appropriation to Tuskegee and the integration of schools are two separate and distinct issues. An appropriation to Tuskegee will never suffice for the implementations of court decisions involving integration. p. 2B

No appropriation will ever equalize educational opportunities at Tuskegee with those at Auburn and the University of Alabama. The Negro student may choose to study at Tuskegee rather than go to either of the above mentioned. But he will never be deceived into believing that the schools are equal; such an implication is misleading.

Tuskegee deserves state support unconditionally and without threats of integration. It meets a great need in human history. Meeting the needs of the schools should not be contingent upon threats of any source.

Let us hope that integration will not become the norm of our total on-going. There are principles of life that transcend in vital importance, the issue of integration. Somebody must be wise enough to do what should be done leaving integration out of the picture.

Let us face it. Some day Negro students will be seen on the campuses of Auburn and the University of Alabama. It is a prayer that the legislature will make the requested appropriation to Tuskegee Institute because it is a vital and integral part of educational processes of the world and not with the fragile hope that Auburn and Alabama will not be integrated.

Montgomery, Ala

We have faith that the moral and spiritual growth of our leadership here in Alabama will soon match that of other sister states. The prohphets of doom should cease predicting bloodshed. The time will come when the face of a Negro in the halls of these universities will cause no more excitement than has been created on campuses of other state universities of the South.

Montgomery. S. S. SEAY SR.

14n 1961

AUBURN, U OF A MOVE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA STATE APPROPRIATION

AUGUST, 1961

Tuskegee Funds Axing Called Integration Key

The Montgomery Advertiser

p. 1

By BOB INGRAM

The critical issue of racial integration cropped up Wednesday in the House Ways and Means Committee hearing on Tuskegee Institute's appropriation for the 1961-63 biennium.

Speaking in blunt language, former State Sen. John H. Pinson of Geiger—for 18 years a member of the board of trustees of the famed Negro college — warned District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. that the curtailment of state aid to Tuskegee could lead to integration of Auburn and the University of Alabama.

Pinson's warnings were voiced in the presence of several Tuskegee executives, including Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee. He had just completed explaining to the committee Tuskegee's budget requests when Pinson asked to be heard.

HEARD RUMBLINGS

Pinson said when the first state appropriation was made to the Negro college in 1943, he had "already heard rumblings" about Negroes attending Auburn and the university.

Montgomery Adv. 8-3-61

"I remember that Gov. Sparks said then that we ought to give them $1 million," Pinson declared.

Montgomery, Ala.

Pinson added that the state must "either continue making an appropriation to Tuskegee or educate those people at Auburn and at Tuscaloosa.

GO TO JUDGE

"If you don't want integration at Auburn and if you don't want integration at the university, then you better continue this appropriation," he repeated.

Pinson said in visits to the campus he had heard Negro students say that if the state cut off its appropriation "they would just hop on a bus or train and go over to Auburn and Tuscaloosa and enroll."

"Dr. Rose and Dr. Draughon (presidents of the two universities) might tell them that there isn't any room," Pinson continued, "but all the Negroes would have to do is come back to Montgomery to Judge Johnson and get a court order admitting them."

Pinson was referring to U.S.

Montgomery Adv. 8-3-61

Pinson's remarks to a hushed committee room prompted Dr. Foster to request time for an additional statement.

Without making any mention of Pinson's integration comments, Dr. Foster noted that degrees were offered in only five subjects at Tuskegee. It was apparent the Negro educator was seeking to point out that Tuskegee did not offer as broad a curriculum as could be found at the two universities.

He said after the hearing in an interview he did not concur in what Pinson had said but added he felt the lawmaker had spoken strongly "only because of his love for Tuskegee Institute."

Foster, in his first appearance before the committee, had urged that the present appropriation of $383,000 a year be increased to $701,000.

14n 1961

Postmaster Job Will Be Taken By Mrs. Phillips

TUSKEEE INSTITUTE — Mrs. Virginia H. Phillips was recently notified from Washington D. C. that she had been appointed acting postmaster for the United States Post Office at Tuskegee Institute. Mrs. Phillips will succeed the late Larry Robinson who served as postmaster at Tuskegee Institute from 1948 until his death.

Mrs. Phillips is one of the few individuals appointed by members of the Congress who has had expereince as a postmaster. She is qualified for the position because of her previous experience in the postal service. She served as a clerk for three years and postmaster for one and one half years at Booker Washington Birthplace, Va. The post office at which she served in Virginia was a second class post office, the same as at Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Phillips has been informed by postal officials that she will be installed as acting postmaster Aug. 4. This is the first time a woman has served as postmaster since the post office was established in 1904, by a request of the famous educator, Booker T. Washington.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA
POST OFFICE

MRS. VIRGINIA H. PHILLIPS
APPOINTED ACTING POSTMASTER
AUG. 4, 1961

14n 1961 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE REVIEWERS GROUP TO ORGANIZE-AUG. 3, 1961
DR. SAUNDERS E. WALKER

Tuskegee to start reviewers group

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 31—Faculty and staff of Tuskegee Institute and of the nearby Veterans Administration Hospital will organize the Reviewers Group Aug. 3 at 7:50 p.m. at the home of Dr. Saunders E. Walker, head of the Institute English department. The purpose of the group will be to stimulate the reading and discussing of current books, including the best sellers.

To be conducted as a mock literacy court, the meeting will bring together more than 50 persons who will be indicted for avidity in reading. The number includes several officials of the Institute and of the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital as well as persons from Alabama State, Talladega, and Alabama A and M Colleges.

Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, director of records and research at the Institute, will review C. Eric Lincoln's "The Black Muslims in America."

Dr. Saunders E. Walker, who is calling the group together, has announced that Harper Lee's "To Kill a Mockingbird" will be reviewed at the September meeting to beld at the home of Dr. L. H. Foster, president of the Institute. At this meeting will be one of Miss Lee's former high school English teachers. Dr. Walker will be the reviewer.

LEGISLATOR CHARGES:

Lion's Share Of School Funds Go To Tuskegee

The Montgomery Advertiser

By THE ASSOCIATED PAESS

Tuskegee Institute is getting considerably more state money for each student than Alabama's two white universities, State. Rep. Gregory Oakley charged Tuesday.

The Wilcox County lawmaker told the State Board of Education, while the group met in executive session, that:

1. The cost per student at Tuskegee is higher than the amount at the University of Alabama and Auburn University in some courses.

2. The sum allocated by the state board even surpasses the actual cost.

The state board allocates funds appropriated by the legislature to the privately supported Negro college at Tuskegee.

Oakley's criticism referred only to state money allocated to Tuskegee for training students in specialized courses unavailable in state-supported Negro institutions.

Home economics is the only course where the cost is less at Tuskegee than at either of the white schools, he said. The Tuskegee figure is $589 a year compared with $598 at Auburn.

The legislator released this breakdown of the cost per student based on the amount of state funds received:

GIVES BREAKDOWN

In agriculture, $1,878 at Tuskegee Institute and $913 at Auburn; in nursing, $1,425 at Tuskegee and $1,384 at Alabama; engineering $1,130 at Tuskegee and $895 at Alabama, veterinary medicine, $5,627 at Tuskegee and $1,827 at Auburn.

Oakley said the state board allocates Tuskegee more money than it takes to train each student in agriculture and home economics, the same as the cost figure in nursing and engineering, and less in veterinary medicine.

PRESIDENT URGES MORE FUNDS

The Montgomery Advertiser

Tuskegee Warns Program Imperiled

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

State authorities Monday faced the choice of raising Tuskegee Institute's appropriation or risking a breakdown in a program designed to preserve college segregation.

President L. W. Foster said that unless more state money is available, Tuskegee must discontinue an 18-year-old program of training Negro students in specialized courses not available to them in state-operated Negro colleges.

It could mean that the Negroes now enrolled at the famed Tuskegee institution at state expense would have to turn elsewhere—perhaps to white schools — for training in agriculture, home economics, nursing, engineering and veterinary medicine.

Foster reminded Gov. John Patterson's budget committee that the courses were set up "at the request of the state" in 1943 to provide training in fields not being taught at the two state-operated Negro colleges.

He explained that the state funds appropriated for this year took care of only 40 per cent of the total cost of administering the courses, and said Tuskegee was obligated to spend money for such instruction instead of for other needs.

"Unless there is more financial relief," he declared, "it will not be possible for Tuskegee Institute to continue these offerings for another biennium (two years)."

Although Tuskegee is a privately endowed Negro school, the state has appropriated funds for the past 18 years to help finance the specialized training.

The allotment for this year will amount to an estimated $348,527. Foster's budget request called for an increase to $701,800 for each of the next two years.

The two state-financed Negro colleges also submitted their budget requests Monday and also asked for substantial increases as well as more than $8 million for buildings.

Alabama State at Montgomery, which currently gets $980,233, wants $1,430,000 next year for operating expenses, plus $2,947,150 for building needs.

And Alabama A.&M. at Huntsville asked for an increase from $805,887 to $1,124,750 for operation and maintenance, and $5,227,200 for a building program.

Head Of Tuskegee Wants More Funds

The Commercial Appeal

Foster Warns State Plan May Be Dropped

Memphis, Tenn.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 27. — (AP) — State authorities Monday faced the choice of raising Tuskegee Institute's appropriation of risking a breakdown in a program designed to preserve college segregation.

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The allotment for this year will amount to an estimated budget request called for an increase to $701,800 for each of the next two years.

Tuskegee asks state to foot bill for courses

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 28—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute, which contracts with the state to teach courses not available in tax-supported Negro colleges in Alabama, said yesterday it must abandon them unless the state puts up more money.

And While President L. H. Foster did not express it in those words, it could mean the Negroes now studying at Tuskegee at state expense would have to turn elsewherde—perhaps to white colleges.

THE FIVE specialized fields for which state funds are used at the privately endowed Negro college at Tuskegee—agriculture, home economics, engineering, nursing and veterinary medicine—are not available in the two state-operated Negro colleges.

Instead of the $348,527 which Tuskegee Institute expects to get from the state this eyar, Foster submitted a new budge calling for $701,800 for each of the next two fiscal years.

Foster, explaining that the state contributions amount only to 40 per cent of the total cost of administering the five courses, told Gov. John Patterson's budget committee:

UNLESS THERE is more financial relief, it will not be possible for Tuskegee Institute to continue these offerings in another biennium.

Not As Tribute

The Montgomery Advertiser

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The plain fact is that Dr. Foster and his faculty lack the power to prevent colored students from applying at white colleges. Those students on the Tuskegee campus are only a fraction of the element in the state from which applicants might arise as they have elsewhere in the South. What is to be on that score will be without respect to Tuskegee.

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Montgomery, Ala.

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Move To "Punish" Tuskegee For Position On Rights Issue Seen

Birmingham World Birmingham, Ala.
Sept 4-1-61
1 col
p. 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — A step regarded by many as preliminary to cutting off certain state funds to Tuskegee Institute was taken here last week.

The step was a report by State Rep. Gregory Oakley that Tuskegee charges more than white state institutions to educate students in certain courses.

The move was seen as an effort to "punish" Tuskegee for its active concern over civil rights matters including voting and integration.

Lending credence to the belief that an attack on Tuskegee has been in the planning stage for sometime was the prediction made early last month by the Birmingham News that "sooner or later, the state government of Alabama" will take cognizance of an apparent change of policy at the school.

"FOUNT OF INFLUENCE

The News charged that the annual report of Dr. L. H. Foster, the president, "leaves no doubt as to the institutional intent. Tuskegee today, the Birmingham Daily declared, "is a fount of influence for integration in the South."

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14n 1961

Negroes In South Not Satisfied, School Says

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — A recent statement "On the Denial of Constitutional Rights", by the Tuskegee faculty and staff was entered into the Congressional Record by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D. N. Y.), it was learned here this week.

The statement, unanimously adopted, called upon the federal government "to insure the primacy of federal laws over state laws and customs wherever the latter are in conflict with the U.S. Constitution."

In support of the right of persons and groups to travel unsegregated and unmolested, it declared that "discriminatory segregation is wrong whether the violation occurs in intrastate travel, interstate travel, or any other circumstance."

The Tuskegee faculty and staff denied that southern Negroes are satisfied with segregation.

NOT SATISFIED

"We insist that public officials and others are gravely in error when they say the southern Negro is satisfied with present arrangements which restrict his normal travel, educational opportunity, economic security, or any right guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution."

"Neither do we subscribe to statements that the southern racial problem will be solved adequately if the south alone is left to solve it. We believe this because most southern communities almost invariable deny Negroes any voice in working these things out. Appropriate federal surveillance and participation in this process are both desirable and necessary," the statement said.

In a seven-point recommendation, the statement asked that President Kennedy issue an executive order against segregation and that the Justice department initiate devices to test the operation of civil rights laws and to deter and detect undemocratic practices.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE RECENT STATEMENT
"ON THE DENIAL OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS"
by-The Tuskegee Faculty and Staff

14n 1961

TUSKEGEANS DENIED VIEW OF PLAY (MARY STUART) Birmingham

Tuskegeans, Denied View Of Play In B'ham, See It Here

Atlanta Daily World

P. 1 Wed. 11-15-61

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

A group of Alabama students and teachers, who were denied permission to view a national touring company's performance set for Birmingham, enjoyed the play in Atlanta's desegregated Tower Theatre Monday night.

Atlanta, Ga.

They pointed out, however, that they didn't see too many Atlantans of color in the audience taking advantage of "what others hunger and thirst for" in the deep South.

The 33 students and teachers came from Tuskegee Institute and were in charge of Prof. S. D. Walker, chairman of the Department of Humanities, who had tried but failed to obtain seats for the group to see Friedrich Schiller's "Mary Stuart" at the Temple Theatre in Birmingham.

Prof. Walker contacted the producer Michael Dewell of the National Repertory Theater in New York City, explaining how much they desired to see "Mary Stuart" and telling of the denial and disappointment.

Atlanta Daily World

The bright spot, he learned, was nearby Atlanta, where the Tower Theatre had desegregated its seating arrangements in conformity with national actors' agreements and trends.

W ed. 11-15-61

Producer Dewell, himself acted as host to the Tuskegee group and they were greeted most cordially and received by the entire cast, including stars Eva Lugallienne and Faye Emerson.

According to reviews of the play, Atlanta was "fortunate" to be on the touring list of "Mary Stuart" it offered some of the most stirring theater ever seen in the city.

14n 1961

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

CLASS RE-UNION
1901
1911
1921

FLOWERS FOR THE FOUNDER—At the grave of Tuskegee Institute founder Booker T. Washington, alumni George Rankin (left), '21, and Jesse O. Thomas, '11, lay wreaths honoring memory of internationally famous educator who founded Tuskegee Institute in 1881. In eulogy, Mr. Thomas, president, Atlanta Chapter of Frontiers of America, called Washington "one of the greatest souls that ever lived." Tribute was paid during recent reunions of classes of '01, '11 and '21.

FLOWERS FOR FOUNDER—At the grave of Tuskegee Institute founder, Booker T. Washington, George Rankin (left), '21, and Jesse O. Thomas, '11, members of the alumni, lay wreaths honoring the memory of the internationally famous educator, who founded Tuskegee Institute in 1881.

Atlanta Daily World p. 8
Sunday 7-16-61 Atlanta Ga.

AFTER 50 AND 60 YEARS — At Tuskegee Institute's recent homecoming, these senior citizens who graduated more than half a century ago gathered to recall fond memories, and marvel at growth of their schoo.. Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Freeman (seated) of Pleasantville, N.J., were Tuskegee's first 60-year returnees (he graduated in 1901; she was made associate member of class). Others are members of 1911 class. They are, left to right: Leander J. Roberts, Fieldsboro, N.J.; John A. Campbell, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Lucille Washington Henry, Tuskegee; Jesss O. Thomas, Atlanta; Mrs. Birdie McClaskey, Lexington, Ky.; Kit Baldwin, Chicago; R. M. Harris, Waycross, Ga., and Ernest D. Marshall, Lexington, Ky.

14n 1961

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

CLASS RE-UNIONS 1901
1911
1921

Alumnus urges Tuskegee to take race leadership

The Afro American p.16
Jul 18-61

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE Ala. — A Tuskegee Institute alumnus, speaking at his 40th reunion celebration here last week, called upon his school to "take leadersip and give genuine support to every reasonable effort to eliminate discrimination and segregation."

Baltimore Md.

Dr. Saul M. Perdue, '21, principal of Baltimore's Carver Vocational - Technical High School, said the school itself should "hasten in every way possible integration of faculty and student body and again demonstrate to the world that something good can come out of Alabama."

The address climaxed homecoming activities which paid special tribute to the reunion classes of 1901, '11, and '21.

After his remarks, Dr. Perdue presented his class' gift of $1,557 to President L. H. Foster, and specified that it be used for "re - construction of the Institute Chapel" which burned in 1957. For the class of 1911, Mrs. Birdie McClaskey of Lexington, Ky., presented a $600 gift.

Tuskegee's first 60 - year class reunion was represented by a lone returnee, Marcellus W. Freeman, who presented a personal check of $100 "in memory of my classmates." Mr. Freeman, now of Pleasantville, N.J., was head of the printing department here for 39 years before his retirement.

Also speaking during the reunion were Jesse O. Thomas, '11, president, Atlanta chapter, Frontiers of America; Mrs. Lottie F. Esau, '21, George Rankin, Kit Baldwin, '11, confectioner of Chicago, who addressed the banquet; Dr. Henry W. Hunter, '21, dentist - realtor of Cleveland, O., and James W. Woodson, executive secretary, Tuskegee General Alumni Association.

14n 1961

Tuskegee Postmaster Larry Robinson Is Funeralized

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Funeral Services for Larry Robinson, 52, Tuskegee Institute Postmaster who was commissioned in 1948 by President Harry S. Truman, were conducted Tuesday (July 18) from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church with the Rev. Vernon A. Jones, Rector, officiating. Burial was in the Greenwood Cemetery.

He died here last Friday (July 14) after suffering a prolonged illness.

A 1936 graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Robinson was commissioned Postmaster in 1948 after advancing from clerk in 1936 to Acting Postmaster in 1946.

Active in many religious, fraternal and public service organizations, Mr. Robinson was a member of the vestry at St. Andrew's; Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; the I. B. P. O. E. of W. Booker T. Washington Elks Lodge Number 762; and the Arthur P. Mack Masonic Lodge Number 231 where he served as secretary.

In addition to being a Thirty-third Degree Mason, he was Deputy of the Desert of the Alabama Shriners; a member of the Auditing Committee of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Alabama and treasurer of the Alabama Council of Deliberation, Thirty-third Degree Mason. He was also active with the local Tuskegee Alumni Club and the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, serving as treasurer of the latter for 15 years.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Cora O. Robinson; two sons, Larry Jr. and John Martin; one sister, Mrs. Emma Lou Mickle of Gordon, Alabama; two brothers, Sprugeon Robinson of Newark, N. J. and Azell Robinson of New York City.

LARRY ROBINSON

DECEASED

MRS. SARA WOODALL
(LANCASTER)

FUNERALIZED
SUN. 7-10-61

BUTLER CHAPEL CHURCH

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

Bury Dr. Floyd Brown Founder Of Ark. School

Funeral services for Dr. Floyd B .Brown of Pine Bluff, Ark., who died recently at a Little Rock hospital, were held at St. Paul Baptist church Pine Bluff, recently.

Burial was in Miller Memorial Cemetery by Miller Funeral home.

Dr. Brown was a native of Mississippi. He graduated from Tuskegee institute and came to Arkansas where he founded the Fargo Agricultural school at Fargo. He remained as president of the institution until he established the Fargo Training school for Negro Girls. He served as president of the school until his retirement a few years ago. The school now is operated b ythe state.

In 1960 he served as a delegate to the White House Conference on Children and Youth. He was active in civic and religious circles throughout the state .He was a faithful member of the St. Paul Baptist church in Pine Bluff.

In 1960 he dedicated a museum at the Fargo Training School for preservation of records and history. This fulfilled a life-long desire to build and dedicate a museum that would preserve important papers and documents of his people.

He was awarded degrees from Tuskegee, Shorter college, Arkansas Baptist college, and Arkansas AM&N college. He was a Mason, state president of the Floyd Brown Benevolent club and past president of the Arkansas State Teachers association.

Survivors include his widow, Mrs. L. N. Brown; two brothers, and three sisters.

14n 1961

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

AFRO VISITORS, left to right, the Rev. and Mrs. Clinton Coleman, Milton Buford and the Rev. and Mrs. K. L. Buford, Tuskegee, Ala. The Rev. Mr. Coleman is pastor of Pennsylvania Avenue AMEZ Church, Baltimore. The Rev. Mr. Buford was guest speaker there Sunday. He is pastor of Tuskegee's Butler Chapel AME Zion Church, known as the birthplace of Tcskegee Institute. Rev. Mr. Buford is vice-president of the civic organization which has spearheaded action for full citizenship in the Alabama city.

DECEASED
DR. JAMES HOWARD HUGGINS,JR.
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA
GRADUATE, SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
OCT. 26, 1961 PONTEAU, OKLA.
FUNERAL SERVICES,OCT. 31, 1961

14n 1961

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

CLASS REUNION (1941)

PLACE WREATH ON BOOKER WASHINGTON'S GRAVE.—Dr. Ozie Adams, a Tuskegee institute graduate of 1941, lays a wreath on the grave of Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute in Alabama. Another member of the class shown is James W. Woodson, right, secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni association. Dr. Adams is now associate professor of education at the Tennessee State university.

Class Of 1941 Gives $2500 For Tuskegee Chapel

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —A $2500 gift toward building a modern chapel at Tuskegee Institute was presented Saturday night to the college by the Class of 1941.

The presentation was made to Tuskegee President L. H. Foster by Mrs. Mary Starke Harper, a member of the Class of 1941, at its 20th reunion held in conjunction with the 80th anniversary celebration of the founding of Tuskegee.

The class requested that the gift be used in the construction of the new chapel. The proposed chapel, which architects call "one of the most remarkable" planned for any college in the world, is included among the first buildings to be built in Tuskegee's new 30-year development program.

In addition to making the presentation, Mrs. Harper, named 'Most Outstanding Nurse of the Year" (1960) among 25,000 federally-employed nurses in the Greater St. Louis area, was principal speaker for the reunion service. She is chief of nursing education at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

In her address—"It's 12 O'Clock —Is It High Noon or Midnight?' —Mrs. Harper called upon men in all fields in this "age of perils' to develop creative thinking, imagination and exploratory skills to change the darkness of today into "high noon" or brightness for all humanity.

She directed a specific challenge to Negroes. She urged them to create "break-ins" with the primary purpose of preparing to take advantage of opportunities opened by sit-ins. "We cannot depend on luck," she said.

On the same program three persons were presented awards by President Foster for 25 years of service each to the college.

They were: Mrs. Orie Mae Flood, secretary in the college of arts and sciences; Guy R. Trammell, head of the electrical engineering department; and Dr. Russell W. Brown, research associate at Tuskegee Institute's George Washington Carver Foundation, and dean of research at Tuskegee Institute.

MARRIAGE

DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM
P. MITCHELL
(GRADUATES OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE)

CUPIDOODLING: Peggy Ann Mitchell and Frank Winston Peterman of Ocala, Fla. were married in her home, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Saturday.

The Rev. L. R. Newman officiated.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Mitchell of Tuskegee Institute, a Delta Sigma Theta soror, and received a bachelor of arts degree in government at Howard University.

Mr. Peterman is a graduate of Morehouse College, an Omega Psi Phi man. Both are June graduates of Howard University School of Law, and plan to reside in Florida.

DECEASED

REV. WILLIAM TURNER
BORN TO WILLIE AND MARY TURNER
BRLOW, MISSISSIPPI ON DEC. 24, about
1893.
ENROLLED IN TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE . RECEIVED DIPLOMA
IN BIBLE AND SHEET-METAL WORK.
PASSED AUG. 3, 1961.FUNERALIZED
MON. Aug. 7, 1961 Mount Olive Missionary
Baptist Church. Tuskegee, Alabama

Dr. Nathaniel Ross weds Miss Derbigny

NEW YORK — The marriage of Miss Mary Carolyn Derbigny to Dr. Nathaniel David Ross took place Saturday in the Presbyterian Church of the Master, here.

The bride is the daughter of the late Dr. Irving A. Derbigny and Mrs. Maurice Newsome Derbigny. Dr. Derbigny was vice-president of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Mrs. Derbigny is a resident of Newport News, Va.

The bridegroom is the son of the late Dr. Leonidas Ross and Mrs. Ross of Houma, La.

Both bride and bridegroom are residents of this city. Dr. Ross, a graduate of Howard University medical center, completed his residency in internal medicine at the Jersey City Medical Center and a residency in chest diseases in Jersey City. He is a research fellow in chest disease and rheumatic fever at Irvingston House, the heart clinic of New York University at Irvington - on - the Hudson. This month, he continues residency in heart diseases at St. Francis Hospital in Roslyn Long Island, New York.

* * *

THE BRIDE, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, holds the masters degree in Library Science from the Library school of New York State University at Albany, New York. She is the librarian at Tuckahoe High School in Westchester, N.Y.

The Rev. Dr. James B. Robinson, pastor emeritus of Church of the Master performed a double-ring ceremony before a flower and fern banked altar, lit on either side with cathedral candles.

THE BRIDE was given in marriage by Dr. Fred D. Patterson, former president of Tuskegee Institute and now president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

She wore a floor-length white satin gown fashioned with full cathedral train and ornamented with pearl embroidered appliques of alencon lace on bodice and skirt. The three tiered veil of illusion flowed from a crown of pearls and crystals. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and stephanotis. Her pearl earrings were a gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Madelon Delaney Stent, of this city, was matron of honor. She wore a waltz length gown of pink chiffon and mitts of pink lace. Her short veil of pink tulle flowered from a pink chiffon rose. She carried a spray bouquet of pink orchids.

* * *

THERE WERE FOUR bridesmaids. Mrs. Louise Sindos of Mt. Vernon, N.Y. and Mrs. Helen Covington of this city wore identical floor length bouffant light and darker blue peau taffeta fashioned wih poufs and caught harem-style at the hemline. Their veils of light blue tulle flowered from blue peau taffeta. They wore blue roses of light and darker blue peau taffeta fashioned as were the former two bridesmaids with similar veils and roses. They wore yellow mitts and carried nose-gays of yellow and gold daisies.

Mrs. Beverley Dunstan Scott, of Jamaica, New York and Miss Marietta Dockery, of this city wore identical gowns of yellow and gold taffeta mitts and carried nose-gays of light and darker blue daisies.

* * *

USHERS WERE Frank M. Lapeyroleris, D.D.S., of Montclair, N.J. Henry Dindos of Mt. Vernon, where he is a social worker and psychoanalyst, Dr. Joaquim A. Cardona, physician at Irvington-House Hospital; Thomas Millard, of East Orange, N.J. Roger Bourgeois, of this city; Dr. Theodore Stent, of this city, radiologist; Graham Shelton, a music student from New Rochelle and Dr. Henry D. Williams of Yonkers, N.Y.

The flower girl was Michelle Stent of this city who wore a floor length of taffeta featuring a bouffant sash. She wore pink lace mitts, pink slippers and had pink butterflies in her hair. She carried a nose-gay of blue and pink daisies. The crystal jewelry for the bridesmaids, matron of honor and flower girl was a gift of the bride.

* * *

MRS. EVELYN J. WALLACE, organist, played a program of wedding music as the guests assembled; Dr. Theodore Stent, tenor, was soloist. Mrs. Mildred M. Wiley, of this city, a social worker was mistress of ceremonies. She wore a green gown of chiffon and lace featuring a back panel flowing from the waist.

* * *

MRS. DERBIGNY, the mother of the bride, wore a floor length sheath of midas gold taffeta paneled on either side with gold alencon lace. The gown had a draped bodice, tucked cap sleeves and featured an empire style back panel of satin flowing from yoke to floor.

Her half hat was fashioned of the gold satin and was appliqued with the alencon lace. Her corsage was a green cymbidium orchid with jeweled throat. She carried a clutch bag of gold satin with Alencon applique.

Seated with Mrs. Derbigny was her mother, Mrs. Mary B. Newsome, of Newport News, who wore a floor length gown of heavenly blue chiffon. She wore a hat of matching blue chiffon with blue pearl embroidered lace. Her corsage was of white orchids with blue throat.

* * *

MRS. SARAPHINE ROSS, the mother of the bridegroom wore a floor length gown of burgundy satin topped with a shoulder sole of white mink. Her corsage was of white orchids. She wore a small hat with nose veil.

Seated with Mrs. Ross was her mother, Mrs. Grace Haines of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. She wore a gown of beige lace with matching hat. Her corsage was of white orchids.

Immediately following the ceremony their reception was held at the Savoy Manor Ballroom. The bridal party and relatives of the bride and bridegroom were seated for a wedding supper. The guests enjoyed a buffet which featured a champagne fountain.

Out-of-town guests included:

Mrs. F. D. Patterson of New Rochelle, N.Y., Dr. Irving Feinstein of Irving-on-the Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Heningburg of St. Albans, N.Y., Miss Constance Evans of Hempstead, Mrs. Yvonne Harris and daughter, Ronee, cousins of the bride from Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McElyea of Tuckahoo, C. D. King of Hampton, Va., David Perry Jr., of Newport News, and James Knight of the same city.

C. A. Yasper of Jamaica, N.Y., Mrs Rosamond Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Martin and Miss Marie Martin of Jersey City, N.J., Mr. and Mrs. Irving Bacharch of East Chester, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Brown of Roselle, N.J.,

Mrs. Georgia Bourgeois, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cody of East Orange, N.J. Dr. and Mrs. Gabrielle Horvay of Schenectady, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. Harold Taylor of New Haven, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Harper, Mr. and Mrs. George Urguhart of Westbury, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. Braxton Drummond of Yeadon, Pa.,

Kenji Hogaki, Miss Mary Hollaway, Miss Thelma Fuller, Miss Constance O'Neal, Miss Marlene Wright of Irvington on the Hudson, Dr. and Mrs. Irving N. Sully Jr., of Berlin, Md.,

Miss Doris Mitchell D.V.M. of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Miss Ernestine Walston R.N. of New Rochelle, Elaine Zaffo, Midge Prexicso, Carol Lithe, Brian Zingsheim all students of Tuckahoe High School; Mrs. Lillian Branche, Oxford, N.C., Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Spencer of Jersey City, Mrs. Audrey Pugh, Springfield Garden, N.Y., Mrs. Gertude Thompson and Mrs. Viola Porcher of Jamaica, Mrs. Ruby L. Spivey, cousin of the bride, Forest Hills, N.Y., and Mrs. Salome S. Waites of Washington, D.C.

MRS. NATHANIEL D. ROSS is the former Miss Mary Carolyn Derbigny. Her marriage to the physician took place in New York, Saturday.

14n 1961

Teacher Dies At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Funeral services for Earl Francis Sorrell, 60, Tuskegee Institute faculty member, were held in Greenwood Missionary Baptist church here. The Rev. Raymond F. Harvey, pastor, officiated.

Sorrell died Christmas Day at the Veterans Administration Hospital here after a prolonged illness.

A member of the Tuskegee faculty since 1923, he was head of the Department of Interior Decoration in the School of Mechanical Industries at the time of his death. He also served as advisor and consultant with the Tuskegee Institute Construction Department. He was scheduled to retire Dec. 31, 1960.

He was a 1918 graduate of Tuskegee. His training was supplemented by further study at Chicago Painting School, National School of Interior Decoration, Congoleum Nairn Training School, Devilbiss Spray Painting and Binks Spray Equipment School.

Active in church, civic and fraternal organizations, Sorrell held membership with Greenwood Baptist, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Lewis Adams Lodge 67 and Prince Hall Masonic Grand Lodge. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Tuskegee Savings and Loan Association.

Sorrell is survived by his wife, Mrs. Florence B. Sorrell; two sisters, Mrs. Gertrude Sorrell Mathiew and Sister Mary Theophane, both of New Orleans; two brothers, Eli Whitney Sorrell of New Orleans; and Mark Sorrell of Los Angeles; a half sister, Mrs. Mae Sorrell Glover of Washington, D. C.; three half brothers, Lt. Colonel Roy Sorrell of Central State Colege, Xenia, Ohio; Armstead and Leo Sorrell of Washington, D. C.; a niece, Mrs. Helen M. Butler of New Orleans; and a nephew, Owen Mathiew of New Orleans.

DEATHS AT LARGE

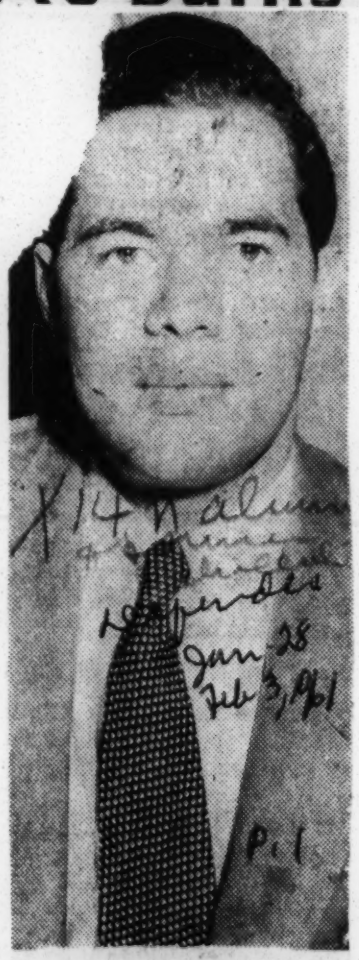
Tuskegee coed, 21, succumbs to burns

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— Funeral services for Miss Hattie C. Baker, senior industrial education major at Tuskege Institute, were held at First Baptist Church in Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 24.

Miss Baker, 21, died at the Memorial hospital in Chattanooga, Tenn., of severe burns received Dec. 3. The accident occured while Miss Baker stood near a heater at Chattanooga.

She was on a practice teacher assignment at Howard High School there and was a candidate for graduation in May.

A graduate of Matthew Gilbert High School in Jacksonville. she is survived by her parents Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Baker and a brother, Oliver Jr.



EUGENE DIBBLE

Negro To Head N.Y. Stock Firm

Straus, Blosser & McDowell, member firm of the New York Stock Exchange and other principal exchanges Wednesday announced the opening of a Hyde Park office at 1530 E. 55th st., under the direction of Eugene Heriot Dibble III.

Dibble, who is the first Negro to be named resident manager of a New York Stock Exchange firm, will be assisted in his new duties by Samuel J. Alex, registered representative.

"The neighborhood convenience of our new Hyde Park office, together with its modern facilities and direct wire connection with 65 major cities, is expected to encourage the use of investment services among hundreds more Chicagoans," he added.

Dibble has been affiliated with Straus, Blosser & McDowell since 1954. He is the son of Dr. E. H. Dibble, jr., medical director of Tuskegee institute, and a nephew of the late Robert Rochon Taylor, former vice-president and manager of the Michigan Boulevard Garden apartments and secretary-manager of Illinois Federal Savings.

Executive Secretary

MR. WILLIAM B. GLOVER

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Mr. William B. Glover, entered college in 1941 at A. and T. in Nashville, Tenn. He was later detained by World War II for a period of three years and three months. He returned to Tuskegee Institute and completed a course in Agricultural Education, which deals mostly with young boys and adults. He received a B. S. Degree from Tuskegee Institute in 1945. He has done further study in the summer of 1950.

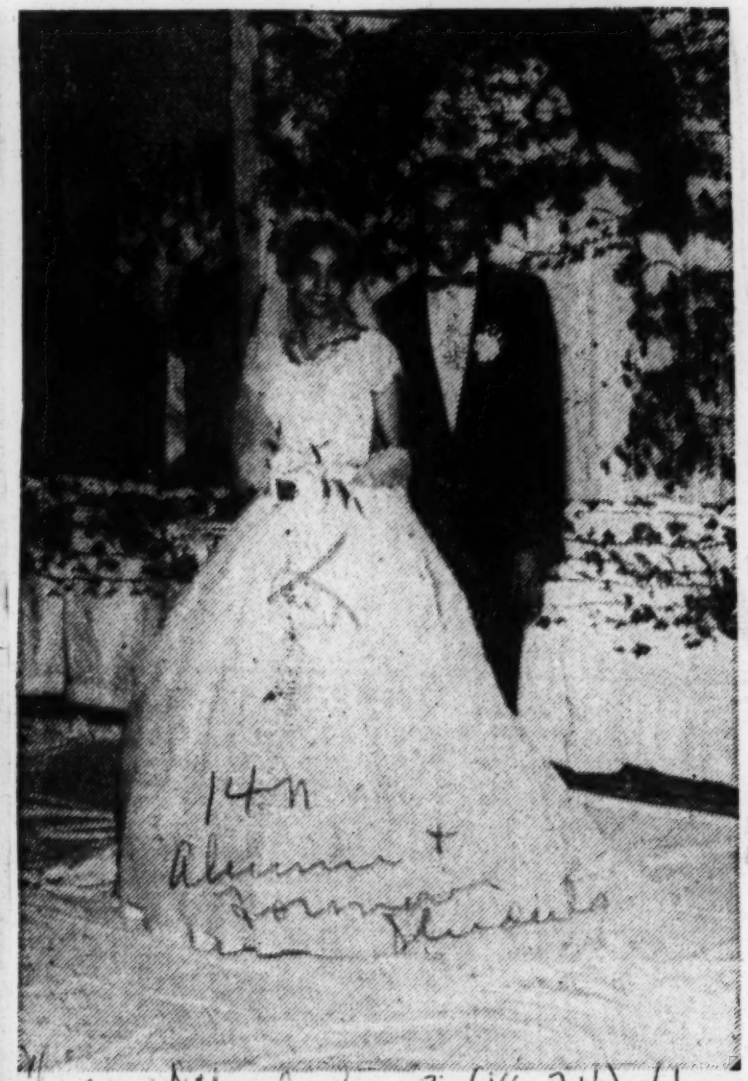
Mr. Glover worked four years as a Veterans Co-Ordinator with Veterans, self - employed on the farm in Wilcox County, Ala. Mr. Glover worked at the Georgia Training School for boys for a period of seven years, as a farm supervisor.

Mr. Glover is married to the former, Miss Julia Jackson, of Dothan, Ala. They have two boys, Alphonsa Glover, eleven years old and Benjamin B. Glover, one year old. Mr. Glover is a member of the Beulah Grove Baptist Church he is very active in the Boy Scouts of America and a member of the Y. M. C. A.

On February 1, 1961, Mr. William B. Glover will become the Executive Secretary.

APPOINTED---Miss Mary Carolyn Derbigny, is the first Negro to be a staff member of Tuckahoe High School in Westchester County. Miss Derbigny is employed as the school librarian. She is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, studied at the University of Illinois and received her Masters degree from the library school of New York University. She is the daughter of the late Dr. Irving Derbigny, former vice president of Tuskegee Institute and Mrs. Derbigny, (former residents of New Orleans, La.). Miss Derbigny received her job through the Urban League of Westchester which is now seeking more qualified teachers for the thirty-eight county school districts. Positions are now available at all levels from kindergarten to senior high. Information concerning vacancies may be obtained from the Urban League (6 Depot Plaza, White Plains, New York)

TO BE MARRIED — Mrs. Dorinda Claytor Charlton announced the engagement of her daughter, Nina Loretta, to Rexford C. Bolden of Roanoke. Miss Charlton is the daughter of the late Fred Douglas Charlton. Wedding plans have been set for the Easter season. Miss Charlton is a graduate of Spelman College and attended Atlanta University. Currently employed as chief accountant at the Burrell Memorial Hospital in Roanoke, she is active in local civic and social organizations and is president of the Altruist Club, the Melody Choir, Gamma Epsilon Chapter of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, and the Socialites. Mr. Bolden is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and is employed by the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, in Roanoke, Va. He is the brother of Robert, Jesse and Joseph Bolden of Pittsburgh.



A CAMPUS ROMANCE blossomed into marriage for these members of the Gibbs Junior college faculty. Mrs. Chris Styles is the former Miss Marvalene Hughes of Eutaw, Ala. She is a member of the English and guidance departments at the St. Petersburg, Fla. college. She holds bachelors and masters degrees from Tuskegee Institute. Styles, a member of the music department, is a graduate of Florida A & M university. Their vows were solemnized Feb. 11 in the bride's home.

Oliver-Gipson Wedding On Campus of AM&N

MR. AND MRS. ERNEST EARL GIPSON

. . . Pine Bluff newlyweds

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — Historical Caldwell Hall auditorium on the campus of AM&N College at Pine Bluff, Ark., was the scene of the wedding of Carolyn Boddie Oliver and Ernest Earl Gipson.

The bride is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wiggins of Little Rock. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Robinson of Selma, N. C.

The bride was lovely in her wedding gown of lavender embroidered crystaline peau de soie.

Richard E. Boddie of Wichita, Kan., gave his sister in marriage.

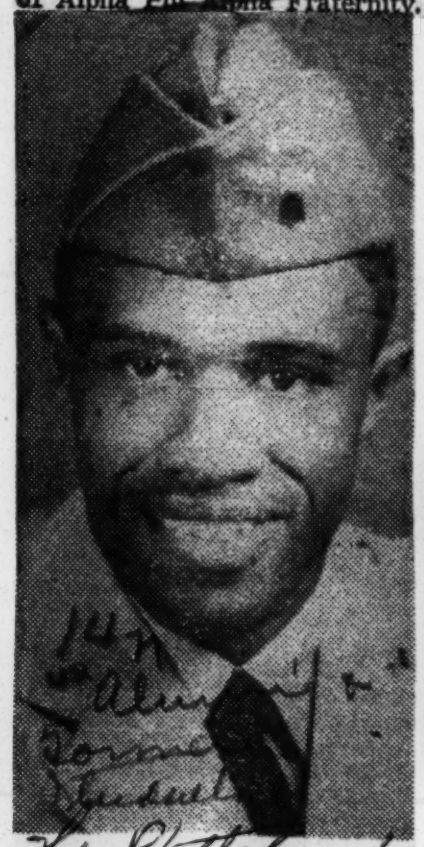
Bridal attendants were Mrs. Marion McLarty and Mrs. Phyllis Greenhouse. Augustus C. Forte was best man. Stephanie Oliver was candlelighter.

More than 500 guests attended the reception which followed the rites.

In the receiving line were Miss Mae Talbott, Mrs. Lula Wiggins, the bride's grandmother; Richard Edward Boddie, brother of the bride; the bride and groom; Mrs. Marion McLarty and Mrs. Phyllis Greenhouse.

Among the out-of-town guests were Richard Edward Boddie and Wyndolyn Boddie of Wichita, Kan.; W. R. Eubanks of Mt. Olive, Miss.; Milton Weathersby of D'Lo, Miss.; Edward Wiggins, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Carmichael, Mrs. Georgietta Martin, Mrs. E. J. Stewart, Mrs. Lola Mitchell, Mrs. Velma Newburn, James Nathaniel, Walter Sutton, B. L. Torrence and T. R. Betton, all of Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Gipson is a graduate of AM&N College and is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. The groom is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

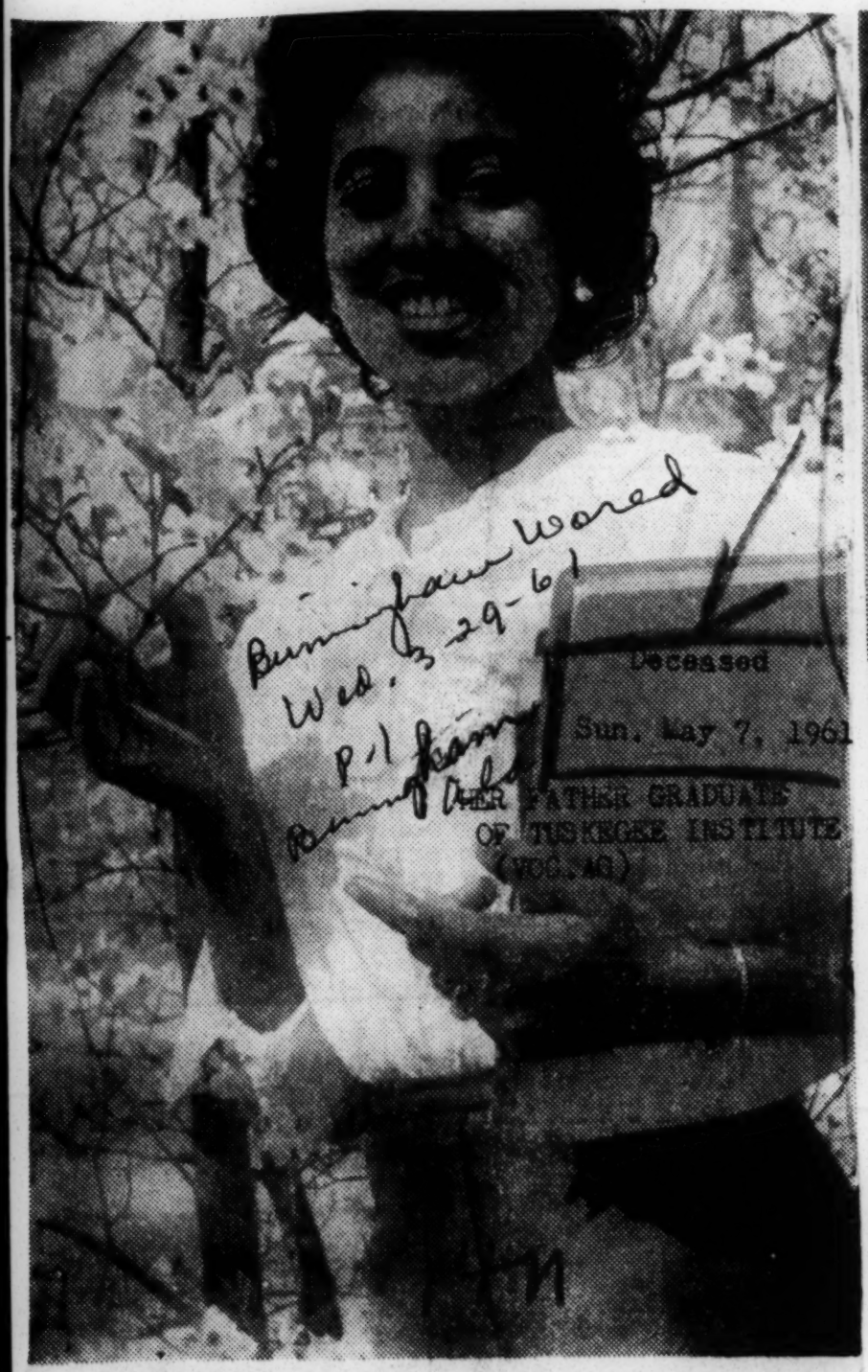


AUTHOR—First Lieut. Robert L. Tinsley, U. S. Air Force, recently wrote and published a book of poems dedicated to patients at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Col. The author is a 1955 graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

1. MISS MARY CAROLYN DERBIGNY

1. MISS MARY CAROLYN DERBIGNY'S engagement to Dr. Nathaniel D. Ross, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonidas Ross of New Orleans, La., is announced by her mother, Mrs. Irving Anthony Derbigny of Newport News, Va. Miss Derbigny's father, the late Dr. Derbigny, was vice-president of Tuskegee Institute. She is the granddaughter of the late Atty. J. Thomas Newsome of Newport News.

Miss Derbigny, Tuskegee Institute graduate and a MA degree in library science from N. Y. University, is a high school librarian in Westchester, N. Y. Dr. Ross, a Howard graduate, is studying on a fellowship at Irvington House Institute of New York U. Medical Center.



SIGNS OF SPRING — Pert and pretty Ann Brown of Brewton, Ala. cuddles the blossoms of a dogwood tree on the picturesque campus of Tuskegee Institute which is now in bloom with natural beauty and color. Miss Brown, 19, is a sophomore majoring in physical education. — (P. H. Polk Photo)

BETROTHED — When Sally V. Richards receives her college degree on May 22 at Tuskegee Institute, she will immediately don a new role when she becomes the bride of Herbert Morton. The engagement of the beautiful senior was announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alwyn Richards of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. Miss Richards is remembered by Miamians as the former "Miss Booker T. Washington." Mr. Morton is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Morton Sr. of Baltimore, Md., and he is a junior in veterinary medicine, at Tuskegee.

14n 1961

TUSKEGEE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Los Angeles Triennial Attracts 300 Alumni

Some 300 alumni will attend the Sixth Triennial of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, August 11-14, which will elect and install new officers, seek ways to coordinate the alumni program, and study the school's plans for development and expansion.

Participants at the meeting will include President Foster, Los Angeles mayor Samuel Yorty, California attorney general Stanley Mosk, Development Director H. A. Wilson, the Association's officers, and Alumni Merit Awardee Nathaniel S. Colley, who will give a major address.

James W. Woodson, Association executive secretary, said last week that a special train has been contracted to transport a large contingent from the Midwest.

14n 1961

TUSKEGEE'S WILLIE WILLIAMS PONDERS PROFOOTBALL CAREER

By J. J. JOHNSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — After being honored by the 100 Per Cent Wrong Club as the top SIAC conference quarterback, Tuskegee's Willie Williams began pondering four professional football inquiries, and announced his willingness to play pro.

A senior scheduled to graduate this spring, Williams named the Los Angeles Chargers, Detroit Lions, Dallas Cowboys, and the Canadian Winnipeg Rugby Club as the four teams interested in his services.

The Tuskegee grid star indicated that neither of the teams mentioned a contract, but all four invited him to attend their spring training camps. Married, and still faced with a military obligation, he said "Uncle Sam" and his wife would perhaps finally decide whether pro football is in his future.

The 100 Per Cent Wrongers' 26th Annual All-Sports Jamboree in Atlanta, feted some 40 professional and collegiate athletes, and cited Williams for his selection as first team quarterback on the 1960 All-Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference football team.

Williams, who scored 28 points and passed for 312 yards this season, said "team effort and high morale" were the key factors in Tuskegee's surprising 7-2 football record.

"Winning that first game really boosted the team's morale," Williams said. "The victory added even more spirit, because it was a second half comeback that won the game," he said.

The Tuskegee Tigers made a fierce second half comeback, and upset the Johnson C. Smith Bulldogs, 14-12, in their first game of the season.

"This year we never gave up," he said, explaining how his team won three of seven games by only one touchdown. "The team went out to win every game, and never let up until the final whistle," he added.

Williams is a native of Memphis, Tenn. and a graduate of Hamilton High School where he was an All-City quarterback in 1956.

WILLIE WILLIAMS

ATHLETICS-FOOTBALL

Tuskegee Coach Says Tigers Ready

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala —Although he's got a letterman for every slot, Tuskegee Coach Whitney L. Van Cleve says his team's success this year will depend largely on "the best crop of freshmen" he's seen in his seven years at the Tuskegee helm.

Looking ahead to the Golden Tigers' nine-game schedule, Van Cleve expressed unusual confidence that his 23 newcomers will supply necessary depth in four positions.

"They're the best crop of freshmen we've seen since '55," said the former Tuskegee All-American. "I look forward to great things -- if they can fit in. And I think they can."

Van Cleve directed his team to a 7-2 record last season, to place fifth in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. But his biggest problem this year he said, is finding reserves in the quarterback, fullback and tackle positions. "We just don't have the necessary depth in these positions," he explained.

Tuskegee has a "triple-threat" replacement for Willie Williams, last season's All-SIAG signal-caller who was graduted. The new hope is senior Eddie Peter the No 2 quarterback last year.

Van Cleve praised Peters as a good field general, but quickly reminded that his replacement could only be a fresh man. The biggest name among the crop of newcomers is Clarence Brown (from Montgomery's Booker T. Washington High), who is expected to fill the role. Peters played last season.

Coach Van Cleve will be able to call on tank-like Charles Martin, a sophomore letterman, at fullback; lettermen Joe Ferguson and Boyd Bryant at the tackles -- but after these, begins the same story as at quarterback.

Otherwise, the Golden Tigers have at least two well-exerienced men in each position including Junior Half back Harrell Moore, last year's top-scorer and ground- gainer with a 7.2 yard average in 95 tries; Senior Halfback Frank Jones, veteran of three years as a starter; Senior End Glover Jones, All-SIAC performer in 1960 who was out last season because of a leg injury; Senior Guard Ulysses Bernard, also a starter for three years; Junior Center Bob McKenzie, a veteran of two years as a starter; and Sophomore End Eddie Pearson, whom Van Cleve believes is a good candidate for all-conference.

Fully pleased with his freshmen, Van Cleve said not only are they potentially good athletes, "but good scholars too. Practically all have B-plus averages." This allows for full development in a team, he said, because players who are also skilled in the classroom eliminate a major headache -- the academic ax -- for the college football coach.

Tuskegee will make its debut when the Golden Tigers meet Johnson C. Smith University, a team they beat 14-12 last season, here at Alumni Field Saturday, Setember 23.

Football Scores

FOOTBALL SCORES

COLLEGE

SIAC

MORRIS BROWN	31
BENEDICT	13
EDWARD WATERS	
FORT VALLEY STATE	
N.C. COLLEGE	13
ALLEN	
JOHNSON C. SMITH	3
TUSKEGEE	
NORTH CENTRAL STATE	13
FISK	14

CIAA

VIRGINIA UNION	18
SHAW	13
MORGAN STATE	13
HAMPTON	7
HOWARD	12
ST. PAUL'S	6
SLIPPERY ROCK	36
DELAWARE STATE	7

OTHERS

JACKSON STATE	20
PRAIRIE VIEW	14
CENTRAL STATE	47
W. VIRGINIA STATE	0
ALCORN	52
RUST	6

HIGH SCHOOL

TOMPKINS	20
WASHINGTON	12
SOUTH FULTON	7
PRICE	0
ARCHER	26
BEACH	0
TURNER	18
CARVER	6

Hampton Pirates Trip Tuskegee Tigers, 17-14

HAMPTON, Va.—Playing before an overflow homecoming crowd of 9,000 the Hampton Institute Pirates racked up their sixth straight victory Saturday against two defeats by handing the Tuskegee Tigers a 17-14 loss.

Junior quarterback, Alvin Walker and Willie Holland complimented by a sound Pirate defense, showed the way to victory with their timely running and scoring. Walker scored the Pirates' first touchdown from 10 yds. out early in the second quarter on a key block by halfback Vernon Anthony. Walker, along with Holland and Anthony carried the load in the 65-yd. drive for their second touchdown with Holland going over from the one.

Jon Thomas, the Pirate's ace passer, was smothered time after time by the aggressive Tiger defense. Hampton resorted to the running game which proved very effective to the homecoming crowd's delight. Hampton had a 14-6 lead at halftime as Tuskegee struck back with quarterback Eddie Peters leading the advance to HI 29-yard line. John Treadwell then raced around his own right end for the score.
marched for another score as they capped a 61 yd. drive with Harrell Moore passing to Glover Jones in the end zone.

Following a two-point conversion that tied the score 14-14, the running of Willie Holland, who gained 111 of HI's 207 yds. could do all but reach paydirt. A blocked punt by Charles Bey set the Pirates up on the 10 yd. line where Walker kicked a fieldgoal with four minutes to go. Another brilliant defensive effort by Charles Bey and a pass interception by Ligar Brazil thwarted any further scoring attempt by Tuskegee.

According to Coach Whaley, the defensive skills of such veterans as Ligar Brazil (8 pass interceptions) Larry Manning (6 pass inteceptions) and Currie Ball and captain Charles Bey substantiated the scoring game. Willie Holland and Vernon Anthony were able to penetrate the opposing line with ease thanks to their impressive forward wall.

One more game is on tap with Va. Union University Thanksgiving day. The Pirates will have a chance to equal their 7-2 record of 1958.

14n 1961

ATHLETICS (FOOT BALL)

Clark Plays Tuskegee Here On Friday Night

Atlanta Daily World p. 8

Sun. 10-1-61

Atlanta, Ga.

The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute come to Atlanta next week end as guests of Clark College cardinal and black Panthers. It will be the second conference game for both teams.

One of the longest series of games, Clark and Tuskegee have been playing each other for years upon years. At one time the contest was played annually in Birmingham. It went on a home-and-home basis several seasons back when it became impossible to make suitable arrangements for the use of Legion Field.

While Tuskegee dominated the series in its early years, Clark holds a definite edge on the Tigers for the last ten games. During that time the Clarkites racked up six victories against three for the Tigers. There was one tie, a scoreless deadlock in 1959. A flu epidemic caused cancellation of the 1957 clash.

Raymond Hughes will vividly remember the Tuskegee game of last year. He left the game with injuries which kept him benched for the remainder of the season. Clark's fleet halfback who in his first year with the Panthers emerged as leading ground-gainer, first came to the attention of fans in a game with Tuskegee in 1959 when he made several long runs. Thus, the senior from Danville, Virginia, has had a rather vivid relationship with the Tuskegee Tigers.

14n 1961

ATHLETICS (FOOTBALL)

Tuskegee, Morehouse Vie Tonight in Local Classic

Columbus Enquirer D 29

Fri. 11-20-61

By BOB PRUITT

The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute and the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College of Atlanta, make their annual appearance at Memorial Stadium tonight when the famed Tuskegee-Morehouse football classic will be played.

This will be the 26th game played by the two Negro colleges at the local stadium with the kickoff slated for 8:15 to be preceded by the pre-game show of the bands and cheerleaders, starting at 8 o'clock.

Activities of the game start long before the kickoff with a huge downtown parade, featuring the bands of the two colleges, local high schools and Fort Benning.

As usual, the bands of the two colleges will make their annual salute to The Ledger-Enquirer newspapers, a practice since the beginning of the series back in 1936.

The past records of this classic favor the Golden Tigers for in the 25 previous games played, Tuskegee has chalked up 15 wins against six defeats. Four games have finished in ties.

But the last two victories have gone to Morehouse with last year's game ending in a 13-6 triumph for the Maroon-clad footballers. Season's records mean little in this contest. Last year the Golden Tigers took the field sporting a fine 4-0 record only to see Morehouse take the bunting on a fine run by Hamilton Holmes, a freshman, who this year is attending the University of Georgia.

Tonight's game, if figured on past season's records, should be a battle all the way for neither team is sporting a very impressive mark this season.

Each team has scored a win and two losses. Tuskegee's lone win was over Fisk University, 21-20, while the Maroons downed Alabama State, 14-6, for their lone victory. The tie by Tuskegee was a 12-12 battle against Clark College.

The academic hatchet, injuries and the lack of experience has played a major role in Tuskegee's lack of success this season. Academic failures trimmed several veterans off the squad including the Golden Tigers' No. 1 fullback.

Injuries came as a blow, especially when they hit senior end Glover Jones of Columbus and halfback Bob Walker, but both are expected to see part-time action against Morehouse tonight. Inexperience, however, has been the biggest problem for of the 54-man squad, 40 are freshmen and that reflects the greenness of the squad.

As to the Maroon Tigers, head coach Duke Foster, in an effort to bolster the offense, has made several change for tonight's game. The biggest moves, however, is the moving of Taft McCoy into a halfback slot and pushing Buddy 'crutch into fullback.

Coaching the Morehouse backfield is a former Spencer star, Homer Hill, who played his college football at Morehouse and returned this fall to take over as backfield coach.

Morehouse has experience and talent, but the Maroon Tigers have not been able to mold themselves into a winning combination thus far this season.

The Atlanta team has three potential stars and all-conference players in Isiah Coats, quarterback, McCoy and center Johnny Smith, the team captain. As a freshman two years ago, Coats was selected as a member of the all-conference team. Last year McCoy was a member of the star squad.

Maroon Starters

In addition to Coats, McCoy and Crutch, the fourth starting back for tonight's game will be Willie Johnson. The starting line for the Maroon Tigers will find Mike Hart and Tim McCoy at ends, Mack Clements and Fred Harper at the tackles and Willie Jordan and Fred Andrews at the guards with Smith at center.

Eddie Peters, a Miami, Fla., product, will be at quarterback for the Golden Tigers tonight. In his starting backfield will be Harrell Moore, left half, Talladega, Ala.; Frank Jones, fullback, Opelika; and Bob Walker, halfback, Sebring, Fla.

In the Tuskegee line will be James Perkins, left end, Memphis; Joe Ferguson, left tackle, Charleston, S.C.; Ulysses Bernard, left guard, Ocala, Fla.; Robert McKenzie, center, Ashford, Ala.; Lessie Cole, right guard, Fort Worth, Tex.; Boyd Bryant, right tackle, Mobile; and David Johnson, right end, Tuskegee.

Street Parade

The downtown street parade will start at 4 o'clock. In all, 28 units will take part in the parade. Besides the two bands of Tuskegee and Morehouse, the Tuskegee color guard, ROTC and Cheerleaders will take part.

Local schools participating include Spencer, South Girard, Mother Mary Mission, Carver High, and Marshall.

The line of march has the parade leaving Ninth Street and Sixth avenue at 4 o'clock, moving north on Sixth to 12th Street. West on 12th to Broadway. Here the members from Tuskegee and Morehouse will continue down 12th to The Ledger-Enquirer Building where the annual salute to the newspaper will be made.

Following the salute, the parade will go south on Broadway to 8th Street, east on 8th to 6th and then north on 6th to the starting point where the parade will disperse.

The Morehouse band has a special halftime show in store with a tribute to the jazz-blues singer, Ray Charles. Such numbers as "Hit the Road Jack," "Georgia on My Mind," "One Mint Julip," and "What I Say," will be played.

But the big attraction of the night will be the rock 'em, sock 'em type football played in this annual Negro football classic.

The Columbus Enquirer Columbus, Ga. Fri. 10 20 61

TUSKEGEE'S STARTING BACKS — This backfield quartet is expected to be among Golden Tiger starters in the 26th Annual Tuskegee-Morehouse Classic tonight at 8:15 p.m. in Memorial Stadium. Left to right are: halfback Bob Walker of Sebring, Fla., quarterback Eddie Peters of Miami, Fla., fullback Frank Jones of Opelika, Ala., and halfback Harrell Moore of Talladega, Ala.

Tuskegee 'll' Roars From Behind In Second Half to Beat Morehouse

The Columbus Ledger

BY BOB PRUITT

Striking twice in the third period, the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute came from behind to down Morehouse College of Atlanta, 20-8, Friday night at Memorial Stadium before an estimated crowd of 10,000 chilled fans.

It was the 16th win for Tuskegee in the 26-game series that dates back to 1935 when the first of this Negro grid classic was played here. The win also snapped a two-year losing streak by the Golden Tigers against the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse.

The feature play of the game that pushed Tuskegee into the lead, which the Golden Tigers never gave up, was a 68-yard gallop by Harrell Moore, a real scatback from Talladega.

Moore, who leads the Golden Tigers in both ground gaining and scoring, turned, twisted and bulled his way for 20 yards before breaking into the open and showed nothing but heels for the remaining 48 yards that pushed Tuskegee into a 14-8 lead.

It was the second victory of the season for the Golden Tigers against two defeats and a tie. For Morehouse, it was the Maroons' third defeat against a single win.

Neither team showed too much offense in the game and the Golden Tigers were held to just six first downs against 12 for Morehouse. But good punting by both clubs offset the lack of a solid ground attack.

In three punts, Glover Jones, former Spencer star, averaged better than 40 yards per boot.

A 50-minute halftime show warmed up the crowd as both bands and special units of the two schools put on a terrific show, but the Golden Tigers were even warmer as they took the field for the second half.

SCORING

Time	Play	Morehouse	Tuskegee
	Second Period		
12:44	Jackson, 10, pass from Coates	6	0
	PAT, Arnold, run	8	0
2:49	F. Jones, 1, run	8	6
	Third Period		
13:52	Moore, 68, run	8	12
	PAT, Moore, pass from F. Jones	8	14
6:35	F. Jones, 9, pass from Moore	8	20

Statistics

	Tuskegee	Morehouse
First Downs	7	12
Yds Gained by Rush.	165	131
Passes Attempted	5	5
Passes Completed	2	4
Yards Gained, Passing	21	67
Passes Intercepted by	0	1
Yds. r'tn'd on Int'cp'd passes	0	15
Punting average of	37.3	35.4
Total yards kick returns	67	36
Yards lost by penalties	73	81
Opp. fum. recovered	2	1

Score by periods:

Tuskegee	0	6	14	0	20
Morehouse	0	8	0	0	8

THANKSGIVING AT CRAMTON BOWL

State And Tuskegee Prepare For Classic

The Montgomery Advertiser

Fri. 11-17-61

By E. P. WALLACE

Plans for the 28th (1961) "Cramton Bowl Classic" are being formulated at Alabama State College for this year's homecoming observance.

Beginning Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, with an Alumni chat and sip party, the gala event will reach its zenith Thursday when a large number of prep school bands from throughout the state, will perform in a mass concert at noon in Cramton Bowl. At the close of the extravaganza, the traditional Turkey day game featuring Bama State Hornets and Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers will get underway.

Dr. J. G. Hardy stated that this year's plans will call for a campus re-union and a complete campus decoration, portraying the selected theme, "Destination Moon." Each class and department, along with the campus organizations will vie in the competitive decorations.

Added features and attractions will include the presentation of "Miss Alabama State," and attendants, the local Alumni reception, a campus religious service, plus a pep rally and bonfire. There will also be the opportunity for individual participation, along with local group entries.

At the close of the game, there will be several receational features designed for the enjoyment of the many visitors and Alumni members who will no doubt return for this year's celebration.

Florida A & M Dominates Tuskegee Relays Carnival

By HARMON G. PERRY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Florida A&M University, winning first places in 10 out of 15 events, ran away with the 35th annual Tuskegee Relays Carnival, Saturday afternoon, in historic Alumni Bowl.

The Rattlers shattered one record with 44.1 time in the 440-yard relay, and equaled the record in the 100-yard run. Robert Hayes was clocked at 9.6 in the finals of the century, but tied Mozelle Ellerbe's record of 9.5 during the trials.

In the events not won by the Rattlers, Robert Mack, a prep from Lucy Laney High School Augusta, took the high jump at 6 ft., 2 in; James Jenkins, another prep, from the Alabama State Laboratory High School, won the 440-yard run in 48.8.

Birmingham's Western - Olin High, sparked its' great sprinter Edward Jackson, dominated the High School Division by setting three records in winning four events.

Jackson ran a record 9.7 in the 100-yard run, then sparkeed his team in shattering records in the 440 - 880 and one mile relays.

SUMMARY

JUNIOR WOMEN'S EVENTS

SCHOOL	POINTS
BTW (Atlanta)	66
TURNER (Atlanta)	49
HOWARD (Atlanta)	45
CENTRAL (Newnan)	33
ARCHER (Atlanta)	32
MACEDONIA (Texas)	19
MONROE (Albany)	18
FAIRMONT (Griffin)	16
McINTOSH	14
WEEDONEE	14
HOWARD (Ocala)	9
CENTRAL (Mobile)	5
CARVER (Atlanta	4
PRICE (Atlanta)	1
CARVER (Dothan)	1

BTW Girls Win 'Skegee Relays; 2 Records Fall

High school girls participating in "women's day" events of the 35th Annual Tuskegee Relays re-wrote the records in two events, while at least three individuals propelled themselves into the gateway of potential fame as future sprint stars.

While records were being written into the history books, the Booker T. Washington girls of Atlanta took worthwhile advantage of their finish in second and third place in a majority of the events to earn the team championship with a total of 66 points. The Atlantans had one onds, and two third places.

Turner and Howard, two other junior women teams from Atlanta, finished second and third respectively, followed by Central High of Newnan, Ga., in fourth. Turner amassed 49 points, closely followed by Howard with 45, with Central totaling 33.

Casting a shadow over all other individual performers among junior (and senior) women was Edith McGuire of Atlanta's Archer High. In addition to beating the field of competitors in the 100 meters run, Miss McGuire furnished the margin of victory (on the third leg) in the 440 meters relay; then brought her performance to a climax with a record leap of 17 feet, five inches in the broad jump.

Central High of Newnan, Ga., furnished another record breaker in Wyomie Tyrus. The Georgia Class A sprint champion finished this run in 9.5; one-tenth of a second off the 1958 record established by Fronnie Tucker of Carver Vocational High.

Still another star was uncovered among the junior women sprinters. Ann Miller of Macedonia High of Texarkana, Texas was McGuire's stiffest competition in sprint time until McGure gained a definite victory in the show-down 100-meter run. Miss Miller came back in the next race and came within two-tenths of a second tying the mark in the 50-meter run.

In other wins: Turner's Lillie McCall topped the field in the 50 meters hurdles . . . Howard's Mary Davenport took her specialty (javelin) . . . and Louise Barker from Selma, Alabama's Hudson High won the baseball throw.

The Tuskee women took first place in six of eight events to take the champinship, with little competition, in the senior women's division.

The only competition for the Tigrettes was offered by Shirley Hereford of Talladega College (80 meters hurdles) and Mary Washington, an unattached entrant from Mobile, Ala. She won the 60 meters run.

Tennessee State Track Coach Speaker At Tuskegee Banquet

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Daily

Sat 3-25-61

Section II

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— U.S. Women's Olympic Track Coach Ed Temple told 150 Tuskegee athletes and their guests Wednesday night that athletes who "feel that they have something to live up to" are "definitely more coachable."

Temple, tutor of Tennessee State's three - Gold Medal winner Wilma Rudolph, said that a champion must have confidence, a wholesome mental attitude and sound body, good habits, and "a burning desire to win."

This desire to win should be for "the satisfaction you get from it" personally, as well as the desire to win for one's school or country.

"Too much emphasis," he said, "is being placed on countries—rather than on individuals — during the Olympics." The Olympic games were "originally designed for individual competition."

A total of 117 athletic awards were made to Tuskegee varsity participants in football, basketball, baseball, track and field, swimming golf, tennis and to cheerleaders and majorettes.

Receiving awards were:

FOOTBALL): Edward Barnes, William Dillard, Charles McGhee Joseph Roberson, Willie Williams, Ulysses Bernard, Frank Jones, Addys Lamb, Eddie Peters, Ernest Salter (Mgr.), Arthur Sawyer, Jr., Alphonso Charles, Lessie Cole, Robert L. Davis Frederick Dudley, Joseph Ferguson, Lawrence Lavender, Robert McKenzie, Harrell Moore, Charles Nelson (Mgr.), Eddie Pearson, John W. Rainey, Norman Richardson, Robert J. Walker, Booker T. Washington, James Cox, Boyd Bryant, Curley Davis, William Davis, James Dudley, Eddie Frison, Alfred Johnson (Mgr.), Charles Martin, Evanda Morris, Frederick Rodgers, James Wilburn, Carol Williams (Mgr.), Edward Woods.

BASKETBALL): James Crawford, Edward Myrick, Charles Nichols, John Reynolds, Warren Reynolds, James Alexander, James Betton, Edward Brackins Carey Daniels, Bernard Flowers, Charles Freeman, McArthur Jackson, Alfred Lintz.

(BASEBALL) William Dillard Paul Hill, Earl Watts, Harold Williams, Ulysses Bernard, Edward L. Brown, Charles Edwards John Reynolds, Warren Reynolds, Carol Williams, Clifford Alexander, Frederick Butler, Joseph Hall, James Jordan, James Lee, Donald Madden, Peter Mindingall Harrell Moore, Randell Scotland, Ulysses Spicer (Mgr.), Frederick Stokes, Ralph Woods.

(TRACK AND FIELD): Edward Barnes, Houston Johnson, Al L. Seals, William Shedd, Gene A. Talley, Nathaniel Whitehead Samuel Jordon, Richard McCurdy, Stephen Monroe and (Misses) Annie Croom, Freddie Daniel, Nellie Guillory, Brenda Brown, Martha Byrd, Theresa Sams.

(SWIMMING-: Carl Glover, Arthur Sawyer, Jr. Marcellus Brooks, James Brown, Lanier Sanders Nelson Williams.

(MAJORETTES): (Misses) Alean Howard, Florence Griffin, Dorothy Jackson, Willie B. Tripp, Olivia Weaver, Bettye Gordon, Eddye Malone, Gwendolyn Scott.

(TENNIS): Leroy Young.

(GOLF): Nathaiel R. Vivians Robert Waller, Edward Woods.

(CHEERLEADERS): (Misses) Juanita Hill, Sylvia Buck, Josie Hamilton, Carol Ross, Louise Sherrell, Barbara Stoval, Fannie Worthem, Beverly oJhnson Willie M. Jordon, Theresa Ann Sams.

Tuskegee Five Defeats Fis

TUSKEGEE INSPITUTE, Ala.—James Crawford, displaying his usual scoring power, sank 23 points to lead Tuskegee in a 74-69 victory over Fisk University of Nashville, Tenn. here tonight. The game was close all the way with a frequently changing lead. The score was even five times during the first half at 2-2, 6-6, 11-11, 13-13 and at 16-16. Shortly thereafter Tuskegee moved ahead, leading with 7 points. Fisk with a terrific barrage on the baskets closed the gap and when the teams retired at the intermission the game was locked at 40-40.

Bobby Gilliam, Fisk sharpshooter, turned in a total of 24 points. Gilliam is a deadly shooter from the floor and also from the free throw line. His 7 baskets and 10 charity tosses accounted for the 24 markers in tonight's game. Harold Show, with 13, and Lamont Lawson, with 10, were the double column scorers for Fisk.

For Tuskegee, John Reynolds and David Crier, in addition to Crawford, led the scoring for the home team. Reynolds pumped in 12 and Crier found the range for 10. The sizzling shots by Earl Watts, James Lightfoot, Edward Myrick and Wilbert Sutton, were regarded as life savers in the exciting game.

The teams were locked four times during the second session. With 21 seconds remaining, Tuskegee was ahead, 74-69. The fine Fisk spirit was exhibited in a determined effort to turn back the Tigers, but time ran out. Arthur Sawyer, at the buzzer, closed one of the most exciting games of the season.

TUSKEGEE (74)	B.	F.	TP.
Crawford	9	5	23
J. Reynolds	4	4	12
W. Reynolds	4	1	9
Watts	2	0	4
Lightfoot	1	3	5
Myrick	2	4	8
Crier	4	2	10
Sutton	1	3	5
TOTALS	26	22	74
FISK (69)	B.	F.	TP.
Gilliam	7	10	24
Washington	2	0	4
Dixon	2	2	6
Shaw	6	1	13
Lawson	4	2	10
McAdoo	2	0	4
McGee	0	1	1
Edwards	0	7	7
TOTALS	23	23	69

GAMES FOR MONDAY
"Y" BOYS

Atomic League: Walker Midgets vs. Hill Midgets.

Maverick League: Anderson Park vs. Oglethorpe; Johnson vs. Gideon.

Hurricane League: Pitts vs. Anderson.

Missile League: North Avenue vs. Ware.

Jet League: Forty Niners vs. BTW Leed; Catholic All-Stars vs. Beulah Five.

Rocket League: BTW Magicians vs. BTW Hawks.

All-American League: BTW Upsetters vs. Edgewood Eagles; Satellites vs. Flaming Rams.

Handed First Loss

Morehouse Surprises Tuskegee

COLUMBUS, Ga.—The Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College spoiled hopes of an undefeated season for Tuskegee's Golden Tigers, defeating them 13-6 in their 25th annual football classic here Friday.

The Golden Tigers dropped their first game after winning four straight, while Morehouse picked up No. 2. Morehouse now stands, 2-2; Tuskegee, 4-1.

Tuskegee scored its only touchdown late in the first quarter. James Dudley, Tuskegee left end, grabbed a Morehouse punt blocked by Ulysses Bernard, right guard, and scored the touchdown on a 10-yard run.

On the first play of the second quarter, Jennings Leman, Morehouse's senior quarterback, fired a 23-yard pass to Hamilton Holmes, halfback. Holmes ran the remaining 22 yards for the touchdown. Yrone Hall, quarterback, kicked the extra point.

The final Morehouse touchdown came early in the third quarter on 5-yard plunge by fullback Taft McCoy.

—FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS—

Tuskegee tops Hampton 30-20

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Willie Williams, Tuskegee's all-conference quarterback, completed 11 of 14 passes for 118 yards and scored 18 points, leading the Golden Tigers to a 30-20 victory over the Hampton Institute Pirates in a homecoming clash here Saturday.

Some 5500 homecoming fans jammed Alumni Bowl watching the Golden Tigers score their sixth win and reduce Hampton to a 5-3 season record.

THE GOLDEN TIGERS got off to a fast start, scoring in the first two minutes of the game on a 10-yard pass from Williams to Eddie Pearson. Charles McGhee, fullback, scored the point after touchdown.

Pearson scored his second TD on an 11-yard pass from Williams, with Robert Walker, halfback, running the PAT.

With 34 seconds remaining in the first half, the Pirates came alive and scored on an 18-yard pass that went from quarterback Alvin Walker to Vernon Anthony. Walker kicked the extra point.

* * *

IN THE SECOND quarter, Williams left his opponents standing helpless and scored Tuskegee's third six-pointer on a 4-yard bootleg.

A 15-yard pass play from fullback, accounted for Tuskegee's final touchdown. Williams faked a pass and scored the PAT on an off tackle run.

An 8-yard run by halfback Willie Holland, and a 1-yard buck by fullback William Robinson, ended the Pirates' scoring attack.

Team Record Of Tuskegee Surprising

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—"It's a surprise to all of us here," said Tuskegee Coach Whitney Van Cleve when asked about his 5-1 season record. "We knew we had the morale, but we didn't think our experience and manpower would afford us such a gold-filled season."

"You can't pin-point any one factor that accounts for our five wins-one lost," said the Tuskegee coach, "but we feel that the high morale is a boosting factor. This is just perhaps our year," he added.

The high - spirited Tuskegee team moves to Birmingham this week in search of its sixth win when they meet Miles College in an SIAC contest, Saturday Nov. 5.

It will be the first conference test for the Miles eleven which has a 2-2 record in non-conference tilts.

"We expect Miles to play a real aggressive game," said Coach Van Cleve. They have a well-balanced ball club and we'll be paying little attention to their 2-2 season record.

The Golden Tigers will be for the second week without their speedy halfback, Harrell Moore. Moore was injured in the losing Tuskegee Morehouse classic Oct. 21 in Columbus, and will be sidelined for the rest of the season.

Morehouse ruins Tuskegee hopes

COLUMBUS, Ga. — The Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College broke all hopes of an undefeated season for Tuskegee, defeating them 13-6 in their 25th annual football classic Friday night.

The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee lost their first game of the season after winning four straight, while Morehouse picked up number two. Morehouse now stands 2-2, Tuskegee 4-1.

The highly rated Tuskegee team got its only touchdown with about two minutes to play in the first quarter. James Dudley, Tuskegee left end, grabbed a Morehouse punt blocked by Ulysses Bernard, right guard, and scored the touchdown on a ten-yard run.

On the first play of the second quarter, Jennings Coleman, Morehouse quarterback, fired a 23-yard pass to Hamilton Holmes, halfback. Holmes ran the remaining 22 yards for the touchdown. Tyrone Hall, quarterback, kicked the extra point.

The final Morehouse touchdown came early in the third quarter on a 5-yard plunge by Fullback Taft McCoy.

Tuskegee cage coach says expansion vital to sports

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee basketball coach Ross C. Owen called for a continued expansion of intercollegiate athletics and particiption by more schools after being honored last week by the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

The veteran mentor was back on campus this week after receiving the "Twenty-Five Year Award" at the fourth annual SIAC Banquet in Atlanta. Now in his 11th year as head basketball coach at Tuskegee, he was cited for his long and illustrious career, and untiring service in the SIAC.

* * *

IN AN INTERVIEW here, he indicated that more schools should take an interest in a larger variety of intercollegiate sports. "To have a basketball game, we must find another team to play. Ifd we can't find opponents, our program will not survive," Coach Owen said.

A native of Fort Scott, Kansas, Owen has served as coach and instructor in basketball, football and track since he came to Tuskegee in 1926.

Morris Brown 88 Tuskegee 93;

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee's Golden Tigers made a daring fourth quarter comeback, and upset the Morris Brown Wolverines, 93-88, in a five minute overtime decision here tonight (January 7).

Morris Brown lead the Tigers by more than 20 points at one period in the game, and at the ten minute point the Wolverines were still out front, 62-48.

Trailing by eight points with less than three minutes remaining in the game, James Crawford, Tuskegee's first team guard, fired four consecutive field and two free throws to shorten the visitors lead, 76-80.

The clock showing 12 seconds to play, the Tigers had fought their way to a 83-83 deadlock. The tall men from Morris Brown took a 17 - 16 lead in the first quarter, and stayed out front until 12 seconds remained in the game.

A wild cheering capacity crowd here in Logan Hall stood during the entire five minute overtime watching the determined Tigers hold their opponents to only five points while they scored ten.

John Reynolds, a 6'4 forward, won high scoring honors for Tuskegee with 25 points. James Crawford followed with 24.

James Scott, Morris Brown center, lead his team's scoring attack, hitting 22 points, followed closely by teammate Cliff Pettiford who scored 19 points.

The victory was Tuskegee's second of the season, having lost six games, and reduced Morris Brown to a 6-3 record.

Tuskegee Tops Morris Brown

BY J. J. JOHNSON

TUSKEGEE, Ala — (ANP)--Tuskegee's Golden Cagers made a daring fourth quarter comeback and upset the Morris Brown Wolverines, 93-88, in a five minute overtime decision here Saturday night (Jan 7).

Morris Brown lead the Tigers by more than 20 points at one period in the game, and at the ten minute point the Wolverines were still out front 62-48.

Trailing by eight points with less than three minutes remaining in the game, James Crawford, Tuskegee's first team guard, fired four consecutive fields and two free throws to shorten the visitors lead, 76-80.

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A wild cheering capacity-crowd in Logan Hall stood during the entire five minutes overtime watching the determined Tigers hold their opponents to only five points while they scored ten.

John Reynold's, a 6' 4" forward, won high scoring honors for Tuskegee with 25 points. James Crawford followed with 24.

James Scott, Morris Brown center, lead his team's scoring attack hitting 22 points.

The victory was Tuskegee's second of the season, against six losses. Morris Brown has a 6-3 record.

Tuskegee Triumphs Over Alabama A. & M.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Edward Brackins, a freshman cage specialist, counted every shot possible in jarring his opponents for 34 points in Tuskegee's easy 108-70 victory over Alabama A&M College last week.

Thirteen Golden Tigers put their names in the score book to help defeat a team they lost a 72-76 overtime decision to in their first outing of the season.

MOREHOUSE EDGES TUSKEGEE, 45-43 WITH COMEBACK RALLY

BY MARION JACKSON

Morehouse pulled its game out of the fire against Tuskegee Institute, Saturday night in the Physical Education and Health Building. The score was 45-43, but it was a thrilling contest that had the crowd howling on its feet at the climax.

The Maroon Tigers were as cold as arctic winter in the first half and were dangerously near being counted out of a close ball game.

It was a near desperation comeback for the Red Hill Gang, which trailed 13-4 with 10 minutes gone in the first half. The Maroon Tigers were training 26-18 at halftime.

MONTGOMERY GIVES TIGERS BIG LIFT

Ben Montgomery pulled the Maroon Tigers back from Dunkirk when he bagged the big one with 44 seconds to play, but the game was far from over.

Crawford stood at the free throw line with 4 seconds on the clock. He missed under pressure and it was gloved by William O. Generette, who desperately tried to get in down floor. The clock was against it and the team was piled up on the floor as it ended.

Generette took scoring honors for the spent Maroon Tigers, who gers were trailing 26-18 at half-showed the effects of winning that 56-52 decision.

Balanced scoring helped the Maroon Tigers. Clint Elmore blistered squeaker against Morris Brown, a gomery's bullet-proof pay-off punch averaged up to eight points.

Earl Harris tallied 8 points and Robert Hall bagged 8 points.

It was an uphill fight all the way for the Maroon Tigers, who had trailed until only 3:46 remained on the clock. Generette tied it at 39-39, but Edward Myrick sent the Golden Tigers ahead again with 3:46 to play.

It was seesaw for two-pointers until Montgomery came through with his clincher.

The Maroon Tigers have only one home game remaining against Savannah State on February 18. Dr. Frank F. Forbes and his cagers take to the road Monday night to play Fort Valley State. Like the adventures of Marco Polo, the Maroon Tigers play Alabama State, Feb. 11 and South Carolina State Feb. 15.

It was a heartbreak of a sort for Thomas Crawford. He stood at the the string with 9 points, and Montfree throw line with 4 seconds to play. He missed and none of the Golden Tigers could glove the rebound. It would not have mattered. It would not have beat the clock if they had.

John Reynolds took scoring honors for the Golden Tigers with 16 points. Myrick targeted 10 through the strings. Crawford was credited with 6 and William Reynolds 5.

W. Reynolds fouled out for the Golden Tigers.

Earl Harris was also thumbed to the sidelines.

It was a good ball game that kept the crowd on un-easy street until the end.

MOREHOUSE

	FG	FT	F	TP
Generett	6	1	0	13
Elmore	3	3	4	9
Harris	4	0	0	8
Montgomery	4	0	0	8
Hall	3	0	4	6
Marshall	1	0	1	2
TOTAL	20	5	14	45

TUSKEGEE

	FG	FT	F	TP
J. Reynolds	6	4	3	16
Crawford	2	2	2	6
Brackins	2	3	1	6
Mryick	4	2	2	10
W. Reynolds	1	3	3	5
TOTAL	15	13	11	43

'Skegee Rally Dumps Miles

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A full court press failed to stop a second half Tuskegee scoring attack as the Golden Tigers outclassed the Miles Golden Bears, 97-82, in a non-conference tilt here Friday night.

Four Tuskegee cagers scored in double figures, leading the Tigers to their fourth win of the season against 10 losses. The defeat reduced Miles to a 14-5 mark.

John Reynolds, junior forward, was ringleader for the Tigers, hitting 33 points, as a capacity crowd here in Logan Hall watched Tuskegee coach Ross Owens' team display their best performance of the season.

Operating cautiously against a Miles College man-to-man defense, Tuskegee could only manage a five-point lead, 20-15, during the first period, in a battle that was tied four times.

Raymond Miller was high scorer for Miles with 18 points followed by teammate Willie McLin who hit 16 points.

James Crawford, Edward Brackins, and Ed Myrick joined Reynolds in the double figures with 19-18-18 points respectively.

Freshman star sparks 'Kegee 5

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Edward Brackins, a freshman cage specialist, counted every shot possible here Thursday night, jarring his opponents for 34 points in Tuskegee's easy 108-70 victory over Alabama A. and M. College.

Thirteen Golden Tigers put their names in the score books, to help defeat a team they lost a 72-76 overtime decision to in their (Tuskegee's) first outing of the season. This is Alabama's only win of the season.

Following two consecutive conference defeats, and the near close of a badly battered season, the Tuskegee Tigers righted themselves for their biggest triumph of the season.

Clark Panthers Win Rodeo-Style Game From Tuskegee Inst., 76-52

By MARION E. JACKSON

Clark College won a rodeo-style basketball game from Tuskegee Institute, 76-52, Monday night in Joe Louis Gymnasium It was wild and wooly from the beginning and it pretty nea finished with a mile-a-minute chariot race.

The Panthers were deadlocked only three times at 4-4, 6-6 and 8-8 before they pulled away to a 19-10 advantage with only 10 minutes gone. The dispirited Tigers, who are virtually eliminated from the Feb. 2325 SIAC tournament on their home court, Logan Hall, in Tuskegee Institute never made a fight for it after the halftime which saw the score notched at 34-26.

Clark College led 57-36 with 10 minutes remaining and the verdict was never to be questioned by now as the scoring mounted sputnik-style.

Coach L. S. Epps played everybody on his bench in overpowering the Golden Tigers. Twelve men broke into the scoring column as the victors were pulverized in the old whammy technique.

Charles Smith burnt the strings for 17 points to take scoring honors. Henry Clark took the runner-up spot with 15 markers.

John Reynolds and Edward Myrick tied for scoring honors for the Golden Tigers with 12 points, respectively, Edward Brackins hit for 11 points. Alfred Lintz tallied 8 points in a losing effort.

Clark College is now 8-5 in SIAC competition, and post a 10-9 overall record with a single game remaining against Morris Brown, Friday night, Feb. 17.

Tuskegee Institute is 6-15 against SIAC rivals and boasts an 8-15 overall record with Fort Valley State and Fisk still to be played. The Golden Tigers meet Fort Valley State at home, Friday, Feb. 17, and Fisk will wind up the 1960-61 season Saturday night, Feb. 18, on the same court.

Clark College played alternately hot and cold against the Golden Tigers, but would have had enough to win regardless of scoring temperatures. Tuskegee Institute did not have either marksmanship or poise to beat the locals Monday night and it was sort of throw-caution-to-the-wind game, as both teams roamed the range with wild gusto.

It was not good basketball, but it was a good enough game for the Panthers to win going away.

CLARK (76)	FGS	FTS	TPS
SIMPSON	4	4	12
BRYANT	3	1	7
CLARK	7	1	15
CARTER	1	0	2
SMITI	8	1	17
JENKINS	0	1	1
BROWN	4	0	8
SELDON	1	1	3
DICKERSON	2	1	5
NUNNALLY	1	0	2
BENFORD	1	0	2
NORTON	1	0	2
TOTALS	33	10	76
TUSKEGEE (52)	**FG**	**FTS**	**TPS**
REYNOLDS	4	4	12
CRAWFORD	1	5	7
BRACKINS	3	5	11
MYRICK	6	0	12
REED	1	0	2
LINTZ	3	3	8
TOTALS	18	16	52

SCORING BY 10 MINUTE PERIODS

CLARK	19	34	57 —	76
TUSKEGEE	10	26	36 —	52

OFFICIALS: Raymond Williams and James E. Haines.

Tuskegee Tigers Set To Open Baseball Season

By RAY BOONE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers will open a 20-game SIAC baseball schedule when they meet Florida A and M at Tallahassee Monday, March 20.

Despite Tuskegee's 11 returnees from last year's squad that won 10 and lost 8, Coach Allison Figaro, in his 11th year as tutor is making no predictions about how his Tigers will fare during the 1961 campaign.

"We're just hoping to improve," he said.

Perhaps the biggest reason why Coach Figaro is extremely conservative with his predictions about the Tigers is that he believes every team in the conference "constitutes a problem."

About his 11 returnees, Coach Figaro expressed confidence, but said he would be "relying pretty much on newcomers to give us a lift." He also made it clear that there isn't "any one spot that's sewed up."

However, he had high praise for three veterans—first baseman Peter Mindingall, thrid baseman William Dillard and catcher John Reynolds—who paced the Tiger hitting attack last season. He expects the trio to be the nucleus of his batting power again this campaign.

The other eight holdovers include: outfielders Harold Moore, Charles Edwards, and Carold Williams; infielders Fred Stokes, and Fred Butler; and pitchers Clifford Alexander, Hollis Scott and Randle Scotland.

THE SCHEDULE

March 20, Florida A & M.
*March 24, Morris Brown.
*March 25, Morris Brown.
March 29, Alabama State.
*March 31, Morehouse College.
*April 1, Morehouse College.
*April 3, Florida A & M.
*April 7, Alabama A & M.
*April 8, Alabama A & M.
*April 10, South Carolina State.
*April 11, South Carolina State.
April 14, Morris Brown.
April 15, Morris Brown.
April 17, Alabama A & M.
April 18, Alabama A & M.
*April 25, Alabama State.
April 28, South Carolina State.
April 29, South Carolina State.
May 5, Morehouse College.
May 6, Morehouse College.
* Indicate Home Games.

Tuskegee has 20-tilt SIAC schedule

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The other eight holdovers include: Outfielders Harold Moore, Charles Edwards, and Carold Williams; Infielders Fred Stokes, and Fred Butler; and Pitchers Clifford Alexander, Hollis Scott and Randle Scotland.

The schedule:

March 20: at Florida A&M; 24-25: Morris Brown; 29: at Alabama State; 31-April 1: Morehouse College.

April 3: Florida A&M; 7-8: Alabama A&M; 10-11& South Carolina State; 14-15: at Morris Brown; 17-18: at Alabama A&M; 25: Alabama State. 28-29: at South Carolina Staté.

May 5-6: at Morehouse College.

Benedict Of Carolina Winner At Tuskegee

By SAM HUFFMAN

LOGAN HALL, TUSKEGEE — Unseeded Benedict College of South Carolina stalked top seeded South Carolina State for a full half Saturday night and then erupted with an offensive outburst in the last seven minutes to win the 28th SIAC Tournament by a seore of 78-73.

A near capacity crowd saw the two South Carolina teams put on one of the finest cage shows in the history of the 28-year-old tournament while battling for the coveted title.

SUPERIOR BENCH

In the end, the superior bench strength of Benedict and the brilliant all around play of New York born Walter Simon and Timothy Shine enabled Benedict to come out on top. Shine, a sophomore from New York, staked the Tigers to an early lead when he hit on three straight jump shots and Benedict continued to hold the line until the last minute of the first half. At this point fabulous Lindberg Moody sent S.C. ahead on a sensational display of marksmanship. The intermission score stood at 41-39 with S.C. State out front.

Following the intermission Benedict came back with Walter Simon and Shine setting a fast scoring pace they continued to pull away to victory.

S.C. State's Ernest Jackson was held in check in the contest and ended up with 10 points, 27 less than his 37 point performance on Friday night against Bama. Lindberg Moody, the nation's second leading scorer led all scorers with 37 points. Ernest "Sonny" Morgan canned 19 for second place honors.

Walter Simon and T. Shine led S.C. State with 26 and 21 points respectively. These two big guns divided their scoring in halves. Shine scoring in the first half and Simons in the second half.

CONSOLATION GAME

Clark College of Atlanta capitalized on breaks to down Alabama State College by a score of 88-79 for third place in the tournament. Trailing by a score of 44-36 at the intermission the Black Battalion of death roared back by chalking up points at the foul line. In the contest a total of 31 fouls were called against Bama. Clark marched to the foul line 43 times in the contest and converted 28 times. Bama had 25 chances from the charity line and hit on 17 of them.

James Jackson, a freshman led all scorers in the contest with 28 points. Henry Clark led Clark College with 25 points. Seventeen of Clark's points came on foul shots. Theodis Garth of Bama sacked 16 for his team and W. Simpson had 20 for Clark.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

Benedict (78)	Pos.	S.C.Sta. (73)
Shine 21	F	Moody 31
Johnson 7	F	Jackson 10
Simon 26	C	Evans 3
Peet 4	G	Morgan 19
Kelly 9	G	Wilford 2

Subs: Benedict—Green 10, Bowen 2, Ames, Durr; S.C. State—Boyd 5, Myles 1, Smith 2, Rhodes.

CONSOLATION GAME

State (79)	P	so Clark (88)
Garth 16	F	Simpson 20
Hicks 9	F	Jenkins 6
Smith 3	C	Smith 16
Bryant 16	G	Carter 13
Jackson 28	G	Clark 25

Subs: State—Moore 5, Patrick 2, Alford; Clark — Dickerson 8, Seldon.

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14n 1961

BASEBALL

Tuskegee Defeats S. Carolina, 9-3

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Behind the four-hit pitching of Freshmen Reuben Bryant and Alfred Lintz, Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers won their fourth game of the campaign, belting South Carolina State College, 9-3, in a SIAC tilt here.

Bryant of St. Marys, Ga., in his first starting assignment, pitched scoreless ball for four innings—but began to weaken in the fifth when he gave up three runs. However, he allowed only three hits in his five innings of work.

With the Golden Tigers going into the sixth inning with a comfortable 9-3 advantage, Coach Allison Figaro called on Freshman Lintz after Sophomore Hurler Thaddeus W i l-liams of Mobile couldn't find control.

With the bases loaded and one out, Lintz retired the next two batters, snuffing out a South Carolina uprising. In the final three innings, the Dallas, Texas righthander hurled scoreless ball and gave up only one hit, a single.

South Carolina had edged out the Golden Tigers, 11-10 the previous day.

Catcher Johnny Reynolds, with a triple and a single, and First Baseman Peter Mindingall, with a double and a single, paced the Tuskegee triumph in the hitting department. First baseman Marvin Galloway led the South Carolina batting attack with two singles.

Tuskegee now owns a 4-3 conference record. The Tigers beat Morehouse twice, 13-9 and 7-4; Alabama A and M, 21-5; and South Carolina, 9-3. In addition to the 11-10 loss to South Carolina, the Tigers, have dropped games to Alabama A and M, 7-3; and Florida A and M, 11-5.

14n 1961

CARVER FOUNDATION

Carver Foundation outlook 'favorable'

dation auspices.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — The Carver Foundation, a Tuskegee Institute organization for the promotion and intensification of scientific study and research, showed an approximate 36 per cent increase in income during the 1959-60 academic year, according to Clarence T. Mason, director of the program.

The outlook for the current year is described as "distinctly favorable" in the light of the increase in financial support which is reflected in the volume and quality of the research as well as in the number of fellowships available for graduate students.

A limiting factor in the expansion of the teaching and research programs at the institute, however, was described as "the scarcity of scientific personnel."

* * *

MR. MASON asserted that nevertheless, "the outlook for the immediate future is somewhat encouraging for Tuskegee, parcularly in the basic sciences and in the professional areas of veterinary medicine and engineering."

The foundation, in addition to its aiding of graduate research, has also provided increased opportunity for participation by undergraduates, who have been employed as student assistants and laboratory technicians on various research projects.

A major product of the program has been the recognition of the fact that the development of g i f t e d science students might be accelerated since the inspiration and encouragement needed to guide them toward careers in science could be provided by exposure to research under foun-

Fellowship Grants Await Talented Tuskegee Science Graduates

12 Research Fellows Now Pursuing Master's Degrees

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Talented college graduates in science can earn fellowships of from $1,500 to $1,800 to study in Tuskegee Institute's Carver Foundation research laboratories.

Dr. Clarence T. Mason, director of the research foundation, sent out the call this week for "students with promise of research ability."

The fellowships are available for study and research toward master of science degrees in three science areas—chemistry, agronomy, and food and nutrition.

Eligible to apply are students who have high academic records and received bachelor of science degrees from accredited colleges. Students who qualify will be awarded "more than what is needed for tuition and living accommodations," Dr. Mason said.

Stipends will cover educational fees and living expenses for one calendar year, with most of the fellowships beginning the first semester, September, 1962.

Applicants should write to the Director of the Carver Foundation.

In making his call for talented research fellows, Dr. Mason happily pointed to the success of former fellowship recipients. Sixty fellowship students have earned M.S. degrees at the Carver Foundation since 1947. Of that number, 25 (more than 41 per cent) have either earned doctorates, or are engaged in study toward the Ph.D. in science, Dr. Mason said.

Work of the other 59 per cent includes employment in industry, higher educational institutions (as teachers and researchers) and the U. S. Government.

The Carver Foundation, one of the world's largest culture cell repositories, stored cells used in the formulation of the Salk polio vaccine.

Twelve research fellows are currently pursuing master's degrees at the foundation. They are:

Miss F. JoAnne Adams of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Prendis O. Bennett of Clinton, N. C., Frank Gainer of Waynesboro, Ga., Herbert Grimes of Hartford, Conn., Curtis Harper of Auburn, Ala., Jake Kelly of Greenville, Miss., Donald Lee of Pittsburgh, Pa., Willie L. Ruff of Columbia, S. C., Earl P. Royal of Clinton, N. C., Miss Bernadine Tolbert of Porter, Okla., John Whittaker of Memphis, Tenn., and Joseph Williams of New Bern, N. C.

HONORED FOR 75 YEARS OF SERVICE.— Three Tuskegee institute staffers, who together have served the college for 75 years, admire an award, which each received in recognition of 25 years of service. The presentations were made by Tuskegee President L. H. Foster at the recent Founder's Day service. Left to right are: Guy R. Trammell, head of Tuskegee's electrical department; Mrs. Orie Mae Flood, secretary at Tuskegee's school of arts and sciences; and Dr. Russell W. Brown, research associate at Tuskegee's George Washington Carver (Research) Foundation.

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SOCIAL WORKER HONORED—Mrs. Louise Trigg (second from right), director of medical social service at Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, displays citation of membership in Alabama Chapter of National Association of Social Workers. She is first member from Tuskegee area. At luncheon marking the achievement, she is surrounded by (from left) Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Tuskegee medical director; her mother, Mrs. Josephine H. Briscoe, and her husband, Dr. Edward L. Trigg, head of bacteriology and public health at Tuskegee School of Veterinary Medicine.

Illness Is Fatal To Mrs. Adams

Mrs. Ruth West Adams, order librarian and secretary to the head librarian at Tuskegee for 16 years, died at the John A. Andrew hospital here late Thursday night following a week's illness.

A native of Tuskegee, Mrs. Adams received her early schooling here, attended Hampton Institute, and returned to Tuskegee Institute where she received the bachelor's degree in 1939. Her first employment at Tuskegee Institute was as administrative assistant to the dean in 1927.

Survivors include her mother, Mrs. Hattie West Kelly, dean of women at Tuskegee Institute; three sisters, Mrs. Arnena Turner, Mrs. Alphia Baker, of Tuskegee, and Mrs. nnette Cochran of Travis AFB, Calif., an aunt, Mrs. Susie Epps of Macon, Ga., and a cousin, Timothy W. Jones, associate professor o fengineering at uskgeee Institute.

Funeral services will be conducted Monday at 10 a.m. from the St. Joseph Catholic Church in Tuskegee.

Logan Named to Editorial Post

NAMES MAKE NEWS:

HAROLD K. LOGAN, business manager, has been named to the editorial advisory board of College and University Business, a monthly publication of the Modern Hospital Publishing Co., a subsidiary of the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Mr. Logan, who has been business manager at Tuskegee Institute since 1952, will be the magazine's special consultant on personnel and office management.

HAROLD K. LOGAN

President to Attend Land Grant Meet

President Foster, Dean L. A. Potts of the School of Agriculture, Dean Z. W. Dybczak of the School of Engineering and Dean T. S. Williams of School of Veterinary Medicine will represent TI at the annual meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and State [illegible] City Nov. 12-16.

Dr. Dade Is Govt. Consultant

Dr. Albert W. Dade, instructor of pathology and parasitology in the School of Veterinary Medicine, has been named consultant to the Meat Inspection Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He will consult periodically on problems and methods of meat inspection with the Meat Hygiene Training Center whose headquarters are in Chicago.

The center, a project of the USDA, trains meat inspectors in the newest techniques in meat inspection, and keeps them abreast of the latest developments in veterinary hygiene.

14n 1961

FACULTY AND STAFF

DR. EUGENE H. DIBBLE- APPOINTED TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SHELTERED WORKSHOPS OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Tuskegee Staffer On U.S. Commission

Louisville Defender
5-14
Thurs 8-10-61

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director at Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed to the Advisory Committee on Sheltered Workshops of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Sheltered workshops are nonprofit organizations which provide paying jobs for handicapped workers. The Advisory Committee serves as consultant to the government to enforce fair labor standards for such workers.

Louisville Ky-

The 16-member committee is made up of representatives of labor, industry, the public, and persons employed in the sheltered workshop field.

Dr. Dibble is one of three public representatives. The other two are Kenneth Hamilton, associate director of the Ohio Rehabilitation Center in Columbus, and Alvin D. Puth, assistant director of the National Rehabilitation Association, Washington, D. C.

By Tuskegee Negro—

No progress seen in race relations

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31—Dr. Charles C. Gomillion, leader in a Negro drive for voter registration in Macon County, says there has been "no progress" in race relations since he came here 32 years ago.

Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. and former dean of students here, made the statement Tuesday, in a session here with six African and three white students from Stanford University who are touring the South on a "fact-finding" mission.

Although there has been considerable "material progress" among Negroes, the civil rights leader said, there is no evidence that racial harmony has been promoted.

"No white person in Macon County will meet with Negroes to discuss any type of problem," said Gomillion, head of Tuskegee Institute's department of social science.

ELABORATING ON THE LACK of communication between the races, he said Negroes and whites come in contact "only on business terms." "They meet only as merchant and customer or employer and employe," he said.

Gomillion said the biggest problem facing the Negro here is registering to vote. He charged that the Board of Registrars apply discriminatory tactics in keeping the Negro from the polls.

"The only solution," he said "is to have the federal government guarantee qualified Negroes the right to vote."

14n 1961

FACULTY AND STAFF

Tuskegee's Owen Boosts College Sports

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Tuskegee basketball coach Ross C. Owen called for a continued expansion of intercollegiate athletics and participation by more schools after being honored last week by the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

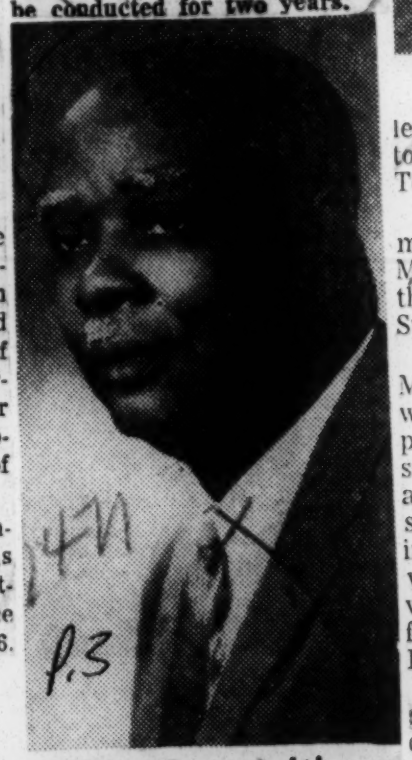
The veteran mentor was back on campus this week after receiving the "Twenty-Five Year Award" at the Fourth Annual SIAC Banquet in Atlanta. Now in his 11th year as head basketball coach at Tuskegee, he was cited for his long and illustrious career and untiring service in the SIAC.

In an interview here, he indicated that more schools should take an interest in a larger variety of intercollegiate sports. "To have a basketball game, we must find another team to play. If we can't find opponents, our program will not survive," coach Owen said.

A popular All-Conference basketball and football performer in his college days at South Dakota State College, he cited "lasting friendship" as one of the major advantages of intercollegiate athletics. He further indicated that the athletic program serves as a medium of public relations.

A native of Fort Scott, Kansas, Coach Owen has served as coach and instructor in basketball, football and track since he came to Tuskegee in 1926.

DR. BURLEIGH C. WEBB, professor of agronomy at A & T College, Greensboro, N. C., has been awarded a $12,200 research grant by the National Science Foundation. The study is to deal with the effects of gravity and light rays on plant hormones and their influence on plant growth habits and will be conducted for two years.



New Recognition

Dr. Reuben A. Mundy, professor of poultry science, and head of the department of animal science at Tuskegee Institute, has been elected to membership in the World's Poultry Science Association. He is believed to be the only Negro member of the international group. Dr. Munday has been on the Tuskegee agriculture staff since 1928.

WITH THE LADIES: Mrs. Dorinda Duncan Trader, assistant professor of psychology at Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed one of 60 col-

Mrs. Dorinda Trader
(Given study grant)

lege teachers over the nation to receive a 1961 Danforth Teacher Study Grant.

The announcement was made recently by Pressley C. McCoy, associate director of the Danforth Foundation of St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Trader, a native of Monessen, Pa., will continue work toward the doctorate in psychology during the next school year. An honor graduate of Tuskegee Institute, she received an M.A. degree in psychology from the University of Chicago and did advanced study in the same field at the University of Pittsburgh.

A psychometrist for Tuskegee Institute's rehabilitation center at John A. Andrew Hospital, she is a member of three organizations related to her field: American Psychological Association, Alabama Psychological Association and the National Rehabilitation Association.

In addition, she is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, American Association of University Professors and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

SCOUT LEADER CITED — Dr. James H. M. Henderson, chairman of the Carver Division, Boy Scouts of America, wears a smile and the Silver Beaver Scout Award, the highest local council award possible to an adult volunteer scout worker. Dr. Henderson, head of the biology department at Tuskegee Institute, was presented the award at a recent appreciation banquet of the Tukabatchee Council of the Boy Scouts of America, in Montgomery, Ala. Looking on are Mrs. J. H. M. Henderson, Ernell Hill, district executive, and Jack Grady, Scout executive, presenting the citation to Dr. Henderson.

APPOINTED—John Baker Jr., former director of guidance at Druid High School in Tuscaloosa, Ala., has joined the Tuskegee Institute staff as admissions officer.

DEATHS AT LARGE

Heart attack fatal to Tuskegee aide

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — James W. Redden, administrative assistant to the president of Tuskegee Institute, died of a heart attack at his home early last Tuesday morning. He was 56.

Assistant professor of air science here at the time of his retirement from the Air Force in 1958 with the rank of Major, Mr. Redden began his military career in 1941 when he entered the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., and later became a rated aircraft observer.

Subsequent military duty included company commander of the 372nd Infantry Regiment at Fort Benning, squadron executive officer for the 477th Bombardment Group during World War 2, and special assignments in Washington and the Far East.

* * *

A PRINCETON, N.J., native, he was a cum laude graduate of Wilberforce University in 1936, and received the master's degree in Germanics and education at the University of Pennsylvania in 1953.

Prior to military service, he was an instructor of German at Virginia State College, Petersburg, 1938-41. At Tuskegee, he served also as instructor in German in addition to his duties as administrative assistant to President L. H. Foster.

* * *

FUNERAL SERVICES were observed Thursday at St. Andrews Episcopal Church where he was a member of the vestry. Interment was in Arlington, Va. National Cemetery.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Carolyn Lorraine Redden; a five-year-old son, William; and his mother, Mrs. James N. Redden of Princeton, N.J.

75 YEARS OF SERVICE — Three Tuskegee Institute staffers, who together have served the college for 75 years, admire an award, which each received in recognition of 25 years of service. Presentations were made by Tuskegee President L. H. Foster at the recent Founder's Day service. Left to right: Guy R. Trammell, head of electrical department; Mrs. Orie M. Flood, secretary, school of arts and sciences; and Dr. Russell W. Brown, research associate, George Washington Carver (Research) Foundation.

MRS. HAZEL McCARTER TURNER PH.D. Degree

RECEIVES DOCTORATE DEGREE IN COUNSELING GUIDANCE. FROM NEW YORK UNIVERSITY THIS SUMMER.

Was GENERAL COUNSELOR AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE FOR FOUR YEARS.

Birmingham World
p.1.
Sat. Sept.10,1960

DR. PEARL W. HEADD
D.ED. DOCTOR OF EDUCATION.

DR. PEARL W. HEADD, Associate Professor of Education completed requirements for D.Ed., degree at Indiana University. (Summer,1960)

All Institute Conference
Mon. Sept.12,1960

TO LEMOYNE — Dr. Ratna Sudershanam, a native of India, is one of the new faculty members at LeMoyne college in Memphis, Tenn., this year. She taught at LeMoyne during the summer session and assumed the role of professor of education in September. Well known in religious circles in the Mid-South, Dr. Sudershanam holds the Master's degrees from George Peabody and Scarritt colleges in Nashville, Tenn., and the doctor of education degree from Indiana university.

TUSKEGEEGRAMS OCT.12,1960

WHO - WHAT - WHERE

The Journal of Negro Education, (Summer, 1960 Issue) carries an article by Dr. L. H. Foster and Charles E. Prothro, resident auditor, entitled "Minimum Income Necessary To Maintain a Small Private College Effectively." It studies four-year church-related liberal arts colleges which have predominantly Negro enrollments.

***

Dr. E. G. Trigg, head, Department of Bacteriology, Hygiene and Public Health, School of Veterinary Medicine, will represent Tuskegee Institute at the policy making committee meeting of the Southeastern Branch of the Society of American Bacteriologists, October 20-22. He will also attend the Fall Meeting of the members of this society at which Dr. Augustine N. Njoku-Obi, of the Department of Bacteriology, will present a paper entitled "Immunity in Listeria monocytogenes infection." The study deals with the cellular basis of immunity in listeriosis, a disease of man and animals characterized by meningitis, encephalitis and abortion.

DECEASED

MR. ROBERT E. BURKE, (Age 38)
BIOLOGY INSTRUCTOR, PASSED
October 26, 1960.
Home- Virginia State College,
Petersburg, Virginia.
Began-Oct.1, 1960. Was employed during the absence of Mr. Howard Carter on leave.

DECEASED

DR. W. EDWARD BELTON, HEAD OF THE SCIENCE DEPARTMENT, DIED IN HIS SLEEP. SAT. NOV.13,1960.

Biologist dies in gas-filled Tuskegee lab

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 27—The death of a Tuskegee Institute biologist in an office filled with deadly cyanide gas baffled school authorities today.

State authorities had not completed their investigation in the death of Robert C. Burke, 38, Negro instructor, whose body was discovered by other teachers yesterday.

Burke was inside a locked laboratory office. The deadly gas produced by a nearby dish of hydrochloric acid and sodium cyanide.

BURKE CAME to Tuskegee in September from St. Louis University. He listed Petersburg, Va., as his home town.

He was a biologist and normally would not have been using the chemicals, according to Dr. J. H. M. Henderson, head of the Tuskegee biology department.

No note or other explanation for the chemicals was found, Henderson said.

The school official said Burke had appeared happy at Tuskegee and "We were well pleased with him."

Tuskegee Institute Science Prof Dies

TUSKEGEE (AP) — The head of the science department at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. W. Edward Belton, died in his sleep early Sunday.

The 55-year-old Negro educator, a native of South Carolina, was a science professor at Dillard University in New Orleans before joining the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1943.

NEWLYWED Dr. and Mrs. Burnett L. Jackson Jr. are greeted by Mrs. Walter Shehee at a meet - the - bride reception in Tuskegee. The bride, the former Miss Doria Sara Gant of New York has joined the humanities staff at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Jackson has joined the dental staff of the Tuskegee VA Hospital. They were married recently in New York.

Tuskegee faculty, staff noted as busy writers

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Tuskegee staff and faculty persons have published 182 books and articles since 1953, according to a compilation published this week by Daniel T. Williams, Tuskegee serials librarian.

The list says Williams, reflects "the extent of research conducted at Tuskegee as well as the extent of research carried on by members of the Tuskegee staff."

* * *

TITLED "Publications of the Faculty at Tuskegee Institute, 1953 - 1959," the compilation names 173 contributors to the 182 written works listed.

The parade of teacher-authors was led by Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, director of records and research, and Dr. Lewis W. Jones, director of social science research. They each published 12 articles during the seven - year period.

Dr. J. H. M. Henderson, head, Department of Biology, is third with 10 research articles.

* * *

OTHERS publishing frequently included Dr. Johnnie H. Watts, research associate in the Carver Science Foundation, and Dr. Andrews P. Torrence, professor of agricultural education. They each have six.

Some of the Tuskegee articles have been in particular demand recently due largely to such judicial issues as the Tuskegee Gerrymander which is currently before the Supreme Court. Such articles include Mrs. Guzman's bibliographies on the South and higher education.

TUSKEGEE PROF SAYS:

Whites in South will develop new image IF ...

By J. J. JOHNSON
(SPECIAL TO AFRO)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The white South will develop a new self image IF...

If it reads accurately the "handwriting on the wall" by following the lead of the increasing number of white and colored Americans working cooperatively to extend and strengthen democracy.

So declares Dr. C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association.

* * *

HE SAID the new image will be that of an American who lives in the South, whose behavior affects the well - being of the world, and whose well-being is like - wise affected by the behavior of people elsewhere.

Dr. Gomillion, who is also head of the Tuskegee social science department, said "we must discover and accept the 'new agenda' for communication and social interaction in the South.

"If we in the South are to move onward and upward, we must be able to interpret legal action in the courts, and sit-ins at the lunch counters," he said.

* * *

THE CIVIL RIGHTS leader declared that colored citizens are refusing to accept willingly the status quo, and are attacking it.

"The colored citizen tends more and more to think of himself primarily as an American, and secondarily as a colored man," he said. This, the sociologist noted, results in a changing conception of the colored man's role.

PHYSICIANS NEEDED

The Republic of Ghana invites applications of physicians to practice in that country who have qualifications in general practice, tuberculosis, pediatrics, obstetrics and Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Epidemiology and anaesthesiology.

14n 1961

FACULTY AND STAFF

MR. JOHN BAKER, JR.
ADMISSIONS OFFICER

JOHN BAKER, JR.

NEW APPOINTEE — John Baker Jr., former Director of Guidance at Druid High School in Tuscaloosa, Ala., has joined the Tuskegee Institute staff as Admissions Officer. His appointment, effective Feb. 1, is an addition to the Personnel Office, and will assist in the recruitment of students, and their adjustment after entering the institute. Mr. Baker received the bachelor of science degree from Alabama State College and the master of arts degree from Michigan State University. He has done further study at Fisk and Atlanta Universities. A Masonic Lodge member, Mr. Baker is active in the Alabama Teachers and American Teachers Associations, Alabama Association for Personnel Workers, and the National Education Association.

DECEASED
MAJOR JAMES W. REDDEN
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO
THE PRESIDENT
PASSED TUESDAY, FEBRUARY
21, 1961. Heart Attack
Funeral, Thursday 23, 1961
Burial- ARLINGTON CEMETERY.

MAJOR REDDEN'S FUNERAL SET FOR THURSDAY

Funeral services for Major James W. Redden, administrative assistant to President Foster, will be 10 a.m. Thursday from the St. Andrews Episcopal Church. Wed. 2-22-61

Major Redden, 46, died of a heart attack at his home early Tuesday morning.

In 1958, Major Redden retired from the Air Force while assistant professor of air science at Tuskegee, and joined the president's staff.

Major Redden is survived by his wife, Mrs. Carolyn Lorraine Redden; a five-year-old son, William; and his mother, Mrs. James N. Redden of Princeton, N.J.

Instead of flowers, the family requests that donations be made to the Heart Fund.

Interment will be in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

3 staffers at Tuskegee to get 25-year awards

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881, will observe Founder's Day April 15 - 16. Simultaneously, the Tuskegee board of trustees will meet and discuss — among other key items — a 30 - year expansion program.

Dr. Alvin C. Eurich, executive director of the education division of the Ford Foundation and vice president of the Fund for the Advancement of Education, will give the major Founder's Day address April 16 at 10 a.m.

• • •

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS include the presentation of plaques to three Tuskegee staff members who have served the institute for 25 years; the reunion of the Class of 1941: and a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association.

Those who will receive 25-year awards are Mrs. J. J. Flood, secretary in the college of arts and sciences; Guy Gammell, head of the electrical department; and Dr. Russell W. Brown, dean of research.

• • •

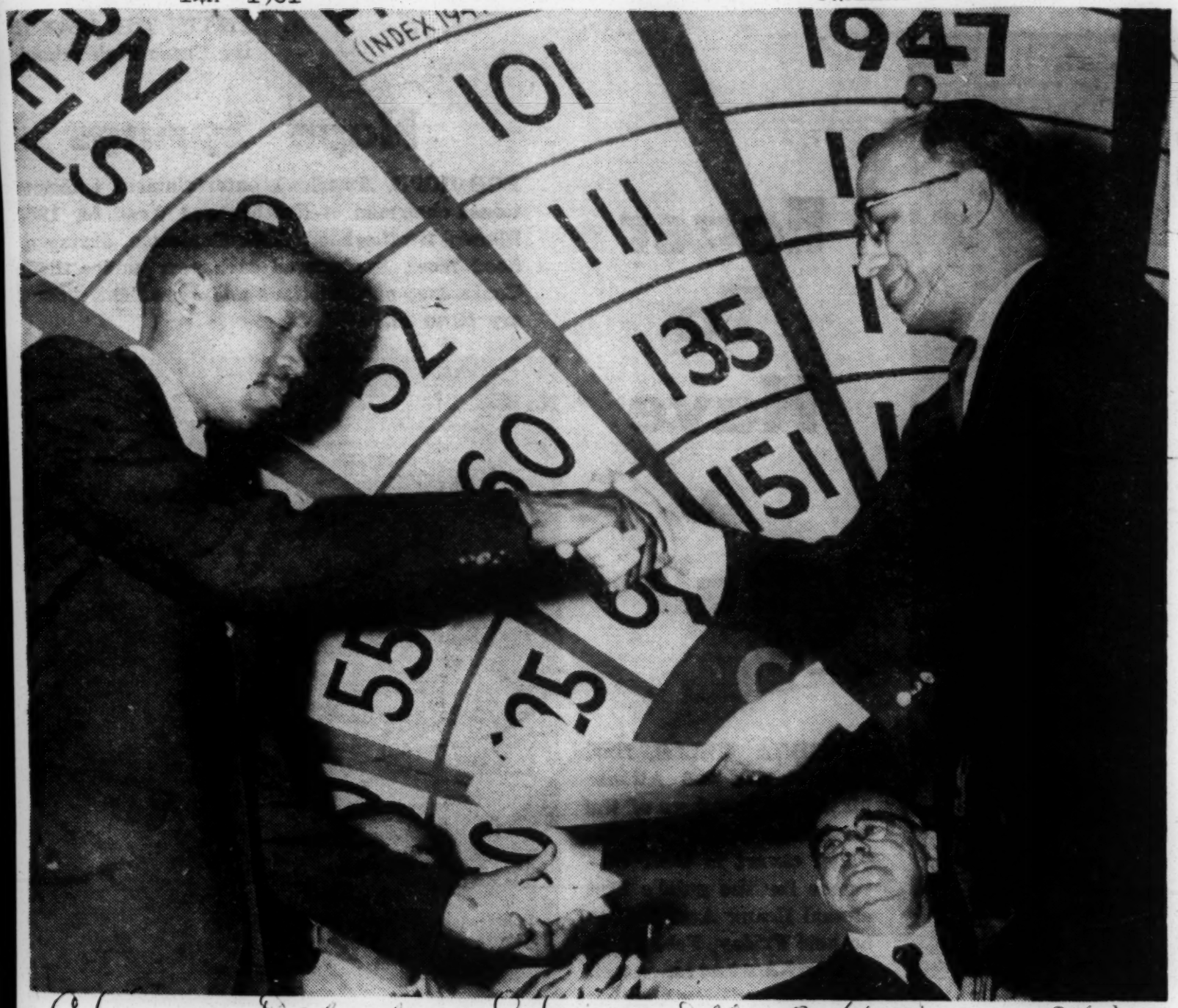
MRS. MARY STARKE HARPER, assistant chief of nursing education at the Jefferson Barrack's Veterans Administration Hospital in St. Louis, will be the reunion speaker.

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Mrs. Harper was selected last January "Federal Civil Service Employee of the Year" among 25,000 persons in the St. Louis area. She is slated to speak in Logan Hall April 15, at 8 p.m.

Years Of Service Honored

Three Tuskegee Institute staffers, who together have served the college for 75 years, admire an award, which each received in recognition of 25 years of service. The presentations were made by Tuskegee President L. H. Foster at the recent Founder's Day service. Left to right are: Guy R. Trammell, head of Tuskegee's electrical department; Mrs. Orie Mae Flood, secretary at Tuskegee's school of arts and sciences; and Dr. Russell W. Brown, research associate at Tuskegee's George Washington Carver (Research) Foundation.

14n 1961 FARMERS CONFERENCE



TUSKEGEE, ALA. — The Rural Pastor's Merit Award for 1960 went to the Rev. John H. Williams, pastor of Second Siloam Baptist Church in Brewton. The presentation was made at the recent 70th annual Farmers' Conference at Tuskegee Institute.

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill 2-(4-10)-61 P.(3)

Honors For Rural Pastor

REV. JOHN HENRY WILLIAMS (left), pastor of the Second Siloam Baptist church in Brewton, Ala., is congratulated by Tuskegee president Dr. L. H. Foster who presents the Rural Pastor's Merit Award for 1960. The presentation was made at the 70th Annual Farmers Conference at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Seated (lower right) is Mordecai W. Johnson, president emeritus of Howard university, who attended the conference.

14n 1961

FARMERS CONFERENCE

1960 MERIT FARM FAMILY — Tuskegee President Dr. L. H. Foster (left) and Howard University president emeritus Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson (right) flank Tuskegee's Merit Farm Family at the 70th Annual Farmers Conference this week. The honored farm family is that of Mr. and Mrs. William Abney and daughters, Marion and Jacqueline, of Monroeville, Ala. In 1960, the Abney's grossed $10,300 on their 190-acre farm.

Johnson Challenges Farmers And Business To Defeat Reds, Bias

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

By SAM YETTE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Farmers and small businessmen were challenged here last Wednesday to defeat communism and preserve this country's world leadership by improving the "handling of the world's goods" and eliminating Southern racial injustice.

The challenge was made by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president emeritus of Howard University, who addressed some 2,500 persons at the 70th Annual Farmers Conference at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Johnson said that the struggle between democracy and communism was being fought largely on two fronts — production and industry, and human relations. "The second battlefield (human relations)," he said "is the dangerous battlefield."

"The way we treat Negroes in the South is a liability to the U. S." he said, calling racial segregationists "betrayers of their country." He added that "if we can't stop them, they will destroy our country and ruin the Western world."

Dr. Johnson, for 34 years the first Negro president of Federally-supported Howard University in Washington, D. C., resigned last year.

FACTORS INFLUENCE CHANGE

He said that two factors have greatly influenced current social change in the world:

The first change, he said, "grows out of the smallness of the world, and the closeness of all of us human beings to one another." We are now one world, physically, yet we differ in such aspects as race, language, and religion, he said.

Secondly, he said, "The people who have been in control of the world for the last 500 years have just failed." These he said, have been the colonial powers, notably Britian, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and the Dutch.

Because of the first factor, he said, "this is our last opportunity for the world to decide whether we are going to live with one another .... We are going to understand one another, or we are going to wind up in confusion and destroy each other."

He urged his audience, as a race, to "make up our minds that we are to become the first minority in the world to do no harm to human life."

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY

Yet, he said, today, Negroes have the greatest opportunity since the Civil War to fight racial injustice "with every weapon of intelligence and goodwill we have."

The colonial powers have, by denying justice to those whom they conquer, "become incapable of trusting one another," and weakened themselves through 200 wars in five centuries, he said.

He made a final prediction that: "The present segregation situation existing in the South will not survive If it survives another 25 years, it will be the occasion of the U. S. losing the leadership of the world and betraying Western civilization."

Tuskegee president, Dr. L. H. Foster presented to Mr. and Mrs. William Abney, of Monroeville, Ala. the Farm Family Merit Award for 1960.

The Rev. John Henry Williams, a Baptist minister of Brewton, Ala. received the Rural Pastor's Merit Award for 1960.

14n 1961

FOOD SHOW

B'ham World
B'ham, Ala. Sat. 3-25-61
p. 1

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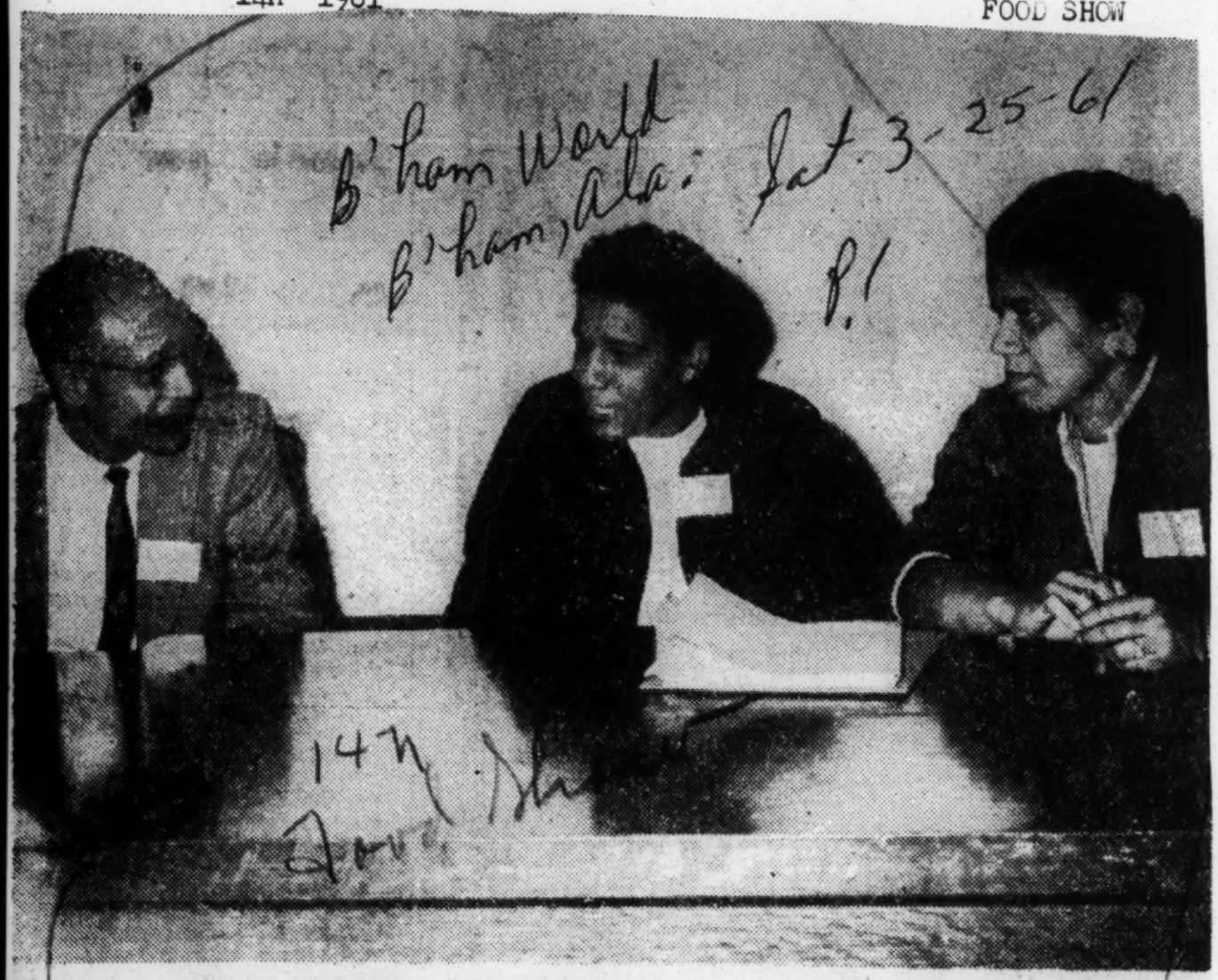


NUTRITION INSTITUTE PANELISTS— Outstanding panelists at the 16th annual Food and Nutrition Institute at Tuskegee last week included three lecturers on "Nutrition Research—A Key to the Future." They are (left to right): Dr. D. J. Thompson, chief of the Acute Infirmary Section, and specialist in gastro-enterology, Tuskegee VA Hospital; Dr. Emily M. Horrington, professor of nutrition, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., and Dr. Johnnie H. Watts, research associate at Tuskegee's Carver Foundation.

14n 1961

FOOD AND NUTRITION INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Institute to show reducing diets not required

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —America's "big problem of 36 million overweight people" will be investigated at the 16th Annual Food and Nutrition Institute at Tuskegee Institute March 9 - 10.

Methods to inform people that they do not need "fad diets" to reduce will be one of the conference's concerns, according to Mrs. Huldah B. Owen, assistant professor of foods and nutrition at Tuskegee.

MRS. OWEN feels that the great sale of fad diets now flooding the market in powder and liquid forms reflects the "gullibility" of the American public.

"Thousands of dollars could be saved," she says, if people only realized that the problem of excess weight can be defeated through the "nutritional approach" — that is, a properly balanced diet.

However, topics of discussion will not be limited to the problem in America alone: the conference theme is "Better Nutrition — A World Problem."

"We will alsb be searching for solutions to help people who don't have the abundance of food we have in this country," she said.

* * *

KEYNOTE SPEAKER will be Donald Greenaway, Executive vice - president of the National Restaurant Association, Chicago.

Other program participants and their topics include:

"Over - Population and Food Supply": Mrs. Neal Goodwill, dietitian, Tuskegee John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital; Dr. B. D. Mayberry, professor of plant and soil science, Tuskegee's School of Agriculture; Dr. Jen Chi Chang, associate professor at Tuskegee's School of Education; Miss Mable E. Evans, nutritionist for the American Institute of Baking.

Also Dr. Ivy O. Brooks of Tuskegee's Veterans Administration Hospital; Dr. Miriam L. McTree, professor of nutrition, Tennessee A. and I. University, and the Rev. Raymond F. Harvey, pastor of Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church here.

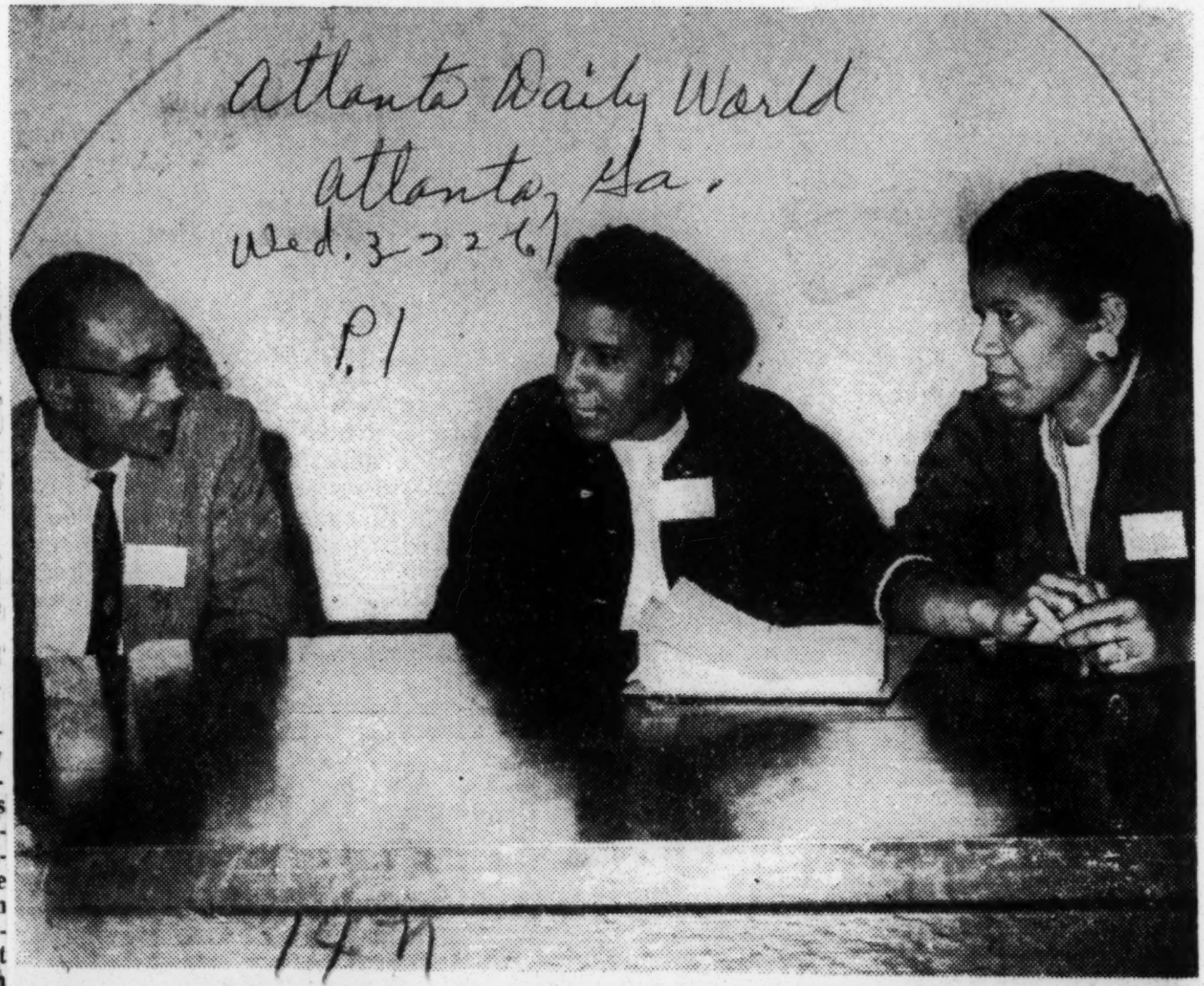
"Some World Nutrition Problems —Food Consumption and Dietary Levels": Miss Laurel Bocobo of the North American Regional Branch of Food Agriculture Organization.

"National and International Nutrition Problems": Dr. E. J. Lease of Clemson College.

"What is Being Done to Provide Better Nutrition": Brady Dozier, director of food services, Tennessee A and I; Miss Lavada Esters, dietetic intern at John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital; Miss Lucille Jones, graduate student in foods and nutrition at Tuskegee; Mrs. Cleo Walker, agent for the Alabama Extension Service, and Oscar Howard, proprietor of Howard's Catering Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

"Nutrition Education for Better Living": Miss Virginia C. Richie, associate professor of home economics at Auburn University.

"Nutrition Research — A Key to the Future": Dr. Johnnie Watts, research associate at Tuskegee's Carver Foundation; Dr. Emily M. Horrington, professor of nutrition at Southern University; and Dr. J. Tompson, chief of infirmary section, medical service, Tuskegee VA Hospital.



Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 3-22-61
P. 1

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NUTRITION INSTITUTE PANELISTS— Outstanding panelists at the 16th annual Food and Nutrition Institute at Tuskegee last week included three lecturers on "Nutrition Research—A Key to the Future." They are (left to right): Dr. D. J. Thompson, chief of the Acute Infirmary Section, and specialist in gastro - enterology, Tuskegee VA Hospital; Dr. Emily M. Horrington, professor of nutrition, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., and Dr. Johnnie H. Watts, research associate at Tuskegee's Carver Foundation.

Skin Color Can Be Controlled Prof Says

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill.

....TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE Ala. — The color of a person's skin can now be controlled—lightened or darkened as desired—by use of either a harmonal treatment or a synthetically-produced chemical, a Western Reserve University skin specialist said here.

2-CB-12-61

Delivering the seventh Charles R. Drew lecture at the John A. Andrew Clinical society, Dr. John A. Kenney, jr., asistant clinical professor of dermatology at Western Reserve and private practictioner in Cleveland, O., said pigmentation "can now be controlled by harmonal and chemical treatment."

P. 4

The key to skin color, he said, is melanin, an "amorphous brown pigment" secreted by some two billion specialized cells contained in each person's body.

"Whites and Negroes have the same number of pigmentation cells," he said, "but the Negro makes melanin faster and more of it. We don't know all of the reasons why," he explained, but it is this factor that accounts for various racial colors, he said.

He theorized, however, that "a genetic factor" controls the rate and limit of melanin production.

CANCER PRONE

Melanin — which darkens the skin—appears to be one of man's best friends.

"Without melanin in skin, men would have to live in caves," explained Dr. Kenney. Otherwise, he said, "We would get skin cancer" from the harmful efects of the sun's radiation. For this reason, he concluded, "Whites are more prone to skin cancer than Negroes because Negro skin contains more melanin."

Although darkening and lightening of skin can now be controlled medically, Alpha Melanocyte — the stimulating harmone used to darken skin —is produced in the laboratory and from animals, but is not in drug form on the open market.

The skin is lightened by a harmonal treatment, he said but no single drug has been perfected to control both darkening and lightening in a single treatment.

Dr Kenney's topic was "Melanin Pigmentation" and dealth largely with the problems of persons suffering vitiligo—a skin-whitening disease caused by a shortage of the color-giving substance, melanin.

Dr. Kenney is brother of Dr Howard Kenney, manager of the Tuskegee VA hospital, and son of the late Dr. John A Kenney, sr., one of the founders of the John A. Andrew Clinical society 49 years ago

The Charles R. Drew Lecture honors the late Dr. Drew wohse pioneering work with blood plasma was the basis for blood banks established during World War II. Dr. Drew was killed in an automobile accident enroute to the meeting of the clinical society in 1950. One month earlier, he had encouraged Dr. John A. Kenney jr., to choose dermatology as his field of medical specialization.

Mrs. Roosevelt Will Address Tuskegee Meet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will address the public meeting of the 49th annual John A. Andrew Clinical Society, here, April 25, Tuskegee President L. H. Foster announced this week.

It will be the second visit to Tuskegee for Mrs. FDR who visited here with her husband while he was president shortly before World War II. On a later visit, President Roosevelt inaugurated a polio unit at Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrew Memorial hospital.

The annual clinic combines specialized study in both medicine and dentistry, and attracts many of the nation's outstanding specialists in both areas.

The clinic was begun in 1912 when the National Medical Association met here. The Clinical Society was formed in 1918 in a successful effort to insure continuance of the clinic of medical experts.

Mrs. Roosevelt will speak at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 22 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will address the annual banquet of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society here April 25, President L. H. Foster announced.

This will be the second appearance here for Mrs. Roosevelt, who visited Tuskegee while her husband was president shortly before World War II.

Mrs FDR III Daughter Fills 'Skgee Speech

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — (ANP)--Mrs Eleanor Roosevet, suffering a virus infection that forced a three-week curtailment of speaking engagements, sent her daughter, Mrs Anna Roosevelt Halsted, in a pinch-hit role as banquet speaker for the John A. Andrew Clinical Society here, April 25.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S DAUGHTER SPEAKS AT TUSKEGEE.— Student Editor Freeman Pollard exchanges a glad hand with Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Halsted after her address to 2,500 at the banquet of the John A. Andrew Clinical society at Tuskegee institute. Mrs. Halsted, daughter of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, said that today "the accent in this country is on youth" to assume "moral leadership" of the world. Mrs. Halsted spoke in place of her mother, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, whose virus infection prevented her appearance.

Ailing Eleanor Calls Off Talk

TUSKEGEE (AP) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, ill with a virus infection, will not appear as planned at the upcoming annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute.

Spokesmen said the widow of the former President Thursday canceled her scheduled speech at next Tuesday's banquet session after doctors advised her to call off all speaking engagements for three weeks.

Speaking in her place will be her daughter, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Halsted of Malibu, Calif., newly returned from a trip to the middle east. She will discuss the underdeveloped nations in that region.

Clinicians told of war threat

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, Ala. — The threat of atomic war will remain as long as "the great economic gap exists between the 'have' and 'have not' nations of the world," Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Halsted, daughter of the late president Franklin D. Roosevelt, said here Tuesday night.

Addressing an audience of some 2,500 at the John A. Andrew clincial society banquet, Mrs. Halsted reviewed her two years in Iran, and warned that "we will never have peace in the world if we don't do a better job of economic equality."

Mrs. Halsted appeared in place of her mother, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who had to cancel current speaking engagement due to a virus infection.

FDR's Daughter Featured As Clinical Society Speaker

By JANE MARXER
Advertiser Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE — The John A. Kenney Memorial Banquet, featuring Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Halsted as speaker, concluded the third busy day at the 49th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday night.

After a morning session dealing with a series of talks on the general subject of lymphomas, speakers in the afternoon took up a hodge podge of topics, ranging from diagnosticate concept to psychiatric comments.

It a talk titled "The Concept of Diagnosis," Dr. Fred C. D. Collier said, "I think of diagnosis as a sort of medical scrabble." He said it is in the arear of differential diagnosis that human error comes into play."

Dr. Collier, a pathologist at Tampa General Hospital in Florida, admitted that "pathologists make their own share of errors" but also mentioned several others who may err, beginning with the clinician. Illustrating his talks with slides, he showed a picture of a patient with a deteriorated thumb as a result of radiotherapy administrated by an unqualified person.

"Diagnosis is not an end, but a means to an end," he declared. It is a short form of telling a patient in non-technical words exactly what is believed to be the matter with him, according to Dr. Collier's definition. "It is a means of communication," he added. "Actually what we are doing is telling the patient what the problem cause is."

Among other speakers were Dr. Samuel Proger, Tufts University professor medicine, whose talk was on coronary heart disease. He said basically there are only two types of coronary heart disease, namely acute and chronic.

NEW AREA

It may be that no other general diagnostic category is necessary, according to Dr. Proger. While patients with acute coronary he

disease are subject to sudden death, that danger is probably not great for patients with chronic heart disease, he said.

14n 1961

JOHN A. ANDREW CLINICAL SOCIETY

PLANNING MEDICAL ISSUE — Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr. (left), medical director of Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, and Louis A. Kolb, hospital's administrator, plan March issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association. March issue will feature history of medical care at the hospital which is host to the annual John A. Andrew Clinical Society. Professional articles by several of the hospital's medical consultants will also be included. Not pictured is Mrs. Ruth Ballard, physical therapist, who also helped plan March issue.

Mrs. Roosevelt Will Address Tuskegee Meet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will address the public meeting of the 49th annual John A. Andrew Clinical Society, here, April 25, Tuskegee President L. H. Foster announced this week.

It will be the second visit to Tuskegee for Mrs. FDR who visited here with her husband while he was president shortly before World War II. On a later visit, President Roosevelt inaugurated a polio unit at Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrew Memorial hospital.

The annual clinic combines specialized study in both medicine and dentistry, and attracts many of the nation's outstanding specialists in both areas.

The clinic was begun in 1912 when the National Medical Association met here. The Clinical Society was formed in 1918 in a successful effort to insure continuance of the clinic of medical experts.

Mrs FDR To Speak At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, — Ala.—Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt will address the public meeting of the 49th annual John A Andrew Clinical Society, here, April 25, Tuskegee Presidet LH Foster announced this week.

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MRS. ANNA ROOSEVELT HALSTED (left) is greeted at medical banquet at Tuskegee Institute by Mrs. L. H. Foster, wife of school's president, and Mrs. Eugene H. Dibble, whose husband is Tuskegee medical director and secretary of John A. Andrew Clinical Society. Mrs. Halsted, daughter of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, told 2,500 guests that the U. S. can assume "moral leadership" of world only if "we practice what we preach at home and abroad."

Avoid Racial Issue, Medic Group Urged

TUSKEGEE—The John A. Andrew Clinical Society was urged Friday to continue to keep race out of its program as a means of making advances in the fields of dentistry and medicine.

In the concluding session of the 49th annual meeting, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., secretary-treasurer of the society, told some 35 members, mostly top officials, at an evaluation meeting to concentrate "entirely on the scientific program" in making plans for the future. "Keep the word 'Negro' out," he said. Dr. Dibble is medical director of John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee.

In an interview, Dr. Dibble said it is the policy of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society to gear its program in the interest of "all physicians, not Negro or white."

He said he was prompted to comment on the matter of race to assure that the clinical society continues to attract top-flight persons in the medical field regardless of color.

Dr. Dibble said top consultants are not restricted to one particular race. By keeping the program "entirely scientific," he said "we are presented the opportunity of having mutual respect for each other through the exchange of expert know-how."

To clarify the objects of the clinical society, Dr. Dibble issued a booklet listing the aims of the organization. It read:

" . . . To further (1) the professional development of the physician; (2) professional interracial contact; (3) professional intersectional relationships; (4) professional service to the needy sick."

The slate of newly-elected officers also was presented. In the medical section, they are Dr. Howard Kenney, manager of Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, president; Dr. Asa Yancey, Atlanta, president-elect; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., Tuskegee, secretary; Lewis A. Rabb, Tuskegee, business manager and treasurer; Dr. Howard M. Campbell Jr., Tuskegee, program chairman; Dr. T. T. Tildon Jr., Tuskegee, assistant program chairman.

Heart Expert Levels Guns On Smoking

TUSKEGEE — An American Heart Association official said here Monday that smoking should not be encouraged, especially since "nobody has been able to prove that smoking makes the body better."

Dr. John B. Johnson, member of the Board of Directors of the American Heart Association and head of the Department of Medicine at Howard University School of Medicine in Washington, D.C., took this position at the 49th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute.

WEAKEN CHARGES

This was Dr. Johnson's position after J. Morris Brady, associate scientific director of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, failed to criticize smoking as a factor contributing to diseases.

Dr. Brady took the stand that "new research" tends to weaken rather than support the charges against smoking as the major factor in lung cancer. Dr. Johnson spoke directly in opposition to smoking, saying, "I don't believe anyone should be encouraged to smoke. Nobody has been able to prove that smoking makes the body better. However, there is some suggestion that it does harm."

Dr. Johnson pointed out that there is "data" that proves the condition of persons suffering from hardening of the arteries in the legs and coronary diseases worsens when they continue to smoke.

Dr. Brady said new research shows many factors may be involved in lung cancer, and singling out any one factor such as smoking could delay a solution to this health problem. He said recent scientific reports on research in this country and abroad link at least four other factors to lung cancer.

He named these four factors as previous lung damage, environment, viruses and social and economic status.

"Just a few weeks ago a team of scientists reported that lung cancer occurs more often in men of lower social and economic status," he said. This, he said, indicates that dietary and perhaps other influences are involved in the disease.

Dr. Brady said scientists are giving increased attention to the possible roles of viruses in cancer. He said a reserach group reported earlier this month that human-type lung cancers were induced in mice exposed to influenza virus and smog.

Lung cancer occurs more often in persons who have had such disease as tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza, he said.

Dr. Johnson said factors which contribute to hardening of the arteries and coronary heart diseases are high concentration in the blood of fatty substances, high blood pressure or excessive overweight, age and sex.

In another session, Dr. Allen P. Smith Jr., coordinator of psychiatric education at Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, said oversimplification of studies of the mind in recent years has caused "A great deal of real trouble" in the field of religious problems.

"The popularization of psychiatry and psychotherapy" has led to widespread errors rather than "clear-cut assertion of the truth," he said.

The meeting will continue through Friday.

Ailing Eleanor Calls Off Talk

TUSKEGEE (AP) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, ill with a virus infection, will not appear as planned at the upcoming annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute.

Spokesmen said the widow of the former President Thursday canceled her scheduled speech at next Tuesday's banquet session after doctors advised her to call off all speaking engagements for three weeks.

Speaking in her place will be her daughter, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Halsted of Malibu, Calif., newly returned from a trip to the middle east. She will discuss the underdeveloped nations in that region.

FDR's Daughter Featured As Clinical Society Speaker

By JANE MARXER
Advertiser Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE — The John A. Kenney Memorial Banquet, featuring Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Halsted as speaker, concluded the third busy day at the 49th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday night.

After a morning session dealing with a series of talks on the general subject of lymphomas, speakers in the afternoon took up a hodge podge of topics, ranging from diagnosticate concept to psychiatric comments.

It a talk titled "The Concept of Diagnosis," Dr. Fred C. D. Collier said. "I think of diagnosis as a sort of medical scrabble." He said it is in the arear of differential diagnosis that human error comes into play."

Dr. Collier, a pathologist at Tampa General Hospital in Florida, admitted that "pathologists make their own share of errors" but also mentioned several others who may err, beginning with the clinician. Illustrating his talks with slides, he showed a picture of a patient with a deteriorated thumb as a result of radiotherapy administrated by an unqualified person.

"Diagnosis is not an end, but a means to an end," he declared. It is a short form of telling a patient in non-technical words exactly what is believed to be the matter with him, according to Dr. Collier's definition. "It is a means of communication," he added. "Actually what we are doing is telling the patient what the problem cause is."

Among other speakers were Dr. Samuel Proger, Tufts University professor medicine, whose talk was on coronary heart disease. He said basically there are only two types of coronary heart disease, namely acute and chronic.

NEW AREA

It may be that no other general diagnostic category is necessary, according to Dr. Proger. While patients with acute coronary heart disease are subject to sudden death, that danger is probably not great for patients with chronic heart disease, he said.

Clinicians told to shun race; emphasize science

TUCKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — "Keep the word 'Negro' out."

This is the terminology Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., secretary of the interracial John Andrew Clinical Society, used last week to urge the organization to continue to advance its medical and dental programs without regard to race.

Speaking before an evaluation committee, composed mostly of top officials, at the concluding session of the society's 49th annual meeting, Dr. Dibble told the group to concentrate "entirely on a scientific program."

Throughout the five-day meeting, all sessions were integrated. Colored and white consultants (about 60) were almost equal in number. There was a generous sprinkling of whites among the 2,500 persons attending the society's John A. Kennedy Memorial Banquet, which featured Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Halsted, daughter of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, as guest speaker.

• • •

NEW PRESIDENT of the medical section of the society is Dr. Howard Kenney of Tuskegee, who is manager of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital and son of the late Dr. John A. Kenney Sr., one of the founders of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society 49 years ago.

Other officers of the medical section are Dr. Asa Yancy of Atlanta, president-elect; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., secretary; Lewis A. Robb of Tuskegee, business manager and treasurer; Dr. Howard M. Campbell Jr. of Tuskegee, program chairman; and Dr. T. T. Tildon Jr., of Tuskegee, assistant program chairman.

New officers of the dental section are: Dr. W. J. Dowell of Bessemer, Ala., president; Dr. W. H. Williams of Selma, Ala, secretary; Dr. J. C. Wallace of Chicago, president-elect; and Dr. C. O. Summett, program chairman.

Tuskegee Student Nurse and Patient

Mrs. Bertha Pritchett (r) has her pulse checked by Tuskegee student nurse, Joarvonia Weston. Student leader explains to patient the importance of checking pulse beat prior to taking medication. Through this home care program, Tuskegee student nurses volunteer their services and enhance their own professional readiness.

Nurses Aid Community

30 Tuskegee Coeds In Public Health Program

By J. J. JOHNSON

TUSKEGEE INSTI T U T E, Ala. — When 30 Tuskegee coeds pledged to devote themselves "to the welfare of those committed to my care" in a nurses' capping exercise here recently, they were, as sophomores, pledging themselves to program of significant public health service — even before graduation.

The capping ritual ended a year's pre - clinical training, and officially inducted the group into the school of nursing and its theorefical and practical disciplines.

WITH GREATER concern given nationally to the health problems of the young and aged, perhaps the most important phase of the practical training is the home care program—an extension of hospital service into the home.

Home care is part of a three way public health program which includes mother and child care, comprehensive nursing, and the home care service.

The 11 students presently enrolled in the home care program are spending more than 12 hours each week visiting the home of some 20 indigent patients here in Macon County.

STUDENTS administer rare-to - come by treatment that would perhaps be impossible except for the class program. Another noteworthy aspect of this program is the fact that the students are volunteering their services to enhance their own professional readiness.

In home care service, the senior nursing students give bedside treatment to patients, in additon to administering physical and or occupational therapy. The student nurse also teaches the patient, himself (or some other member of the household), to administer treatment during her absence.

A "LEARNING - BY - doing experience for the students" says Mrs. Rosa Storrs, supervisor of the public health class, the program not only lightens the cost of maintaining patients in the hospitals, but serves as an aid to the acute nurse shortage problem.

Although a recent survey conducted by the American National League of nursing nd the U. S. Public Health Service shows the nation's nursing population an appreciable 504, 000, a shortage does exist. The report further revealed that the national ratio of 282 nurses per 100,000 population is below the standard 300 nurses per 100,000 population.

WHILE HALF of 22 students enrolled in Tuskegee's public health nursing program care for indigent patients, others serve the community's health needs through a comprehensive nursing program.

The students rotate in performing duties on the various service wards at Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrew nospital. This 175 - bed hospital, like the Kings County hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y., provides training for Tuskegee's student nurses in many important practical phases of their trainng.

A THIRD PHASE of the health program is mother and child care. The students attend maternal and infant child clinics sponsored by the Macon county health department before they actually begin the practical phase of training.

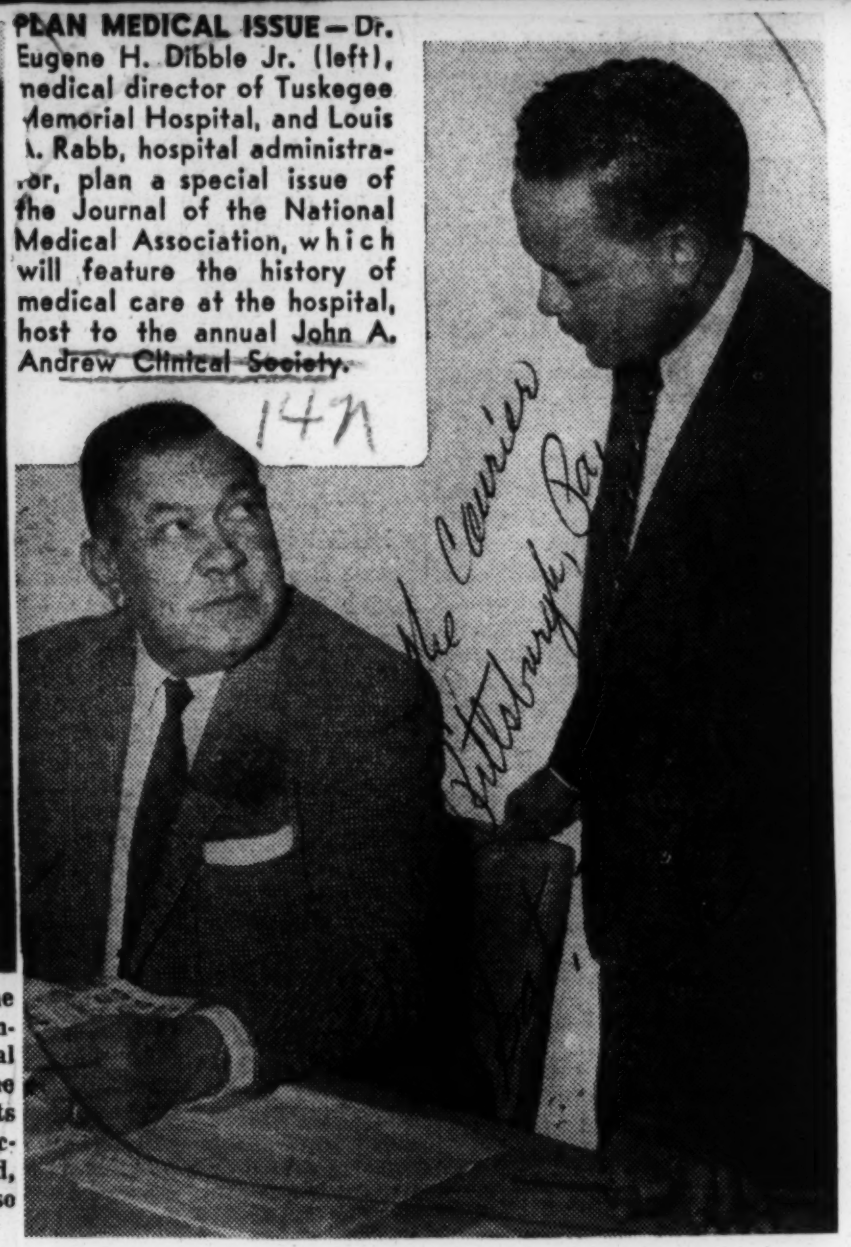
Patients for the public health program are selected from a once - a - week clinic staffed by medical doctors from the John A. Andrew and Veterans Administration hospitals here.

ONE OF two collegiate nursing programs in Alabama (the other is at the University of Alabama), the Tuskegee program also cooperates with county health authorities in a school visitation program.

Students in teams of five visit 16 nearby elementary and high schools carefully examining pupils for defects which may be referred to the parents and or agencies which deal further with the defects discovered.

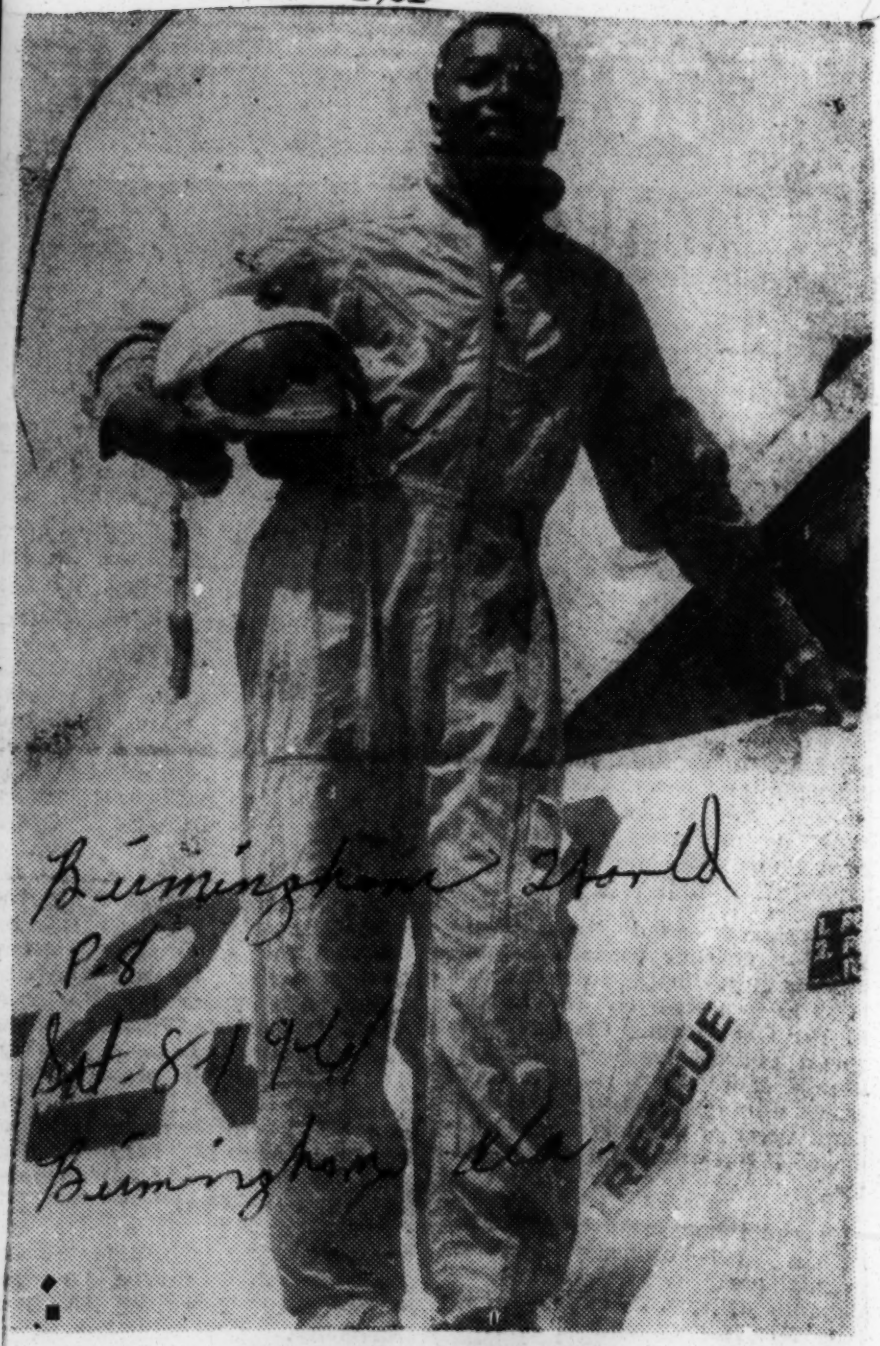
DR. EUGENE H. DIBBLE jr (L.), medical director of Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, and Louis A. Rabb, hospital administrator, plan March issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association. March issue will feature history of medical care at the hospital which is host to the annual John A. Andrew Clinical Society. Professional articles by several of the hospital's medical consultants will also be included. Not pictured is Mrs. Ruth Ballard, physical therapist, who also helped plan March issue.

PLAN MEDICAL ISSUE—Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr. (left), medical director of Tuskegee Memorial Hospital, and Louis A. Rabb, hospital administrator, plan a special issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association, which will feature the history of medical care at the hospital, host to the annual John A. Andrew Clinical Society.



14n 1961

ROTC

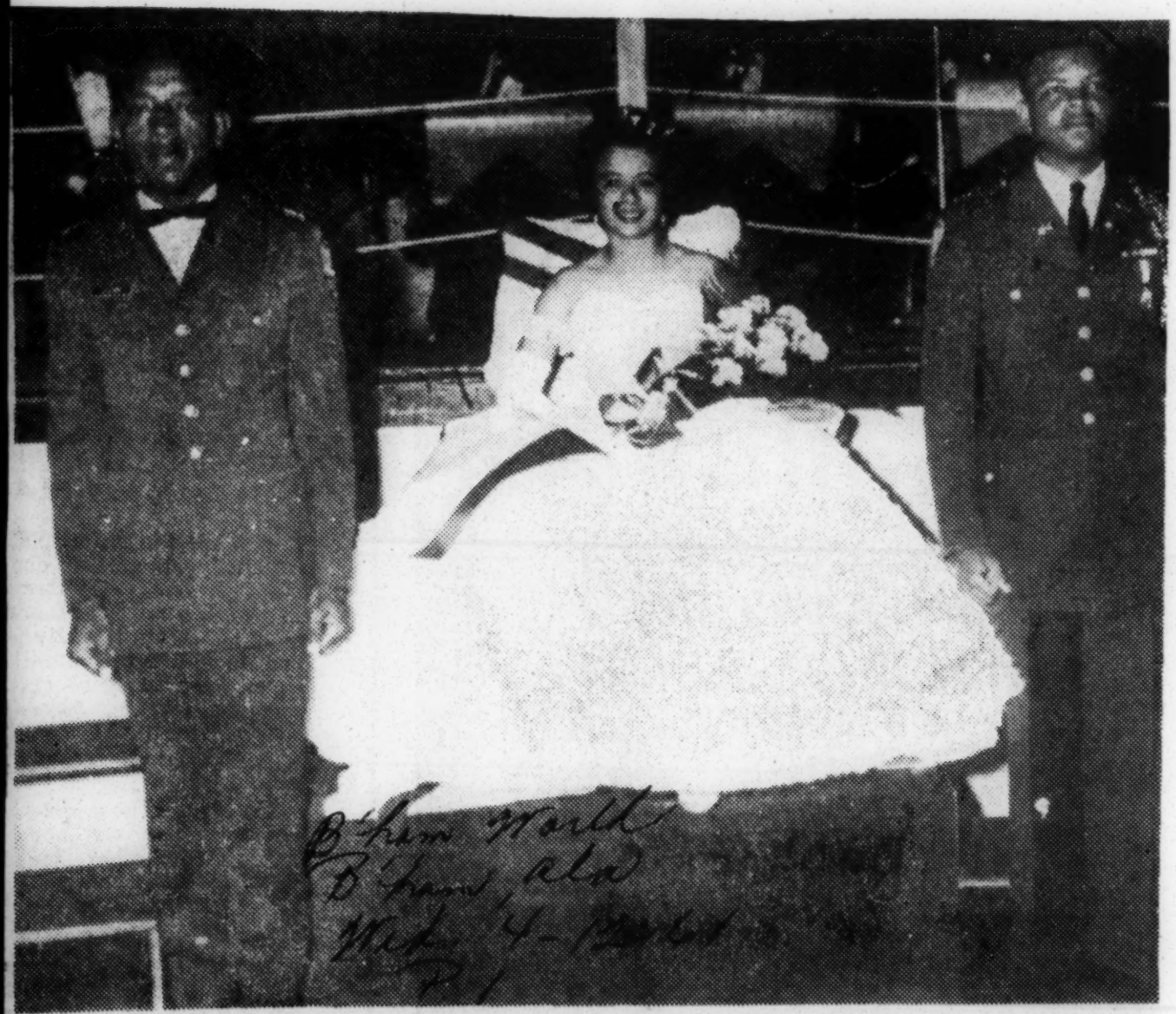


ROTC CADET JOSEPH ALLEN

ORIENTATION FLIGHT FOR WARRIOR YOUTH (Special) — Ready to board an Air Force T-33 jet trainer for an orientation flight, is Air Force ROTC Cadet Joseph Allen, son of Mrs. Eyla M. Allen of Warrior, Ala. He is a senior at Tuskegee Institute. Cadet Allen is one of 200 Air Force ROTC cadets who recently completed four weeks summer training at Otis Air Force Base, Massachusetts as part of their Reserve Officers Training at college. Upon graduation from Tuskegee Institute, he will be eligible for appointment as a second lieutenant in the Air Force.

14n 1961

R O T C



ROYALTY AT TUSKEGEE ROTC BALL— Charming Miss Gloria Peterman smiles radiantly after being crowned "Miss ROTC" at Tuskegee Institute's annual ROTC Ball recently. Miss Peterman, of Fort Gaines, Ga., a sophomore in the School of Arts and Sciences, is flanked by ROTC Commanders, Air Force Cadet Lt. Colonel James O. Ivory (left) and Army Cadet Colonel Eugene Harris. The Ball carried theme "Around the World in 80 Days."

OUTSHOOT FAMU — Tuskegee's Army ROTC rifle team fired a 1327-1263 win over Florida A&M in a recent shoulder-to-shoulder match in Tallahassee. Tuskegeean Henry Blue was individual high scorer for the match with a 272 total. Their second win of three shoulder-to-shoulder matches, the Tuskegee team has won 8 of 15 postal matches. Standing left to right are: Capt. Fred Dowdy, Jr., Director of Marksmanship; Cadets Vernon James, Joe Hogans, Henry Blue, Raymond Street, Milton Crenshaw, and Sgt. Raymond T. Handy, team coach.

Kneeling left to right: Cadets Frank Denson, Samuel Jenkins (team captain), Willie Ezell, and Myles B. Caggins, Jr.

Tuskegee Rifle Team Extends Wins

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The undefeated Tuskegee Army ROTC Rifle team extended its winning string of shoulder-to-shoulder matches to three by defeating their S. C. State counterparts, 1286-1256, at Orangeburg, March 18.

Top shooter for Tuskegee was Henry Blue with a 270 individual total. High man for S. C. State was P. Smith with a 262.

OTHER TUSKEGEE scores were: Raymond Street, 264; Joe Hogan, 259; Vernon James 254; and Samuel Jenkins, 239.

Sophomore Blue, of Macon, Ga., has led the Tuskegee riflemen in each event this season, scoring 256 and 272 in each of two previous matches against Florida A and M.

The Tuskegee riflemen have also won 10 of 20 postal matches in which competing teams fire at targets at their home bases, then mail the targets to judges who determine the outcome.

TO TRAIN IN METEOROLOGY — Cadet Lt. Col. James O. Ivory, commander of Tuskegee Institute's Air Force ROTC Cadet Corps, will enroll in post-graduate training in meteorology at Pennsylvania State University after receiving his commission at graduation here next month.

Announcement that Cadet Ivory had fulfilled undergraduate adademic requirements to become a weather specialist was made this week by Lieutenant Col. Hubert L. Jones, Professor of Air Science at Tuskegee.

In recommending Cadet Ivory for post-graduate training, Colonel Jones described him as a "mature, highly-motivated young man, who has the intelligence and perserverance prerequisite for the successful completion of meteorology training. I feel that this young man has considerable potential and would be a definite asset to the Air Force."

14n 1961

TRUSTEES NOVEMBER,1961
MRS. JONAS SALK, wife of the POLIO VACCINE SCIENTIST.
MR. ALBERT FREDERICK WATTERS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION

TRUSTEES
MR. H.D. (BUNNY) COHN
TUSKEGEE CLOTHING STORE OWNER
APPOINTED TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE BY GOV. JOHN PATTERSON
2- LANETT, ALABAMA
MR. HUBERT BENSON
MR. ANGELE E. NOVELLI

TESTIFIED AGAINST NEGROES

The Montgomery Advertiser

White Clothier Becomes Trustee At Tuskegee

Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 2-8-61

A white businessman who testified against Negro leaders during a boycott trial at Tuskegee has been appointed to the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, a famed Negro college.

Gov. John Patterson announced the choice of H. D. (Bunny) Cohn, Tuskegee clothing store owner, as one of the state's five members of the board.

Although the school is privately endowed, the state has representation on the board because the legislature appropriates public funds to the institution.

When Patterson was attorney general early in 1958, he filed a suit against members of the Tuskegee Civic Association charging them with responsibility for a mass Negro boycott against white Tuskegee merchants.

He asked for a court order to prohibit association members from urging other Negroes to withhold their patronage from the white stores, but the late Circuit Judge Will O. Walton ruled that the state had failed to link the Negro leaders to the boycott.

HIS CLAIM

Cohn was one of the witnesses called by Patterson to support his claim. The merchant testified that Negroes had stopped trading with him after the boycott started in 1957.

As a trustee of the Negro school, Cohn succeeds Arthur V. Wiebel, president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Division of U.S. Steel. Wiebel's term has expired.

Patterson also announced the appointment of three new members of the board of the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind at Talladega, and named Perry Brown of Albertville Rt. 3 to the State Licensing Board for General Contractors.

Appointed trustees for the Deaf and Blind School were:

William D. Smith of Athens, as Eighth Congressional District representative, replacing William E. Brown of Huntsville.

W. Powell Burgess of Birmingham, as Ninth District member, replacing Jefferson County President W. D. Kendrick of Birmingham.

William S. Hurst of Talladega, representing the Fourth District, replacing D. Hardy Riddle, also of Talladega.

Two named to Tuskegee board

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
2-19-61

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 18 —(AP)—Two more members of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees were appointed Thursday by Gov. John Patterson.

They are former Circuit Judge Hubert Benson and Angele E. Novelli, both of Lanett.

Although Tuskegee is a privately operated school, the state appoints five trustees because the Legislature provides public funds to the institute.

Two New Members Elected to Board of Trustees

Mrs. Jonas Salk, wife of the polio vaccine scientist, and Albert Frederick Watters, vice-president of General Foods Corporation, have been elected to the 25-member TI Board of Trustees, President Foster announced last Friday. They were elected at a recent meeting of the board in New York.

A resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mrs. Salk is chairman of the Personnel Committee of the Pittsburgh Child Guidance Center, commissioner and chairman of the Pittsburgh Committee on Human Relations, a committee member of the Community Chest, and a member of the League of Women Voters of the Pittsburgh National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Watters, a resident of White Plains, N. Y., has been personnel and public relations vice-president of General Foods since 1958. He formerly was vice-president and operations manager of RCA International of New York. Mrs. Salk is a native of New York. Mr. Watters was born in Shelby, Ohio.

Integration Foe Placed On Tuskegee Institute Board

Atlanta Daily World

MONTGOMERY — (ANP) — A white businessman who testified against Negro leaders during a boycott trial at Tuskegee has been appointed to the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institue.

Gov. John Paterson announced the choice of H. D. (Bunny) Cohn, Tuskegee clothing store owner, as one of the states five members of the board.

Although the school is privately endowed, the state has representation on the board because the legislature appropriates public funds to the institution.

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He asked for a court order to prohibit association members from urging other Negores to withhold their patronage from the white stores, but the late Circuit Judge Will O. Walton ruled that the state had failed to link the Negro leader to the boycott.

Cohn was one of the witnesses called by Patterson to support his claim. The merchant testified that Negroes had stopped trading with him after the boycott started in 1957.

Local Merchant Named Member Institute Board

The Tuskegee News

B. D. (Bunny) Cohn has been named as a commissioner on the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute board of trustees by the governor of Alabama. Although the school is privately endowed, the state names five of the men who serve staggered terms on the board because of a legislative appropriation to the institution.

Mr. Cohn succeeds Arthur V. Wiebel, president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Division of U. S. Steel, whose term had expired. The Tuskegee clothing merchant will serve until October, 1964.

Boycott Trial Witness Is Tuskegee Trustee

Birmingham Post-Herald

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 7 (AP)—A white businessman who testified against Negro leaders during a boycott trial at Tuskegee has been appointed to the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

Gov. John Patterson today announced H. D. (Bunny) Cohn, Tuskegee clothing store owner, as one of the state's five members of the board.

Although the school is privately endowed, the state has representation on the board because the Legislature appropriates public funds to the institute.

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As a trustee of the Negro school, Cohn succeeds Arthur V. Wiebel, president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Division of U. S. Steel. Wiebel's term has expired.

Bunny Cohn named to Tuskegee board

Baltimore Afro-Am

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Gov. John Patterson last week announced the appointment of segregationist H. D. (Bunny) Cohn, Tuskegee clothing store owner, as one of the five members of the Tuskegee Institute board of directors.

Cohn was one of the witnesses who testified against colored leaders in the boycott trial in 1958. He was a witness for the state in the suit instituted by Patterson, then attorney general of Alabama.

Although Tuskegee Institute is privately endowed, the state has representation on the board becuase the legislature appropriates public funds to the institution.

14n 1961

TRUSTEE

DR. A.G. GASTON

The Birmingham
DR. A. G. Gaston
14n Cmte

4-H CLUB CITATION: The many -times honored Dr. A. G. Gaston, president of the diversified Smith and Gaston Interests, is listed as a special guest at the banquet session of the 14th Regional 4-H Club Conference scheduled for Saturday evening, Aug. 12 in Baldwin Hall, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Gaston, president of Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association, will be one of the recipients for the 4-H Club Citations. He is being honored for recognition for his support of the 4-H Club work and other youth organizations.

He is being accompanied by Mrs. Gaston, director of Booker T. Washington Business College.

The Gastons are scheduled to leave Washington after the citation ceremony for Oklahoma City, Okla., where they will attend the Supreme Convention of the Knights of Pythias, Aug. 13-16. Dr. Gaston, a member of the Birmingham Chapter of Frontiers of America, is supreme vice chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and supreme worthy counsellor of the Order of Calanthe.

14n 1961

TRUSTEE- PRESIDENT BASIL O'CONNOR
NATIONAL INFANTILE FOUNDATION

Basil O'Connor's Daughter Dies

WHITE POST, Va., March 12 (AP)—Mrs. Sidney Culver, daughter of National Foundation President Basil O'Connor, died at her home today of cancer. She was 31.

In 1950, Mrs. Culver contracted polio. The disease, which the National Foundation was dedicated to combat, left Mrs. Culver with an impairment of the abdominal muscles. The Foundation has since branched out to aid in the fight of other diseases.

14n 1961

ESTATE OF- MRS. JULIA W. EMMONS

U.S. COURT TURNS DOWN
TUSKEGEE BID

Washington -(NNPA)-The U.S. Supreme Court, in a brief order issued Monday turned down Tuskegee Institute's plea for a rehearing in its case against the Bank of New York, executor of the estate of the late Mrs. Julia W. Emmons.

The Alabama Institution charged that a conflict of laws deprived it of its rightful share of some $3,600,000 in stock dividends and other assets.

Atlanta Daily World
Thurs 11-23-61 p.1
Atlanta, Ga.

140 1961

ALABALA

$12,000,000 Budget Approved For Area Trade Training In Ga.

P.4 Atlanta Daily World
Wed. 2-22-61

On November 3, 1958, there was organized in Atlanta an organization to be known as Georgia Conference On Educational Opportunities. Immediately upon the election of desired officials, conferences were sought with the Chancellor of the university system, president of the board of education, superintendent of public instructions for the state of Georgia, and the director of vocational education for the state. The attention of these appropriate officials in the departments of education were repeatedly called to certain gross inequities in the allocation of public funds in our dual education system.

Not only were the members of the conference given cordial and sympathetic hearing, but, also a meeting of minds as to different- ls imposed in the allocation of public funds.

The findings of a survey of fifty -seven counties by research personnel employed by the Georgia Conference, were published under the title, "Georgia's Divided Education." Copies of this publication were sent to every member of the state legislature and every member of the state board of education.

Atlanta Ga.

In a recent communication from the State Superintendent Claude Purcell, the president of the Georgia Conference on Educational Opportunities, Jesse O. Thomas, was informed that some eleven cities and school districts had been approved by the state where area trade schools would be built and 50 percent of the cost would be appropriated by the state department of education. The cities and school districts in which these area trade schools have been approved are Augusta, Savannah, Sandersville, Waycross, Brunswick, Thomasville, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Athens, and Atlanta. The state's share of the cost will be approximately $6-200,000, and will be matched by a similar amount by the local communities. The aggregated cost of these ten institutions will approximate $12,400,000.

In order that students from communities where the Negro population is relatively small may also have trade training opportunities and experences, the conference is urging the state department to build one trade school that will be ...ed and operated by the state with dormitory accommodations. The alternative suggested is that, dormitory accommodations and other facilities be enlarged at the two trade schools now owned and operated by the state at Americus and Clarksville, to accommodate any qualified student from any section of the state.

The location of these jointly financed area trade schools will be decided upon by the local boards of education and interested citizens. The Georgia Confeernce has no responsibility in the selection of sites or participating in the policy-making aspect of the development of these institutions.

Interested tax payers should be alerted in order that the greatest good may come to the greatest number and that the youth of the state may have an opportunity to reecive firstclass trade training in contemplation of acquiring marketable skills which will vouchsafe job security in the years ahead.

Judge Sets Integration Hearing Date

The Montgomery Advertiser

MOBILE (AP) — A federal judge Monday set a hearing for April 10 on defense motions to dismiss a suit seeking to force integration of an all-white state vocational technical school in Mobile.

Montgomery-Ala.

U.S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas fixed the date for hearing of arguments on a dismissal motion filed on behalf of Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion last August.

Mobile-2-21-61

Two Mobile Negroes, Ernest Leon Koen and Frank E. Lee, sued state school officials earlier in August. They asked the court to force the state officials to enroll Negroes in the vocational school.

P-17-B

The complaint charged they were denied admittance solely because of their race. The suit asked that damages be assessed but did not specify an amount.

Defendants are H. Clay Knight, director of the Mobile School; State School Supt. Frank R. Stewart, Montgomery; and members of the State Board of Education.

Koen, Lee and several other Negroes sought to enroll in the school in 1959 and again last year. Knight said the applicants were given information forms which were forwarded to the State Education Department at Montgomery.

Stewart and department officials have declined comment.

The State School Board operates six all-white vocational trade schools throughout the state, and one for Negroes at Wenonah, near Birmingham.

A site has been acquired for another school for Negroes in Mobile and plans are now being drawn by the architects. The state set aside $439,000 for construction of the Negro trade school in Mobile.

Right Trade School Situation in Georgia

The Pittsburgh Courier

(Courier Press Service)

ATLANTA, Ga. — Jesse O. Thomas, chairman of the Georgia Conference on Educational Opportunities, told The Courier Friday that 11 area trade schools for Negroes in Georgia have been authorized, as a result of intercession of the GCEO, after a similar number of white schools had been okayed and none for Negroes.

Of a $20 million fund set up for the schools, $6,200,000 will be used for the Negro schools.

The state is footing half the bill, Mr. Thomas said. He also said his organization is insisting that the Negro schools have dormitory facilities, as do existing white schools at Americus and Clarksville.

Mobile 2-18-61

The schools will be located at Augusta, Savannah, Waycross, Albany, Columbus, Thomasville, Sandersville, Brunswick, Macon, Athens and Atlanta, Mr. Thomas said. The GCEO has been a watchdog in Negro education in Georgia, and has held nine workshops in the Congressional districts of the state.

April 10 Hearing Set On Integration Suit

Birmingham Post-Herald

MOBILE, Feb. 20 (AP)—A Federal judge today set a hearing for April 10 on defense motions to dismiss a suit seeking to force integration of an all-white state vocational technical school in Mobile.

U. S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas fixed the date for hearing of arguments on a dismissal motion filed on behalf of Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion Koen, Lee and several other last August. Negroes sought to enroll in the

Mobile, Ala. school in 1959 and again last

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Mobile-2-21-61

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Defendants are H. Clay Knight, director of the Mobile school; State School Supt. Frank R. Stewart, Montgomery, and members of the State Board of Education.

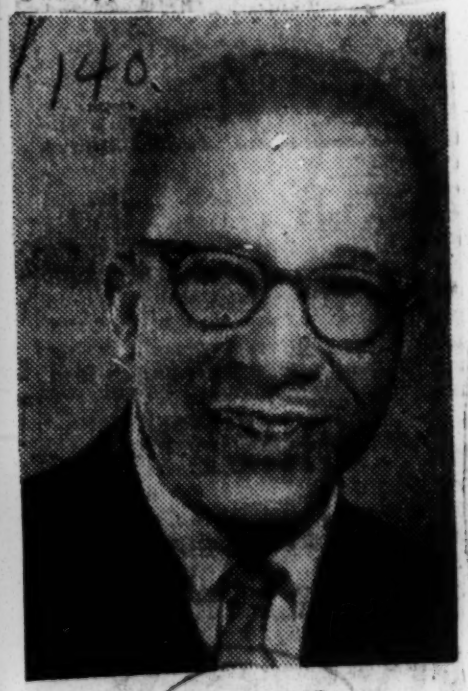
S. C. O'Neal Director Of State Vocational Technical School

S. C. O'Neal assumed duties as director of the Huntsville State Vocational Technical School, in Huntsville, Ala., Friday, Dec. 1.

He was serving as the assistant director of the Wenonah State Vocational Technical School at the time of his assignment to his new post.

In State Board of Education action taken in their meeting on Tuesday, Nov. 28, the appointment was announced along with two other directors being named for State Technical Schools. This gives a total of four state supported trade schools located at Birmingham, Huntsville, Gadsden, and Mobile.

Mr. O'Neal has served as assistant director at the Wenonah School for the past ten years. He came to this appointment from the Alabama State College, Montgomery, Alabama.



S. C. O'NEAL

Green Directs MSVT School

A. L. GREEN

A. L. Green, well-known local teacher-business man, has been appointed director of the Mobile State Vocational Technical School in Mobile, Ala.

The announcement was made on Nov. 2 by State Supt. W. A. LeCroy following a closed-door meeting of the State Board of Education.

At the same time Mr. LeCroy announced that S. C. O'Neal, also of Birmingham, was appointed director of the Huntsville State Vocational Technical School. E. N. Prater of Gadsden was named director of the Gadsden State Vocational Technical School.

Meantime, the announcement said that Mr. Green and Mr. Prater will reach receive salaries of $7,200 a year while Mr. O'Neal will be paid $7,500.

T. A. Lawson, director of the Wenonah State Vocational Technical School, was among the six directors of state technical schools who received an annual salary raise of $300. The raise will bring their salaries to $7,800 a year plus living quarters.

Mr. Green, at the time of his new appointment, was serving as vocational supervisor in the Jefferson County Public School. Previously, he taught at both Rosedale High School and Westfield High School in the same school system. He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

Meantime, Mr. Green assumed his new duties Dec. 1. The Mobile trade school is under construction but Mr. Green has indicated that he will be occupied selecting a faculty, helping to organize the course of study, and building a student recruitment program.

The three new trade schools bring the total to nine such schools sponsored by the Alabama State Department of Education. Four of the nine schools are open to members of the Negro group.

State Trade School Mixing Suit Amended

MOBILE, April 25 (AP) An amended complaint seeking integration of an all-white state vocational technical school today resulted in removal of two of the three defendants from the suit.

U. S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas granted the request of the two Negro plaintiffs to amend their complaint to remove State Supt. of Education Frank R. Stewart, Montgomery; and the State Board of Education as defendants.

This left H. Clay Knight, director of the Mobile school, as the only defendant.

The amended complaint also listed Thurgood Marshall and Constance Baker Motley of New York, attorneys for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, as consulting counsel in the case.

Today's hearing had been scheduled on a motion filed by Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion's office asking dismissal of the original complaint.

At the start of the hearing, Negro Attorneys Charles Wilson of Pensacola and Clarence Moses of Mobile advised the court that only Knight remained as a defendant by virtue of the amended complaint.

Thomas said he was removing all except Knight as a defendant. The judge also said he would give the school official 20 days in which to file an answer to the amended complaint.

Two Mobile area Negroes, Ernest Leon Koen and Frank E. Lee, filed the suit in August 1960 asking the court to force the state officials to enroll Negroes in the vocational school.

Their complaint contended they were refused admittance solely because of their race. The suit also asked damages, but did not specify an amount.

Koen, Lee and several other Negroes had sought to enroll for vocational training courses at the school in 1959 and again last year

State School Head, Board Removed From Mixing Suit

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Negro Heads Up Connecticut's $100,000 Vocational Program

Journal & Guide B1 Sat 8-12-61 Norfolk, Va

Scientific Approach Is Sought

Better Lives For Damaged People Aim Of State Agency

HARTFORD, Conn. —(ANP) — A Negro, Dr. James Peters II, will head up a five - year, $10,000 program aimed at discovering a scientific approach to the problem of rehabili t ation.

Connecticut and the federal government together plan to put up the money.

Dr. Peters, head of the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, a section of the State Education Department, will head the study.

STATISTICS on some 5,000 Connecticut rehabili t a t i o n cases will be included to form the basis of the study as its subsequent report.

"We will be looking for the best way to use statistics in a state rehabilitation agency to give such an organization ways to judge its effectiveness in restoring physically and mentally damaged people to employability," Dr. Peters explains.

"NO SUCH extensive study as ever been done by a state ehabilitation agency, looki n g t its own work," he adds. Assisting him in directing the project will be Joseph M a r r a, chief of the bureau's rehabilitation services.

14 o 1961

GEORGIA

Ninth District Citizens Ask For Trade Schools

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Some 100 citizens of the ninth Congressional District met Thursday in Gainesville, Georgia in a study workshop which called upon the state of Georgia to provide for a state owned and operated Trade School comparable to those at Clarksville and Americus for the one million Georgia Negroes.

The group used as their guide the recent study made by the Georgia's.

DIVIDED EDUCATION

The Resolution reads as follows:

Be it resolved that those of us here representing this Congressional District here assembled, go on record commending the Georgia Conference on Educational Opportuniti for the excellent study: "Georgia's Divided Education."

That we commend the Superintendents in the Atlanta Metropolitan Area for their forward leadership in planning for area trade schools in that area. However, the State's obligation to the Negro tax payers will not be satisfied until something in trade schools comparable to the schools at Clarkesville and Americus is provided for our boys and girls.

Be it therefore resolved that the recommendations of the Georgia Conference on Educational Opportunities be unanimously approved and supported by those gathered at this meeting tonight representing the several counties in this area.

This is the first in a series of ten such meetings, one in each Congressional District. The conference proposes that citizens will speak at the grass-roots level in support of adequate educational opportunities for all people of this state.